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Friday,

11 May, 2012

21st Vaisakha, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

**RAJYA SABHA**

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Friday, the 11th May, 2012/21st Vaisakha, 1934 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I have given a notice for suspension of the Question Hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, please ...(*Interruptions*)... I have an announcement to make.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY CHAIR

### **Re. Time allotted for Discussion in the Special Sitting of Rajya Sabha on Sixty Years' Journey of Indian Parliament**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that in the Special Sitting of the Rajya Sabha, which is to be held on Sunday, the 13th of May, to commemorate the Sixtieth Anniversary of the first sitting of Parliament, the House will meet at 11.00 a.m. to discuss the theme 'Sixty Years' Journey of the Indian Parliament'. The total time available for discussion is five hours. This time will be allotted to each political party broadly on pro-rata basis, except the Indian National Congress and the Bharatiya Janata Party, which have been allotted lesser time. At the same time, in case of other political parties, each speaker will get, at least, five minutes to speak. The dispensation of five minutes applies to Nominated and Independent Members too. Apart from the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition, one Member from each political party, that is, either the leader or a person nominated by her/him will speak. The former Deputy Chairmen of the Rajya Sabha will also speak. A special speaker on this occasion will be Shri Rishang Keishing who was a Member of the first Lok Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 501 ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I have given a notice for suspension of Question Hour on a very valid issue ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No suspension ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, the issue is that we had asked for seeking clarifications ...(*Interruptions*)... That is the privilege of the House ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): सर, यह बहुत ही गंभीर विषय है। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Every day there are news reports ...(Interruptions)... This should be clarified ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, यह privilege of the House है कि कोई मिनिस्टर स्टेटमेंट देता है, उस पर हम clarification seek कर सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... तो इसके लिए हमने यह मांगा है। ...(व्यवधान)... Unless they specify as to when we can seek our clarifications, we are not going to allow...(Interruptions)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: इसको clarify कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: नहीं तो इसके लिए हमने सस्पेंशन की बात की है ...(व्यवधान)... यह देश को लूटने की साजिश है। ...(व्यवधान)... देश को लूटा जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... देश को लूटा जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs wants to say something.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): सर, जो लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन का नोटिस है और जावडेकर जी का भी जो नोटिस है, तो उसमें जो clarifications हैं, वे गवर्नमेंट की ओर से दिए जाएंगे। मैं उनसे यही रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि अगर आज 12 बजे के बाद हम concerned ministers को यहां बुलाकर clarifications दिला दें, तो क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दिया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 501.

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## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### New technology to avoid train accidents

\*501. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have adopted new technology to avoid accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent of its implementation in the railway network;

(c) funds allocated for this technology and the estimated amount needed for the entire railway network;

(d) whether any time-frame has been fixed to implement this technology throughout the railway network; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Railways to complete it at an early date?

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) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) There are many types of train accidents of which collision is the most critical. New technologies being adopted to prevent collisions on Indian Railways include Anti Collision Device (ACD), Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS), Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS), Vigilance Control Device (VCD) and Fog Safe Device (FSD).

**Anti Collision Device (ACD):** Anti Collision Device is a Global Positioning System (GPS) based device provided in the locomotive which continuously transmits position of loco to other locomotives in the vicinity and applies brakes in a collision like situation. ACD has been provided as pilot project since July, 2006 covering 1736 route Kms and 548 Locomotives on Northeast Frontier Railway (NFR) where it has been in service trial since 2006. 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 2010-2011. A large number of operational and technical problems have been experienced in Southern Railway (SR) trials which are being looked into. Anti Collision Device provided by Konkan Railway Corporation Limited and on trials in Northeast Frontier Railway also has operational problems and technical issues which are yet to be resolved. It will be possible to proliferate this system on complicated and High Density Routes (HDN) on other railways only after these issues are resolved comprehensively by KRCL.

**Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS)** eliminates the accidents caused by human error like signal passing at danger and over speeding. Pilot project on suburban section (50 RKms) of Southern Railway has been commissioned in May' 2008 and is operational. The service trials of pilot project on

non-suburban section on Delhi-Agra section (200 RKms) on North Central Railway is in progress. Based on the experience of the two pilot projects, TPWS works have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1768 crore covering 3397 Route Kilometers over 8 Zonal Railways viz Central, Eastern, Northern, North Central, Southern, South Eastern, South Central and Western Railways covering all Automatic Block Signalling (ABS) sections of Indian Railways. Bid document for tender is under finalization and tender shall be invited during the year 2012-13. These works are planned for commissioning progressively. A sum of Rs. 122 crore has been allocated during 2012-13.

**Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS):** Based upon experience gained from ACD & TPWS systems, Indian Railways has now taken up development of TCAS. TCAS shall be a fusion of functionalities of TPWS & ACD and shall prevent Signal Passing at Danger & Collisions. After invitation of Expression of Interest, six Indian firms have been shortlisted. It is an indigenous research and development effort and is likely to take time.

**Vigilance Control Device (VCD) :** The Vigilance Control Device monitors the alertness of the drivers through all normal actions performed by him while driving, such as use of throttle handle, braking, horn etc. VCD has been provided on 65% of Electric locomotives and 90% of the diesel locomotives and the remaining locomotives will be provided with VCD during the year 2012-13. Funds to the Tune of Rs. 7.59 Crores have been allotted in 2012-13 for provision of VCD in remaining locomotives.

**Fog Safe Device (FSD)** is a Global Positioning System (GPS) based device provided on limited, high density, fog prone sections on Indian Railways on trial basis. This device displays the name of approaching signals and other critical landmarks even during poor visibility condition. However, it does not indicate the aspect of the signal. Preliminary trials of Fog safe were carried out a few years ago but did not establish the suitability due to unreliable equipment. Extended trials were ordered during the winters of 2011-12. The results of these are being analysed to determine if the equipment have worked reliably. Moreover, adequate good quality vendors are not yet available for the equipment, which is still under development. Any proliferation of Fog safe devices will therefore have to wait till sufficient data is available to establish their reliability, crew-friendliness and ruggedness of the equipment. It may also be added that this device is not a

safety system, but an aid to loco pilot to reduce stress during running of trains especially in foggy weather.

Fog safe device is being provided under Revenue expenditure and no separate fund allotment is being made.

**Devices/Technologies for prevention of other type of accidents like derailments, fire etc.**

Indian Railways are continuously modernizing its safety equipments/systems to prevent all types of accidents. Some notable items are as under:-

- i. Provision of complete Track Circuiting in signaling system to detect presence of a vehicle on a track.
- ii. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Signalling System with centralized operation of points and signals to eliminate human failure and to replace old outdated mechanical systems.
- iii. Axle Counters for Automatic Clearance of Block Section to enable detention of any left over vehicle(s) in the block section and ensure that this does not cause any unsafe situation.
- iv. Provision of Mobile Train Radio Communication (MTRC) for safe and secure communication between Loco Pilot, Guard, Station Masters, Controllers and maintenance teams working along the track.
- v. Progressive fitment of tight lock Centre Buffer Couplers (CBC) in lieu of screw coupling to prevent the coaches from climbing over each other in the unfortunate event of an accident.
- vi. Increased production of superior crashworthy coaches of LHB design.
- vii. Trials of Wheel Impact Load Detectors (WILD) to monitor the impact of load on tracks when a train passes over the track to ensure that no damage is done to the track.
- viii. Use of fire retardant material in coaches as per international norms.
- ix. Trial of fire and smoke detection system in coaches.
- x. Provision of superior air brake system in place of vacuum brake system in freight trains which facilitates better control of the train.



- xi. Increased use of superior Flash Butt Welding technology in place of Thermit Welding of rails to reduce weld failures.
- xii. Introduction of 60 Kg rails instead of 52 Kg rails for better track strength and progressive use of thick web switches in points and crossings.
- xiii. Use of Track Recording Cars and Portable Oscillation Monitoring Systems to detect track geometry defects for planning maintenance and adoption of mechanized track maintenance.
- xiv. Use of improved Ultrasonic Flaw Detector (USFD) equipments to identify weak spots/metallurgical defects in the rails not visible to naked eye.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister who has vividly answered my question. Sir, train accidents take place sometimes due to human errors and sometimes due to mechanical failures. Train Protection and Warning System, installation of Anti-Collision Device, Vigilance Control Device and Fog Safe Device are the four systems by which the Government believes that it can prevent accidents. Sir, the total fund required for implementation of Train Protection and Warning System is Rs. 1,768 crores. Last year, the allocation was to the extent of Rs. 50 crores, and this year, it is only to the extent of Rs. 120 crores. For the Anti Collision Device...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your supplementary?

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: With this meager allocation of money, it would take more than 20 years to install such safety measures. Will the Minister allocate, at least, 50 per cent of the total requirement of money for safety measures in the next two years?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, there will not be lack of money for the safety of the Railways. As the hon. Member has desired, the money will be provided.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Sir, the Railway Ministry has constituted a high level Safety Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Anil Kakodkar which had the former CMD of Delhi Metro, Mr. Sreedharan, as its Advisor. Sir, one of the recommendations of the Committee was that a statutory, independent Safety Authority should be constituted. Will the Government accept this recommendation and constitute this independent and statutory Railway Safety Authority so that it takes care of the safety aspects of the passenger in a better way?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, the Report is under consideration of the Railway Board and after considering it a decision will be taken.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Sir, I would like to know this, through you, from the hon. Minister. In his reply he has stated that Anti Collision Devices provided by Konkan Railway Corporation Limited are on trials in Northeast Frontier Railway from 2006. But, still, there are some operational problems and tactical issues which are yet to be resolved. That is his answer. May I know from the hon. Minister how long it will take to solve the operational problems and tactical issues since it has been in place from 2006?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Konkan Railway Corporation has been doing this project of Anti Collision Device in the North-Eastern Region of India. Now, the Railway Ministry has been reconsidering this project because the Konkan Railway has advised that unwarranted braking below 500 per month is not technically feasible. So, with so many constraints in the Anti Collision Device, the Railway Ministry is thinking to go in for another system.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, I am grateful to the Minister for giving such a detailed reply. But, basically, the replies are on the technical aspect. My main point is, most of the operations are done by the Railway men. Has the Ministry taken adequate steps to give appropriate instructions and training to the Railway men who are on the cutting edge of operation so that they can operate the systems well and they can also be more vigilant about the possibility of such accidents, thereby avoiding such accidents?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, there is a provision for training loco pilots and assistant pilots also, and it is a continuous process. And, at the same time, this vigilance control device which is provided has a check so that accidents do not happen.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Railway accidents occur because of both human error and technical error. Can the hon. Minister enlighten us as to what is the percentage of accidents which are a result of human error? That is my first question. My second question is : what sort of action has been taken against those who cause these accidents because of negligence or human error and what are the steps they have taken to remedy this situation?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, disciplinary Action has always been taken by the Department against those who erred. Secondly, it is a continuous process

to avoid accidents, and we have been seeing, since 2001 that we are able to reduce the accidents comparatively as per world's standard also and we have been reducing the number of accidents also.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, he has not answered the question. He has cleverly avoided the answer. I asked specifically what is the percentage of accidents which are caused by human error and secondly, what action you have taken against them. He is making a general statement that 'departmental inquiry has been ordered'. We all know what happens in the departmental inquiry. Most of the time, it is an eye-wash. If you are taking action against the erring people, then there would have been no repetition of such accidents.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Balbir, you have put your question. Let it be answered.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, I will send the reply to the hon. Member. I will provide percentage-wise information also to the hon. Member.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, it is not only the information in terms of percentage that is required, but I also asked the hon. Minister as to what action he has taken against the persons responsible.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: I will provide it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get the answer.

### **Modernisation and Upgradation of Post Offices**

\*502. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to actively modernise and upgrade post offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of progress, so far;

(c) whether targets set over last three years have been met; and

(d) the details of the financial assistance provided for the same during each of the last three years and the current year, so far?

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

**Statement**

(a) to (c) Sir, there are 154688 post offices in the country, out of which 25154 are departmental post offices and the remaining are Gramin Dak Sewak (GDS) managed post offices which are predominantly in the rural areas. As on 31-03-2012, 24969 departmental post offices have been computerized out of which 19890 have been provided with network connectivity. The GDS managed post offices will be computerized under Department's comprehensive IT Project for which an outlay of Rs. 1877.2 crore has been made by the Government. The IT Project envisages implementing integrated, scalable, modular software covering all postal operations, setting up of infrastructure including Data Centre, Disaster Recovery Centre, networking of all the departmental post offices and change management to upgrade the employees' skills. Introduction of core banking in networked post offices and setting up of 1000 ATMs is also part of this Project.

Modernization and upgradation of post offices is an ongoing activity. The Department's Plan Scheme named 'Project Arrow' aims at modernizing and upgrading selected departmental post offices in the country by improving their ambience and infrastructure under its 'look and feel' component and quality of service in core operational areas like mail delivery and financial services under its 'core monitoring' component. This is done by regular monitoring at Circle and Headquarter levels. 1759 post offices have been upgraded under 'look and feel' component and 15595 post offices have been covered under 'core monitoring' component by 31.3.2012. The Department has undertaken its 'Mail Network Optimization Programme' for improving the quality of Mail Operations and standardizing processes for mail delivery and transmission. It covers Speed Post operations and provides for reduced transit time and better tracking system through Speednet. At present, 2.78 crore Speed Post articles are processed on Speednet per month.

(d) Details of financial assistance provided for computerization and to Project Arrow during each of the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-I.

**Statement-I**

(A) *Financial assistance provided for the Plan Scheme  
of IT Induction-Postal Operations*

Year	Financial Assistance ( <i>Rupees in crore</i> )
2009-10	292.50
2010-11	399.97
2011-12	601.50
2012-13	516.00

*(B) Financial assistance provided for the Plan  
Activity of Project Arrow*

Year	Financial Assistance (Rupees in crore)
2009-10	65.00
2010-11	86.00
2011-12	25.00
2012-13	84.00

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I have received answer for my question. But, I would like the hon. Minister to explain a few issues. Some of the figures which have appeared in reply to several questions that have come up in this House say that so far you have succeeded in Computerizing 99.26 per cent of the Departmental Post Offices which is very miniscule in number when compared to the total number of post offices which crosses 1.54 lakhs. I don't believe-I don't know about China-any developing country has a network like this.

Sir, for a very long time, it has been discussed that we need to create a revenue model and make all these post offices viable. Now, with the changing times where internet and other things have come, revenue from postal stamps has come down. On the one hand, there is an essential need to upgrade this to modern times and, on the other hand, we are talking about bringing in retail in a big way to India. Here is a retail provision which naturally exists historically. And, there is a great potential to harness the capacity to create a revenue model, because your losses have grown over the years. Your losses have gone up to Rs. 6,000 crores and are mounting.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what plans does he have to make this network of 1.54 lakh post offices as a centre not only for postal services but also as a centre to cater to various other requirements of our society. For example, each post office caters to about 13,000 population. It is almost like a virtual management centre. So, what the hon. Minister has in his mind as far as the post offices of this country is concerned.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I am very grateful for the distinguished hon. Member to have asked this question. I think, this is a great opportunity for India, because

we, probably, have the largest network of post offices area in the world. And, because we have the largest network, actually, we should be able to use this network for providing services to people in our country, particularly in the remotest parts of India. It is because we have post offices even in the remotest parts of the country.

The distinguished member is absolutely right that there are two categories of post offices. There are the Departmental Post Offices which are around 25,000 in number. And, there are Gramin Dak Sevaks (post offices) which are more than one lakh in number. Now, networking and computerization programmes have succeeded expeditiously in the Departmental Post Offices, but not in the Gramin Dak Sevaks. And, I think, we have a whole programme.

The Budget for us in the Eleventh Plan was only Rs. 1,877 crores and we have been, actually, trying to use this money to network and computerise. But the distinguished Member is absolutely right that we need to take a long-term view and request the Finance Minister to give more funding to the Department of Posts, so that we can network every post office in this country. What can happen in that process is, we can provide financial services to our people in the remotest of areas.

Sir, now, we want, for example, the post office to be converted into a post bank. Converting post offices into a post banks is under consideration. Then, we will be able to provide financial services without necessarily having a branch of bank in that particular area. The infrastructure cost is very low. Therefore, the cost of credit to ordinary people living in the remotest of India will also be very low.

So, that process is going on. The networking process is going on. We hope that in the Twelfth Plan we get much larger amount of funding for the purposes of networking.

Not only that, logistics is another area through which the Department of Posts can earn a lot of money. And, this can be tide up with a lot of Government schemes like MGNREGA, distribution of books under SSA and distribution of other things. And, we can also tie it up with the retail market, because it is very difficult for consumers and people living in the remotest areas to sell their products. If the Department of Posts can become the intermediary, a lot of these products can be sold through the networking facility from the locality itself.

So, Sir, I am deeply obliged that this is what needs to be done. I hope that we will get the financial resources to do it. But, yes, we do have plans.

Now, Sir, we have the Speed Post operations through the Department of Posts.

We can track each parcel, where it is, where it is going and what is the speed, etc. And, if I may just indicate to the distinguished Member, Sir, that at present 2.78 crore speed post articles are processed on speed net every month. This is a great improvement over what has been happening in the past, and I am happy that the distinguished Member has brought it to the notice of the House.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the hon. Minister has himself admitted that the allocation of funds have been coming down. If we look at them, even for computerization the funds have come down. It has been reflected in one of the answers earlier. It could have been changed any way. I just wish to point out how we are losing revenue, even a Government scheme like UID, which has to deliver 130 million cards to be given away to the beneficiaries, has been given to the Postal services. And, even after giving it to the postal services, they have been complaining now that only about 50 million or less have been delivered. Now, if a government to government system fails to respond to the real business which is there, and the UID scheme was first sponsored and taken up by you, and now they are thinking of putting it with private post offices. This is something that we have read. My submission is that (a) you have an establishment. After the Railways, the Airports Authority of India, the Defence, the people who have the largest land in the country is the Postal Department. You have large tracts of land or may be houses and buildings all over the country. And, to create infrastructure, would you suggest such schemes where inefficiency is virtually reflected and you are not able to address it, this particular reference, I may be wrong, I do not know, but this is what I read somewhere, in that situation, at least, to this country, before you relinquish your term, at least, in every State, there is something to show to this country that this is a model Post Office and this is what we can replicate, instead of spreading your actions all around, let there be a model. For example, in the Vajpayee Government, we created a model of an airport, two brownfield airports in Hyderabad and Shamsabad and two in Delhi and Mumbai, whatever may be the mechanism. Now, the world knows that, in India, we know how to make airports. Similarly, as far as Post Offices are concerned, and we see your Gol Dakkhana Post Office and so on, would you give us some thing which is a model and which we



can say the UPA Government created this which we have to replicate. So, is there something like that on your mind?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am very happy that the distinguished Member has asked this question. I might indicate to him that just in terms, because the distinguished Member said that the financial allocations have gone down, in fact, the Tenth Plan allocation was only Rs. 836 crores and the Eleventh Plan allocation is Rs. 1,877 crores. So, actually, the allocation has gone up. It has not gone down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: This is just as a matter of fact. On the issue of Adhaar, you may have read some newspaper reports about some problems as far as delivery systems are concerned. In fact, all those problems have been sorted out. I had myself called a meeting with Mr. Nandan Nilekani and representatives of Adhaar. We have sorted it out. At present, 12 crore Adhaar Cards are booked and over eight crores have already been delivered. So, it is not as if we are not moving forward in that direction.

As far as model things are concerned, I might mention to you that that is exactly what Project Aero Programme is. Project Aero Programme is to create that Model Post Office where you have two components; one, it must look okay, it must have all the perfect infrastructure. And we have seen that 93 per cent of customers are satisfied with the Model Post Offices that have been created by us in this regard. Sir, 1759 Post Offices under the Project Aero Programme have, in fact, been upgraded. So, I think when the next Government comes, whichever it might be, you must look upon the Project Aero Programme and take inspiration from it.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Sir, the postal service of India is in shambles. It needs to be modernized. It is not reliable. Delivery takes lot of time. Many Post Offices in rural areas are not computerized. Still, this is a service of the *aam admi*. What steps are going to be taken to improve the whole situation?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I have already indicated that our plan is to ultimately computerize 1,54,688 Post Offices. Ultimately, it all depends on the allocation of resources that are given to us. But we have a networking programme and each Post Office must be so networked that data from the remotest parts of India can



actually come into a Central configuration through which we can analyse the data and improve the services to the customer. But, the distinguished Member is right in saying that the things are not perfect today; it is all work-in-progress and we hope that we will move forward efficiently to serve the people of this country.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, the hinterland in Kashmir—particularly areas like Tulail, Gurez, Machil, Keran and Karnah are facing grave hardship in respect of telecommunication services. Mobile service is non-existent. Even the landline service is in a great difficulty. The Army is helping the people in these areas.

As for the postal services are concerned, they are facing a fragile system and this is nearly non-existent there. Would the Minister like to pay a special attention to those areas and ask his officials to devise a special scheme so that telecommunication services are improved in those areas?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I take the suggestion of the distinguished Member. I think, he is right in saying that special stress must be laid to those areas where the postal services are not efficient because of other reasons. So, I will advise my Department to look at the mail network optimisation programme to be taken up through which all mail operations and standardising processes for mail delivery and transmission would be completed; we will pay a special attention not just to Jammu & Kashmir but also to the North-East.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for giving a very detailed reply and an assurance of further modernization and making our postal services efficient. There is only one point on which I seek clarification. There are apprehensions, while the process of restructuring is going on in our postal services, among the employees that the number of post offices would go down, that you would be reducing drastically the number of post offices.

Another aspect is, your Departmental post offices are supplemented by the Grameen Dak Sevaks. I would like to know whether your whole modernisation project has something in mind, firstly, that the number of post offices will not get reduced; and, secondly, the informal non-Departmental segment will be gradually brought into the Departmental network. After all, there is a difference between a Departmental and the Grameen Dak Sevak network. So, your modernisation programme should also take care of gradually converting the Grameen Dak Sevak services. That would benefit the public at large and make the services more efficient. Would you kindly give me an assurance?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I just wish to respond to the distinguished Member's question by saying that actually the whole Department of Posts is going through a huge transformation. What is happening is that because the classical mail services are diminishing, the revenue of the Department is also diminishing because mail services are no longer there. Everybody wants to send an SMS or an Email. Therefore, the revenues from that stream are not existent any more. So, we need to have an economic model to modernise the Department and earn revenues in that process. All over the world, this is happening. Sir, we have such a plan of doing it. In that plan, what we are wanting to do is to upgrade the quality of human resource which now is performed by the Grameen Dak Sevaks. It is just coincidental that I also am the Minister in the Human Resource Development Ministry; I have called the officials of the Ministry of Telecommunications and the Human Resource Development Ministry and asked them to prepare a project through which these Grameen Dak Sevaks are empowered so that they should not lose their job. So, when the process of modernisation takes place, even if some post offices are shut down, they must be redeployed so that we do not lose the quality human resource that we have and they are not unemployed. All these things are kept in mind as we move forward in the modernisation programme.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I just want to...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked a supplementary. Please sit down.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I am not asking any question but I would simply want to lay on the Table a reply given by the Minister on the computerisation. It says that by computerisation the allotment has come down. I am submitting it to you. This is what I wanted to point out.

### मुम्बई में एलीवेटेड लोकल ट्रेन आरंभ किया जाना

\*503. डा. योगेन्द्र पी. त्रिवेदी: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार और रेलवे, मुम्बई में चर्चगेट और विरार के बीच सरकारी-निजी भागीदारी में एलीवेटेड लोकल ट्रेन आरंभ करने की योजना बना रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कब तक कार्य आरंभ हो जाएगा और इस पर कितनी लागत आयेगी तथा इसमें से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी लागत वहन की जाएगी; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

*विवरण*

(क) से (ग) रेल मंत्रालय ने चर्चगेट और विरार के बीच निर्माण किये जाने वाले एलीवेटेड रेल कोरिडोर के लिए तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन किया है। चूंकि परियोजना प्रारंभिक चरण में है, अतः इसके लिए किसी समय सीमा का उल्लेख नहीं किया जा सकता है।

**Elevated Local Train in Mumbai**

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

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra and Railways are planning to start 'elevated local train' between Churchgate and Virar in Mumbai in public-private-partnership mode;

(b) if so, the time by which the work on it would start alongwith the cost involved in it and the share of Central Government therein; and

(c) the details thereof?

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) to (c) Ministry of Railways have carried out technical feasibility study for an elevated rail corridor to be constructed between Churchgate and Virar. As the project is at preparatory stage, no time frame can be indicated.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Sir, Mumbai is recognised and acknowledged as the commercial capital of the country. Delhi is the political capital. But, Mumbai gets a very step-motherly treatment. Mumbai's traffic problems are so acute that the main arteries of the local trains are so over-crowded that sometimes the passengers who have to get down at the desired destination are incapable of coming out from the crowded trains. And those who want to get in, they do not get an opportunity to get in. Actually, recently...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Sir, I am coming to my question. Actually, when there was a backlog at Kurla—I am coming to my question—and when an accident took place because of a hanging rod, five people lost their lives because they were hanging outside and they banged against that rod. My question is, what

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

steps the Government or the Railway Department is intending to take to avoid such catastrophes in future.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the concern shown by the hon. Member is very correct. Mumbai is densely populated and the number of passengers is very high. The Mumbai Urban Transport Project Phase-1 has been completed, and the capacity of passengers has increased by 35 per cent. Earlier, there used to be nine cars in a train; now, it has been increased to 12 cars. We have been able to convert DC traction to AC traction line, by which the capacity of the carrying train has also been increased. Sir, this time, Rs. 354 crores by the Railways and similar amount by the Government of Maharashtra for development of the new Project Part-II have been allotted.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Sir, Mumbai Suburban Train Service is, probably, the most dangerous suburban train service in the world. Is the Government keen on introducing metro railway in Mumbai at the earliest, or, in the alternative, is it going to develop the water transport system for which the coastline is easily available there? I want to know whether the Government has any plans for that.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, development of water transport system is not connected with this question. But it is suggested to have a metro line there. For this purpose, tenders have been invited and financial consultants have been appointed. To draw a model concession agreement, tenders for appointment of legal consultants have also been invited. Discussions have also been held with the Government of Maharashtra to provide support in terms of land acquisition, shifting of utilities and grant of requisite FSI for real estate development agreement.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, I am happy that, at least, a technical survey has been done. Now, there are two-three issues in this. One is this. Is the Government serious about having the elevated rail track because if the delay happens, then, by every day the cost will go up? That is our experience in many other projects in which the Central Government is involved. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is serious about this project; if yes, then, when you are starting the work, and when you are going to complete it. I am asking this because there are many hurdles in it. There will be foot over bridges and flyovers in between. So, how are you going to complete it? Don't show dreams to Mumbaikars because they are really looking with great hope to this elevated rail track.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, survey of the Part-I is over, and rest of the technical and financial things are going on.

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** चेयरमैन साहब, मेरे ख्याल से जो उत्तर आया है, वह पूरी तरह से नहीं आया है। एक तो यह एलिवेटेड रेलवे का कब करेंगे, तो उसके बारे में उन्होंने बोला है कि अब वह काम चालू हो गया है। हर रोज मुम्बई में कहीं-न-कहीं एक्सिडेंट होने से लोग बेचारे मरते हैं। मुम्बई में बस से जाने वाले लोग बहुत कम लोग रहते हैं, एक रेल ही है, जिसमें ज्यादा लोग चलते हैं। इसमें खाली मुम्बई ही नहीं बल्कि ठाणे डिस्ट्रिक्ट पूरा एक करोड़ का हो गया है, वहां के लोग भी मुम्बई में आते हैं और जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बजट स्पीच में जो डबल डेकर की बात कही गई थी, उस डबल डेकर का क्या हुआ? दूसरा, रेलवे के पास आजू-बाजू में जो बहुत सी जगह है उसको भी एक्वायर करने का सवाल है, जो कहीं कब्जे में है, उसको वापस लेकर क्या रेलवे जल्दी से जल्दी ट्रेक डालने का काम करेगी?

**SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI:** Sir, looking to the problem in overall, for increasing the capacity for Mumbai passengers, work of introduction of 12 coach trains on Harbour Line work is also sanctioned and Phase-II work for Mumbai Urban TP has also been sanctioned. This includes, 5th and 6th line to Kurla, 5th and 6th line to Thane and Diva, 6th line from Mumbai Central to Borivali, extension of train services of Harbour line, Conversion of traction to AC, EMU procurement and manufacturing has been done. So, a number of steps are being taken for augmenting the capacity.

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन:** सभापति जी, मुझे लगता है कि मंत्री जी कभी मुम्बई नहीं गए हैं, अगर वे मुम्बई गए होते, तो इस तरह का जवाब नहीं देते। आखिर आप जगह कहां से लाएंगे? उन्होंने वही सवाल तो आपसे पूछा है। आप जगह कहां से लाएंगे, क्योंकि मुम्बई में जगह नहीं है। आप लोगों ने वहां buildings बना रखी हैं, वहां greenery भी नहीं है। क्या आप आसमान में ट्रेन चलाएंगे, जवाब तो दीजिए? आप इस तरह हाउस को गुमराह मत कीजिए। आपको लिखकर दे दिया गया, आपने पढ़ दिया, आप इस तरह का जवाब मत दिया करिए। आप कहिए कि मेरे पास जवाब नहीं है।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please ask your supplementary question.

**SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:** Sir, I am asking from where the Government is going to get land for extra railways. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:** Double-decker trains and platform changes, what has happened to that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please allow the question to be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज ...*(व्यवधान)*

**SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI:** Metro is subject of the Ministry of Urban Development. This is number one. Number two,

मुम्बई में जगह नहीं है, इसलिए elevated train की बात की जाती है, technically की जाती है। Number 3, the discussion has been going on. Land is a problem of the

State Government. So, discussion has been going on with the Government of Maharashtra. That is why इसके लिए कि FSI कितना होगा, कितना land acquisition करेंगे, कितनी ऊंचाई करने देंगे, इन सब चीजों का निर्णय हम महाराष्ट्र की सरकार के साथ मिलकर करेंगे और हमें महाराष्ट्र की सरकार को इसके बारे में जवाब देना है...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री अनिल माधव दवे:** हर मामले में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ...(व्यवधान)... आप राज्य सभा के बजाय विधानसभा बना दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 504. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: There is something called collective responsibility. ...(Interruptions)... It is a subject of the Urban Development Ministry. ...(Interruptions)... He is speaking on behalf of the Government of India. ...(Interruptions)... He is not speaking on behalf of the Ministry of Urban Development. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... You have asked your question. ...(Interruptions)... We are on to the next question now.

\*504. [The questioner (**Shri Ram Jethmalani**) was absent.]

विभिन्न परियोजनाओं पर सरकार द्वारा किया गया व्यय

\*504. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :** क्या सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 2011-12 में अप्रैल में सितम्बर की अवधि के दौरान, सरकार ने विभिन्न परियोजनाओं पर 43,000 करोड़ रुपए व्यय किए हैं जो वास्तव में अनुमान राशि से 12,793 करोड़ रुपए अधिक है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि आरंभ में लगभग 30,000 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय होने का अनुमान था; और

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

**सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीकांत जेना):** (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) से (ग) अप्रैल-सितंबर, 2011 की अवधि के दौरान, केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की 40 अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाएं पूरी की गईं। इन 40 परियोजनाओं की कुल मूल लागत 38,083.93 करोड़ रुपए थी, जबकि समाप्ति की तिथि पर इन परियोजनाओं के संबंध में परियोजना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा सूचित अनुमानित व्यय 44,297.81 करोड़ रुपए था जिसमें 6,213.88 करोड़ रुपए की लागत वृद्धि हुई। परियोजना के पूरे होने पर परियोजना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा यथासूचित व्यय में लेखाओं को अंतिम रूप दिए जाते समय संशोधन हो जाने की संभावना है। इन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा विवरण-1 में दिया गया है।

## विवरण-I

अप्रैल-सितंबर, 2011 के दौरान 150 करोड़ रुपए तथा उससे अधिक लागत वाली पूरी की गई परियोजनाओं की क्षेत्र-वार सूची

क्रम सं.	परियोजना का नाम	डीओए	मूल लागत	अनुमानित लागत	समाप्ति की तिथि पर सूचित लागत	लागत वृद्धि	लागत वृद्धि प्रतिशत	समाप्ति की संभावित तिथि	समाप्ति की वास्तविक तिथि	समय वृद्धि
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>नागर विमानन</b>										
1.	द्वितीयक हवाई पट्टी का विस्तार (के2) भारतीय विमान पत्तन प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड) - [एन04000056]	अगस्त, 08	230	255	253.60	23.60	10.26	जनवरी, 11	मार्च, 11	3
2.	आरसीसी/प्री स्ट्रेसड कंक्रीट पुल का निर्माण के3 (भारतीय विमान पत्तन प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड) - [एन04000066]	जून, 09	213.35	230	227.64	14.29	6.70	सितम्बर, 10	मई, 11	8
	कुल		443.35	485	481.24	37.89	8.55			

## इस्पात

3.	कोक ओवन बैटरी सं. 6 (बीएसपी) का पुनर्निर्माण (भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि.) (सेल) - [एन 12000054]	जुलाई, 08	172.78	172.78	172.78	0.00	0.00	जनवरी, 10	जुलाई, 11	18
कुल			172.78	172.78	172.78	0	0.00			

## पेट्रोलियम

4.	सुल्तानपुर नीमराना पाइप लाइन प्रोजेक्ट (स्परलाइन टू सीजेपीएल) (भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड) - [एन 16000049]	नवम्बर, 07	396.13	266	225	-171.13	-43.20	अक्टूबर, 09	अप्रैल, 11	18
5.	गुरु गोबिंद सिंह रिफाइनरी प्रोडक्ट्स इवैक्यूशन प्रोजेक्ट (हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम निगम लिमिटेड) - [एन 16000076]	जनवरी, 09	605.4	510	510	-95.40	-15.76	दिसम्बर, 10	अप्रैल, 11	4
6.	क्षमता विस्तार व आधुनिकीकरण चरण-II (भारत पेट्रोलियम निगम लिमिटेड) - [एन16000080]	सितम्बर, 09	2,591.80	3,941.41	3,274.25	682.45	26.33	दिसम्बर, 09	जनवरी, 11	30



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	सी 2 सी 3 तथा एलएनजी, दहेज से एलपीजी रिकवरी (ओएनजीसी) (तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस निगम लि.) [160100168]	दिसम्बर, 09	900.92	976.08	774.32	-126.60	-14.05	मई, 08	जुलाई, 11	38
8.	कम्प्रेसर स्टेशन (विजयपुर एवं झबुआ) चरण-I (भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि.) [एन16000053]	नवंबर, 07	1,512.00	975.00	975	-537.00	-35.52	अप्रैल, 11	जुलाई, 11	3
9.	पाइपलाइन रिप्लेसमेंट परियोजना-2 (तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस निगम लि.)- [एन-16000111]	दिसम्बर, 07	2,553.28	3,796.21	3,614.84	1061.56	41.58	मई, 11	जुलाई, 11	2
10.	बोंगईगांव रिफाइनरी में एमएसक्यू गुणवत्ता उन्नयन परियोजना (भारतीय तेल निगम लि.) - [एन-16000040]	अप्रैल, 08	293.6	261.75	283	-10-60	-3.61	दिसम्बर, 09	सितम्बर, 11	21
<b>कुल</b>			<b>8853.13</b>	<b>10726.45</b>	<b>9656.41</b>	<b>759.050276</b>	<b>8.57</b>			

**विद्युत**

11.	फरक्का एसटीपीपी चरण-III (राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम) - [एन18000016]	जुलाई, 06	2,570.44	2,570.44	2,445.11	-125.33	-4.88	अगस्त, 10	मार्च, 11	7
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12.	टीआर सिस्टम फोर स्टार्टअप पावर टू डीवीसी एंड मैथन आरबी जेन. प्रोजे. (भारतीय पावर ग्रिड निगम लिमिटेड) [एन 18000037]	अप्रैल, 08	290.49	299.08	368	77.51	26.68	अप्रैल, 10	मई, 11	13
13.	कोटेश्वर ट्रांसमिशन सिस्टम (पीजीसीआईएल) (भारतीय पावर ग्रिड निगम लिमिटेड)- [180100256]	जनवरी, 06	260.34	241.27	201.9	-58.44	-22.45	जून, 08	जून, 11	36
14.	ईस्ट-वेस्ट ट्रांसमिशन कॉरिडोर सुदृढीकरण योजना (भारतीय पावर ग्रिड निगम लिमिटेड)- [260100100]	जनवरी, 06	803.7	803.76	684.8	-118.90	-14.79	जून, 09	जून, 11	24
15.	ट्रांसमिशन सिस्टम एसोसिएटेड विद कोरबा III जेन (भारतीय पावर ग्रिड निगम लिमिटेड)- [एन18000059]	फरवरी, 09	276.61	276.61	222.9	-53.71	-19.42	जून, 11	जून, 11	0
16.	चामेर के निकट 400/220 केवी जीआईएस पूर्णिग स्टेशन की स्थापना (भारतीय पावर ग्रिड निगम लि.) [एन 18000040]	सितम्बर, 07	262.1	262.1	187.1	-75.00	-28.62	सितम्बर, 10	अगस्त, 11	11
कुल			4,463.68	4,453.26	4,109.81	-417.34	-9.35			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>रेलवे</b>										
17.	गुंटूर-गुंटकल-कल्लुरु (जीएल) (एससीआर) (दक्षिण मध्य-रेलवे)- [220100330]	अप्रैल, 92	458.45	573.12	573.12	114.67	25.01	-	अप्रैल, 11	0
18.	देवघर-दुमका न्यू ब्रोडगेज लाइन (डबल) (ईआर) पूर्व रेलवे - [220100264]	फरवरी, 99	180.73	358	358	177.27	98.09	दिसम्बर, 06	मई, 11	53
19.	हापुड-कंकाथेर (एलडी) एनआर (उत्तर रेलवे)- [220100278]		106.64	166.61	166.61	59.97	56.24	मार्च, 07	मई, 11	50
20.	शिमोगा-तालागुप्पा (एसडब्ल्यूआर), जीसी (दक्षिण-पश्चिम रेलवे) - [एन22000056]	दिसम्बर, 92	46	218	244.16	198.16	430.78	-	मई, 11	0
21.	विल्लुपुरटपाड़ी (जीसी)(एसआर) (दक्षिण रेलवे) - [220100251]	फरवरी, 00	175	513.16	538.69	363.69	207.82	-	जून, 11	0
22.	सुरेन्द्र नगर - भावनगर (जीसी), डब्ल्यू आर (पश्चिमी रेलवे) - [220100187]	मार्च, 97	437.4	563.25	563.25	125.85	28.77	मार्च, 04	जुलाई, 11	88
23.	अजमेर-उदयपुर-चित्तौड़गढ़ (जीसी), एनडब्ल्यूआर (उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे) - (220100185)	सितम्बर, 96	262	567.23	567.23	305.23	116.50	-	अगस्त, 11	0

24.	राजकोट-वेरावल (जीसी) एवं वंसजलिया-जेतलसार जीसी एएन (पश्चिम रेलवे) - (220100116)	अप्रैल, 92	112.53	464.5	509.57	397.04	352.83	मार्च, 96	सितम्बर, 11	186
25.	सादलपुर-बीकानेर तथा रतनगढ़-डेगाना गेज कैनवस (उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे) [एन-22000106]	अप्रैल, 07	643.36	803.39	803.39	160.03	24.87	मार्च, 11	सितम्बर, 11	6
कुल			2422.11	4227.26	4324.02	3242.83	133.83			
<b>सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग</b>										
26.	मदुरै-कन्याकुमारी सेक्शन (एनएस-41/टीएन) एनएस-7, 80 किमी से 120 किमी (भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण)- [240106240]	दिसम्बर, 03	173.5	173.5	185.2	11.70	6.74	अप्रैल, 08	मई, 11	37
27.	गोंडे-वडापे (थाणे), एनएस-3, 440/000 किमी से 539/500 किमी (भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण)- [240106262]	मार्च, 05	579	579	765.9	186.90	32.28	अप्रैल, 09	मई, 11	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	नागांव बाईपास (एनएस-37) (एनएचएआई) (भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण)- [240106289]	दिसम्बर, 03	230	230	312	82.00	35.65	जून, 08	मई, 11	35
29.	कालघाट-मध्य प्रदेश/महाराष्ट्र सीमा 16.6 किमी-84.70 (भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण)- [एन 24000119]	नवंबर, 08	549	549	815	266.00	48.45	मई, 10	मई, 11	12
30.	पूर्णिगा-गोयाकोटा सेक्शन (ईडब्ल्यूएच)(एनएस एंड ईडब्ल्यू-चरण-I) 419 किमी-447 किमी, एनएस-31 (भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण)-[240103191]	अप्रैल, 03	205.73	205.73	247.7	41.97	20.40	जुलाई, 06	जून, 11	83
31.	मेहसी से कोटवा (एलएमएनएचपी-II), चरण-II 480 किमी से 440 किमी, एनएच-28 (भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण)-[240106223]	दिसम्बर, 03	239	239	317.6	78.60	32.89	जुलाई, 05	जून, 11	71
32.	बंगलोर-हौसकोटे मुडबोगल सेक्शन एनएच-4 (भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण)- [एनएच 24000106]	मार्च, 05	565	565	1080	515.00	91.15	जुलाई, 10	जून, 11	11

33.	चेन्नई नगर के भीतर जीक्यू की पहुंच में सुधार (एनएचएआई) अन्यक (भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण)- (240106203)	दिसम्बर, 03	210	210	672.97	462.97	220.46	अप्रैल, 07	जुलाई, 11	51
34.	कुरली-कीरतपुर, एनएच-21 (भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण)-[एन 24000087]	मार्च, 05	309	309	553.56	244.56	79.15	जून, 10	जुलाई, 11	13
35.	आयोध्या1-लखनऊ (एलएमएनएचपी-1) एनएच-28, 45 किमी से 8.2 किमी (भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण)- [240106222]	दिसम्बर, 03	193	193	338.7	145.70	75.49	अक्टूबर, 08	अगस्त, 11	34
36.	मेरठ-मुजफ्फरनगर, एनएच-58 चरण-III, 52.25 कि.मी. से 131.00 किमी (भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण)- [24016256]	मार्च, 05	359	359	870.6	511.60	142.51	मार्च, 09	अगस्त, 11	23
37.	आयोध्या1-लखनऊ (एलएमएनएचपी-II) 93.075 कि.मी. से 45 कि.मी. एनएच-28 (भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण)- [240106225]	दिसम्बर, 03	217	217	352.26	135.26	62.33	अक्टूबर, 08	सितम्बर, 11	35
कुल			3829.23	3829.23	6649.65	3529.76373	92.18			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>जहाजरानी एवं बंदरगाह</b>										
38.	एक्यूनिजिशन ऑफ 4 नं. ऑफ 115000 डीडब्ल्यू 2 टी कच्चा तेल सीएआरआर (शिपिंग कोरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया)-[25000032]	अगस्त, 08	1,168.42	1,238.88	1238.88	70.46	6.03	अप्रैल, 11	अप्रैल, 11	0
कुल			1,168.42	1,238.88	1238.88	70.46	6.03			
<b>दूरसंचार</b>										
39.	एनआईबी-II परियोजना ग्रामीण ब्रॉडबैंड (भारत संचार निगम लि.)- [एन 26000037]	दिसम्बर, 07	312.86	353	353	40.14	12.83	फरवरी, 08	अगस्त, 11	42
कुल			312.86	353	353	40.14	12.83			
<b>शहरी विकास</b>										
40.	दिल्ली एमआरटीएस चरण-II परियोजना (दिल्ली मेट्रो रेल निगम)- [280100002]	अगस्त, 05	16,418.37	17,312.02	17312.02	893.65	5.44	जून, 10	अगस्त, 11	14
कुल			16,418.37	17,312.02	17312.02	893.65	5.44			
कुल योग			38083.93	42797.9	44297.81	6213.88	16.32			

टिप्पणी : संभावना है कि परियोजना प्राधिकारियों द्वारा सूचित परियोजना की पूर्णता लागत में परियोजना लेखाओं को अंतिम रूप दिए जाते समय संशोधन हो जाएगा।

**Government expenditure on various projects**

†\*504. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the period from April to September in 2011-12 Government has spent Rs. 43,000 crore in various projects, which is actually Rs. 12,793 crore more than the estimate;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that initially this expenditure was estimated to be approximately Rs. 30,000 crore; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) to (c) During the period April-September, 2011, 40 central sector infrastructure projects were completed. The total original cost of these 40 projects was Rs. 38,083.93 crores whereas the anticipated expenditure reported by project authorities on these projects on the date of completion was Rs. 44,297.81 crores leading to a cost overrun of Rs. 6,213.88 crores. It is likely that the expenditure as reported by the project authorities on completion would get revised as and when the accounts are finalized. The details of these 40 projects is given in Statement-I.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement-I***Sector-wise List of Completed Project Costing Rs. 150 crore and above**During April-September, 2011*

Sl. No.	Project Name	DOA	Original Cost	Anticipated Cost	Reported Cost on date of completion	Cost Overrun	Cost Overrun %age	Probable date of completion	Actual Date of Completion	Time Overrun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Civil Aviation</b>										
1	Extension of Secondary Runway (K2) (Airport Authority of India Limited) - [N04000056]	Aug-08	230	255	253.60	23.60	10.26	Jan-11	Apr-11	3
2	Construction of RCC/ PRE stressed concrete bridge K3 (Airport Authority of India Limited) - [N04000068]	Jun-09	213.35	230	227.64	14.29	6.70	Sep-10	May-11	8
TOTAL			443.35	485	481.24	37.89	8.55			

<b>Steel</b>										
3	Rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery No-6 (BSP) (Steel Authority of India Limited (Sail) - [N12000054])	Jul-08	172.78	172.78	172.78	0.00	0.00	Jan-10	Jul.-11	18
<b>TOTAL</b>			172.78	172.78	172.78	0	0.00			
<b>Petroleum</b>										
4	Sultanpur Neemrana Pipe Line Project (Spurline to CJPL) (Gas Authority of India Limited) - [N16000049]	Nov.-7	396.13	266	225	-171.13	-43.20	Oct-09	Apr-11	18
5	Guru Govind Singh Refinery Products Evacuation Project (Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited) - [N16000076]	Jan-09	605.4	510	510	-95.40	-15.76	Dec-10	Apr-11	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	Capacity Exp. Cum Modernisation Ph-II (Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited) - [N16000080]	Sep-09	2,591.80	3,941.41	3,274.25	682.45	26.33	Dec-09	Jun-11	30
7	C2-C3 and LPG Recovery from Lng, Dahej (ONGC) (Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited) - [160100168]	Dec-03	900.92	976.08	774.32	-126.60	-14.05	May-08	July-11	38
8	Compressor Stations (Vijaypur and Jhabua) Phase-I (Gas Authority of India Limited) - [N16000053]	Nov-07	1,512.00	975.00	975	-537.00	-35.52	Apr-11	Jul-11	3
9	Pipeline Replacement Project-2 (Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited) - [N16000111]	Dec-07	2,553.28	3,796.21	3,614.84	1061.56	41.58	May-11	Jul-11	2

10	MSQ Quality Upgradation Project at Bongaigaon Ref (Indian Oil Corporation Limited) -[N16000040]	Apr-08	293.6	261.75	283	-10.60	-3.61	Dec-09	Sep-11	21
TOTAL			8853.13	10726.45	9656.41	759.050276	8.57			
<b>Power</b>										
11	Farakka STPP Stage-III (National Thermal Power Corporation)-[N18000016]	Jul-06	2,570.44	2,570.44	2,445.11	-125.33	-4.88	Aug-10	Mar-11	7
12	Tr. System for Startup Power to DVC & Maithon RB Gen. Proj. (Power Grid Corporation of India Limited) - [N18000037]	Apr-08	290.49	299.08	368	77.51	26.68	Apr-10	May-11	13
13	Koteswar Transmission System (PGCIL) (Power Grid Corporation of India Limited) - [180100256]	Jun-06	260.34	241.27	201.9	-58.44	-22.45	Jun-08	Jun-11	36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	East-West Transmission Corridor Strengthening Scheme (Power Grid Corporation of India Limited) - [260100100]	Jun-06	803.7	803.76	684.8	-118.90	-14.79	Jun-09	Jun-11	24
15	Transmission System Associated with Korba III Gene (Power Grid Corporation of India Limited) [N18000059]	Feb-09	276.61	276.61	222.9	-53.71	-19.42	Jun-11	Jun-11	0
16	Est. of 400/220 KV GIS Pooling Station Near Chamer (Power Grid Corporation of India Limited) - [N18000040]	Sep-07	262.1	262.1	187.1	-75.00	-28.62	Sep-10	Aug-11	11
TOTAL			4,463.68	4,453.26	4,109.81	-417.34	-9.35			

### Railways

17	Guntur-Guntakal-Kalluru (GL) (SCR) (South Central Railway)- [220100330]	Apr-92	458.45	573.12	573.12	114.67	25.01		Apr-11	0
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18	Deoghar-Dumka New Bg Line (Doubl.) (Er) (Eastern Railways)- [220100264]	Feb-99	180.73	358	358	177.27	98.09	Dec-06	May-11	53
19	Hapur-Kankather (Ld). Nr (Northern Railway) [220100278]		106.64	166.61	166.61	59.97	56.24	Mar-07	May-11	50
20	Shimoga-Talaguppa (SWR), GC (South Western Railway)- [N22000056]	Dec-92	46	218	244.19	198.16	430.78		May-11	0
21	Villupuram-Katpadi (GC) (SR) (Southern Railway) - [220100251]	Feb-00	175	513.16	538.69	363.69	207.82		Jun-11	0
22	Surendranagar-Bhavnagar (GC), WR (Western Railway) - [220100187]	Mar-97	437.4	563.25	563.25	125.85	28.77	Mar-04	Jul-11	88
23	Ajmer-Udaipur-Chittaurgarh (GC), NWR (North Western Railway)- [220100185]	Sep-96	262	567.23	567.23	305.23	116.50		Aug-11	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	Rajkot-Veraval (GC) and Wansjaliya-Jetalsar GC AN (Western Railway) - [220100116]	Apr-92	112.53	464.5	509.57	397.04	352.83	Mar-96	Sep-11	186
25	Sadulpur-Bikaner And Ratangarh-Degana Gauge Canves (North Western Railway) -[N22000106]	Apr-07	643.36	803.39	803.39	160.03	24.87	Mar-11	Sep-11	6
TOTAL			2422.11	4227.26	4324.02	3242.83	133.88			

#### Road Transport & Highways

26	Madurai -Kaniakumari Section (Ns-41/Tn) NH-7,Km.80 To Km.120 (National Highways Authority of India) - [240106240]	Dec-03	173.5	173.5	185.2	11.70	6.74	Apr-08	May-11	37
27	Gonde-Vadape (Thane), NH-3, Km.440/000 to Km.539/500 (National Highways Authority of India)- [240106262]	Mar-05	579	579	765.9	186.90	32.28	Apr-09	May-11	25

28	Nagaon Bypass (NH-37) (NHAI) (National Highways Authority of India) - [240106289]	Dec-03	230	230	312	82.00	35.65	Jun-08	May-11	35
29	Kalghat-MP/Maharashtra Border Km 16.6-84.70 (National Highways Authority of India)- [N24000119]	Nov-08	549	549	815	266.00	48.45	May-10	May-11	12
30	Purnea-Goyakota Sec. (Ew) (NS & EW-Ph-I km.419- Km. 447, NH-31 (National Highways Authority of India)- [240103191]	Apr-00	205.73	205.73	247.7	41.97	20.40	Jul-04	Jun-11	83
31	Mehsi to Kotwa (LMNHP-II), Ph. II. Km. 480 to km. 440, NH-28 (National Highways Authority of India)-[240106223]	Dec-03	239	239	317.6	78.60	32.89	Jul-05	Jun-11	71



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32	Banglore - Hoskote Mudbogal Section NH-4 (National Highways Authority of India) -[N24000106]	Mar-05	565	565	1080	515.00	91.15	Jul-10	Jun-11	11
33	Improvement of Access of GQ within Chennai City (NHAI) Others (National Highways Authority of India)- [240106203]	Dec-03	210	210	672.97	462.97	220.46	Apr-07	Jul-11	51
34	Kurali-Kiratpur, NH-21 (National Highways Authority of India) - [N24000087]	Mar-05	309	309	553.56	244.56	79.15	Jun-10	Jul-11	13
35	Ayodhya - Lucknow (LMNHP-I) NH-28, Km. 45 to Km. 8.2 (National Highways Authority of India)- [240106222]	Dec-03	193	193	338.7	145.70	75.49	Oct-08	Aug-11	34

36	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar, NH-58 Phase-III, Km. 52.25 to Km. 131.00 (National Highways Authority of India)- [240106256]	Mar-05	359	359	870.6	511.60	142.51	Mar-09	Aug-11	23
37	Ayodhya - Lucknow (LMNHP II) Km. 93.075 to km. 45, Nh-28 (National Highways Authority of India)- [240106225]	Dec-03	217	217	352.26	135.26	62.33	Oct-08	Sep-11	35
<b>TOTAL</b>			3829.23	3829.23	6649.65	3529.76373	92.18			

### Shipping & Ports

38	Acquisition of 4 Nos. of 115000 DWT Crude Oil CARR (Shipping Crp. of India)- [N25000032]	Aug-08	1,168.42	1,238.88	1238.88	70.46	6.03	Apr-11	Apr-11	0
<b>TOTAL</b>			1,168.42	1,238.88	1238.88	70.46	6.03			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Telecommunications</b>										
39	NIB-II Project Rural Broadband (Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited)-[N26000037]	Dec-07	312.86	353	353	40.14	12.83	Feb-08	Aug-11	42
	Total		312.86	353	353	40.14	12.83			
<b>Urban Development</b>										
40	Delhi Mrts phase-II Project (Delhi Metro Rail Corporation) - [280100002]	Aug-05	16,418.37	17,312.02	17,312.02	893.65	5.44	Jun-10	Aug-11	14
	TOTAL		16,418.37	17,312.02	17,312.02	893.65	5.44			
	GRAND TOTAL		38083.93	42797.9	44297.81	6213.88	16.32			

**Note:** It is likely that the reported completion cost by the project authorities would get revised when the project accounts are finalised.

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Oral Answers

[RAJYA SABHA]

to Questions

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questioner is not present. Mr. N. K. Singh, please ask your supplementary.

SHRI N. K. SINGH: Sir, on the basis of the figures, which the hon. Minister has given, on the cost overruns in respect of the infrastructure projects, the answer suggests that only in respect of these 40 projects, the cost overrun has been over Rs. 6,000 crores. Would the Minister be kind enough to answer what is the overall cost and time overrun on critical 100 projects which the Government is especially monitoring and whether there is any system of accountability for affixing responsibility for this huge and time overrun which is deleterious to the economy and deleterious to our growth process?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, the question was with regard to 40 infrastructure projects. I have explained in my reply about the cost overrun and the time overrun and against each project the cost overrun and time overrun have been mentioned. Sir, the basic reason, as you know, is delay and for each project the causes are written against it as given by different Ministries. The most important reason for time overrun is land acquisition. The cost overrun is because of the time overrun and the cost escalation is because of the time overrun. When the cost is increasing, naturally, the present cost is always on the higher side. But you have asked me what steps the Government is taking. The Ministry of Programme Implementation, normally, monitors the projects month-wise. We have a system in place. The system reflects each project and we see where the cost is going up and the time is running out. We flag those projects to the concerned Ministries, to the PMO and also to the Cabinet Secretariat. On the basis of that, the monitoring takes place. We find out why this is happening and, then, try to resolve those issues. These issues are taken up at different levels and are, subsequently, settled.

SHRI N. K. SINGH: What about accountability? Is there any accountability that you have ever fixed on any of these projects? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, the hon. Member himself had been a senior bureaucrat. He knows, from time to time, the responsibilities are fixed. It is not that no responsibility is fixed. In each Ministry, the Secretary-in-charge always oversees the affairs. And, the Additional Secretary, as the Chairman of the committee, normally takes a meeting every month. And, at the PMO level and at the Cabinet level, it is an ongoing process. Thus, the responsibility is fixed.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I would like to point out that I have been a Member of the Standing Committee on Energy and have also been associated with the Railways. But my point to the Minister is what the coordination mechanism is. The views of the Planning Ministry and the Ministry of Programme Implementation are not taken very seriously. There are different reasons for different projects. There are some general reasons. But it has to be project-wise. In the matter of Railways, you have seen, there are so many projects which are being taken for initiation and the token money is also provided. Is there any monitoring mechanism for coordination and corrective actions? How frequently does this coordination mechanism meet and at what level? You said, "At the PMO level." But I would like to know from the hon. Minister what concrete role this Ministry plays in reducing the time and cost overruns.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, if you look at the figures, which I have supplied, from 1991 onwards the cost overrun was 61 per cent. But because of the intervention of the monitoring system it has come down to 16 per cent. So, it is not that the monitoring is not taking place. Monitoring is certainly taking place. But the situation is still alarming in many sectors, mostly in the Railways and the atomic energy. These are the areas where the delays are really causing concern.

### **OBC students in IITs, IIMs and Central Universities**

\*505.DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total percentage of OBC students currently enrolled in IITs, IIMs and Central Universities;

(b) the percentage of OBC students among new entrants in these institutions in the year 2009-10 and 2010-11; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to fill up all OBC seats in these elite institutions?

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

**Statement**

(a) The total percentage of OBC students currently enrolled in IITs, IIMs and Central Universities is 18.98%, 24.3% and 14.2% respectively.

(b) The percentage of OBC students among new entrants in IITs, IIMs and Central Universities in years 2009-10 and 2010-11 is as follows:-

Institute	2009-10	2010-11
IIMs	14.52%	23.05%
IITs	20.38%	23.61%
Central Universities	13.52%	19.09%

(c) The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) Act, 2006 (CEI Act) was enacted pursuant to 93rd Constitutional Amendment through insertion of Article 15 (5) in the Constitution. The Article 15(5) was challenged in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Ashoka Kumar Thakur v/s Union of India case. The Supreme Court upheld that Article 15(5) was not against the basic spirit of Constitution. However, it delayed the implementation of the CEI Act by one year and hence effective implementation of the Act started in the year 2008 only. The time period of three years provided for in the CEI Act, could not be adhered to because of the delay of one year. The Central Government had also issued instructions to relax the cut-off marks by 10% for OBCs in order to ensure that due justice is done to OBCs and they are not denied admissions on this account. However, this was again questioned in the Supreme Court. The implementation of 27% OBC reservations in some universities, e.g. Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) and University of Delhi (DU) was delayed on account of this case viz., P. V. Indiresan v/s Union of India. The judgment in P. V. Indiresan case, which was in favour of Union of India, paved the way to effectively implement the Act in these universities and prevent diversion of OBC seats to general category seats. These two judgments were delivered in favour of Union of India due to efforts and initiatives taken by the Government. In addition, the Government has allocated additional funds to the tune of Rs. 2166.89 crores to the Central Universities and Rs. 4227.46 crores to the Centrally Funded Technical institutions for 54% capacity expansion in each of the central institutions to provide OBC reservations without reducing general category seats. The Central Government also issues advisories to

all Central Universities and Centrally Funded Technical Institutions from time to time to implement the OBC reservation policy in admissions. In addition, the Government has also decided to amend the CEI Act to enhance the period of implementation of 27% reservations for OBC in central institutions, from three years to six years. The Act could not be implemented in some institutions located in North Eastern states due to certain exemptions provided of the Act. The Amendment would also ensure that even in the central institutions located in north eastern states and those located in areas covered under sixth Schedule of the Constitution, OBC reservations are provided to the extent possible, without exceeding the limit of 50% reservations fixed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Indira Sawhney case.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I was personally deeply involved in the landmark legislation, giving justice to the OBC students and, thereby, opening the doors of the Central Universities and institutions. I also appreciate the steps and measures taken by the HRD Ministry to implement the provisions of this particular Act. But the reply, which is given here, shows that the performance of the Central Universities, as compared to IIMs and IITs, is totally unsatisfactory. In fact, that performance should have been better. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry of HRD has examined the causes, why, -- if IITs and IIMs can implement reservation, not 27 per cent, but a satisfactory level -- the Central Universities have not been able to implement the reservation policy.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I just want to, through you, inform the distinguished Member that if you really look at the situation of Central Universities in 2009-10 and the percentage of OBC students who were new entrants...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: वे जवाब दे रहे हैं।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट मसला है, इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे पास...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट। आप जवाब तो सुन लीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JESUDASE SEELAM: Sir, how can he do it in the middle of the answer?  
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, मेरा मामला यह है कि एनसीईआरटी की किताब में एक आर्टिकल छपा है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... आप बाद में यह सवाल उठा सकते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, अगर यह आवश्यक मामला न होता तो मैं ऐसा नहीं करता।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेन्द्र कश्यप: यह बाबा साहब के अपमान का मामला है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: बाबा साहब को कोड़ा लेकर मार रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)... यह बाबा साहब भीम राव अम्बेडकर के अपमान का मामला है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, in fact, I have given a Zero Hour notice on this issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. So, take this as a Zero Hour matter. ...(Interruptions)... आप जवाब तो सुन लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, आप कानून को तोड़कर हमें बोलने का मौका दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप यह कैसे करेंगे?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, यह मैं इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि यह एक विषम परिस्थिति है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, अगर आपको कोई प्वाइंट उठाना है तो आप।...(व्यवधान)... Please don't come into the well. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, मैं आपकी अनुमति से जवाब देना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I want to make a small submission. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. Mr. Raja, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down, Mr. Raja. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: मैं आपकी अनुमति से जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य ने।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I just want to make a small submission. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Just one second. Let me finish this one. ...(Interruptions)... Let me respond. I am now responding. ...(Interruptions)...



MR. CHAIRMAN: Listen to him. He is responding to him. ...(*Interruptions*)...  
Mr. Raja, please.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Let me respond. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this is a serious issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But this is not complete discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: यह अभी हमारे संज्ञान में आया है।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री कपिल सिबल: मैं रेस्पॉन्ड कर रहा हूँ।...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why don't you listen to the Minister? ...(*Interruptions*)...  
वे आपको जवाब दे रहे हैं। आप जवाब तो सुन लीजिए।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: जिसने इस देश का संविधान बनाया, उसका अपमान हम लोग स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: आप जवाब तो सुन लीजिए।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री कपिल सिबल: मैं रेस्पॉन्ड कर रहा हूँ।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: एनसीईआरटी की किताब में लिखा है।...(*व्यवधान*)... बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर को...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री कपिल सिबल: ठीक बात है।...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the answer. आप जवाब सुनिए।...(*व्यवधान*)... Please listen to the answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: एनसीईआरटी की किताब में है। बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर का अपमान हम सहन नहीं करेंगे।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री कपिल सिबल: जवाब तो देने दो।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: आप जवाब सुनिए।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: केन्द्र सरकार के...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the answer.

श्री कपिल सिबल: जवाब तो देने दो।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: वे जवाब देने के लिए खड़े हुए हैं। आप जवाब तो सुन लीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: विषम परिस्थितियों में हमें...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: But let me, at least, respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't do this here. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, आप यहां मत आइए।...*(व्यवधान)*... यहां मत आइए।...*(व्यवधान)*... मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री कपिल सिबल: मैं जवाब दे रहा हूं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप यहां कागज नहीं ला सकते।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: यह घोर अपमानजनक है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. No, no. The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The House then adjourned at forty-two minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House re-assembled at fifty-seven minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We were on Question No. 505. The Minister was replying. Please go ahead, Mr. Minister.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I would like to clarify to the distinguished Member of the House that I have ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप ठहर जाइए, ठहर जाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*... यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप मंत्री जी की बात तो सुनिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... Question Hour is over.

The House is adjourned for two minutes. We would resume at 12 O' clock.

The House then adjourned at fifty-eight minutes past eleven of the clock.

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The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Unauthorized slaughter houses**

\*506. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of authorized slaughter houses in the country as on 31 March, 2012, State-wise and the cattle wealth slaughtered in the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that many more unauthorized slaughter houses operate in many States, slaughtering cattle illegally; and

(c) if so, the number of such unauthorized slaughter houses in the country, State-wise as on 31 March, 2012 and cattle slaughtered therein in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The State-wise number of authorized slaughter houses as on 31.3.2012 are not available. The latest information is up to 1.4.2011 and is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The total number of cattle slaughtered in the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given statement-II (*See below*).

(b) to (c) Data on unauthorized slaughter houses and the cattle slaughtered there is not available.

***Statement-I****The State-wise number of authorized slaughter houses as on 01-04-2011*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of Slaughter Houses as on 1.4.2011
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	196
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	-
4.	Bihar	42
5.	Chhattisgarh	26
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	38

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1	2	3
8.	Haryana	36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
11.	Jharkhand	-
12.	Karnataka	96
13.	Kerala	154
14.	Madhya Pradesh	136
15.	Maharashtra	336
16.	Manipur	-
17.	Meghalaya	-
18.	Mizoram	-
19.	Nagaland	-
20.	Orissa	63
21.	Punjab	91
22.	Rajasthan	658
23.	Sikkim	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	121
25.	Tripura	-
26.	Uttarakhand	23
27.	Uttar Pradesh	259
28.	West Bengal	11
29.	A & N Islands	-
30.	Chandigarh	1
31.	D & N Haveli	-
32.	Daman & Diu	-
33.	Delhi	1
34.	Lakshadweep	1
35.	Puducherry	2
TOTAL		2336

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***Statement-II****Number of Cattle Slaughtered*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	(in 000)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	67	69	71
3.	Assam	132	121	94
4.	Bihar	539	525	514
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-
6.	Goa	9	12	14
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	162	130	111
13.	Kerala	545	499	540
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	511	353	259
16.	Manipur	71	71	73
17.	Meghalaya	241	245	251
18.	Mizoram	19	23	24
19.	Nagaland	163	170	161
20.	Orissa	3		

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Punjab	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	118	121	102
25.	Tripura	-	-	-
26.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-
28.	West Bengal	113	114	105
29.	A & N Islands	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
31.	D & N Haveli	-	-	-
32.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	1	2	2
35.	Puducherry	19	22	22
TOTAL		2715	2677	2344

### Novodaya Vidyalaya Entrance Test

\*507.SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Navodaya Vidyalaya Entrance Test papers, which were scheduled for 12 February, 2012, were leaked on 11 February, 2012 in some parts of the country, as reported by a prominent daily newspaper on 13 February, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action Government had taken against the culprits;

(c) whether despite the leak, the examination was conducted as per schedule on 12 February, 2012;

(d) if so, whether the Ministry had conducted the test with any new test papers; and

(e) if not, how the Ministry will justify its stand to conduct the entrance test with the leaked question papers?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) The first phase of selection test for admission of students to Class VI in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas all over the country was conducted on 12th February, 2012. In their issue dated 13th February, 2012, 'Dainik Jagran' and 'Hindustan' reported that the question paper for this exam was leaked in some centres in the State of Bihar. There were no reports of any leakage of question paper on 11th February, 2012 *i.e.* the day prior to the exam. Detailed investigations made by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) in this regard have indicated that one set of question paper was known on 12th February, 2012 only after examination was started which had no noticeable impact on the conduct of examination or the performance of candidates.

### **Development of Food Processing Industry**

\*508. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of fruits and vegetables being processed in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details of schemes being implemented by Government for processing of fruits and vegetables in the country, particularly in Rajasthan;

(c) the steps/initiatives taken for setting up and modernisation of fruit and vegetable processing and storage units to reduce wastage in the country, during the last two years;

(d) whether Government has entered into any technical agreement or signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with other leading fruit and vegetable processing industrial countries to develop the said industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Presently Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) does not

have data regarding the percentage of fruits and vegetables processed in the country. However, the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), New Delhi and Agro Economic Research Centre (AERC), Ludhiana have been entrusted to conduct a study titled "an assessment of the extent of food processing in various food sub-sectors" by GOI.

(b) In order to assist entrepreneurs and domestic agro-processing industries, the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries specifically aims at creation of new processing capacity and up-gradation of existing processing capabilities in sectors like Milk, Fruit and Vegetables, Meat, Poultry, fishery, wine, consumer items, oil seeds, rice milling, flour milling, pulse. Under the scheme, the Ministry extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant & machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas & @ 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in North Eastern and difficult areas.

(c) To encourage setting up of cold chain facilities in the country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has a Plan Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the Eleventh Plan to provide financial assistance to project proposals received from public/private organizations for cold chain infrastructure development. The scheme envisages 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% for North Eastern Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore. The initiatives are aimed at filling the gaps in the supply chain, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure, encouraging value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and processing of horticulture produce including organic produce, marine, dairy, poultry, etc. Other agencies of the Government like National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Government also provide financial assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes.

Similarly, the Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards, R&D and Promotional Activities, is aimed at motivating the food processing industries for adopting food safety and quality assurance mechanisms such as TQM including ISO 14000, ISO 22000, HACCP, GMP, GHP, and preparing them to face global competition in post WTO Regime. The scheme is also aimed at ensuring that end product/outcome/findings of R&D work should benefit Food Processing Industries



in terms of product and process development, improved packaging, value addition and leading to innovative products and processes, with commercial value. Another scheme is for setting up/up-gradation of food testing laboratories which would benefit all stakeholders.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has entered into agreements with some developed countries *viz.* Germany and France for bilateral co-operation in the field of food processing which generally include processed food segments including fruits and vegetables. Besides, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has entered into number of umbrella agreements with some developed countries like USA, France, Canada, Netherlands, Argentina, Austria, Brazil for bilateral co-operation in the areas of agriculture and allied sectors which generally include agro and food processing. Apart from this, MoUs have been entered into by two institutions under the Ministry, namely National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship & Management (NIFTEM) and Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT) with universities in such industrialised countries. These MoUs relate to collaboration in teaching and research in the food processing sector.

#### **Sustainable rural livelihood security**

\*509. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAR had introduced 36 models of technological innovation-based sustainable rural livelihood security in more than 100 most disadvantaged districts in the country, thereby benefiting 50,000 farm families;

(b) if so, how many districts of Maharashtra were covered and the names thereof;

(c) whether tribal-predominant districts were also covered; and

(d) if not, by when such districts in tribal belt and economically backward Vidarbha region would be covered?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) In the component "Research on Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security" of the National Agricultural Innovation Project, ICAR had approved 36 sub projects in 97 backward

districts of the country, out of the 150 backward districts identified by the Planning Commission. These subprojects are benefitting more than 50,000 farm families.

(b) The districts covered in Maharashtra are Gondia, Dhule, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Garhchiroli, Nandurbar, Chandrapur, Yeotmal, Hingoli, Raigarh and Nanded. Total 11 districts in Maharashtra are covered under NAIP.

(c) Of the above districts, Nandurbar, is a tribal-predominant district with 65.5% tribal population followed by Garhchiroli (38.5%) and Dhule (26%) as per 2001 census of Maharashtra.

(d) Presently, four districts of Vidarbha region namely Gondia, Garhchiroli, Chandrapur and Yeotmal are covered under NAIP. Further, there is no proposal at present to sanction more sub projects under the National Agricultural Innovation Project.

#### **Requirement of cold storages**

\*510.DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the requirement of setting up cold storages in the country to preserve agricultural produce;

(b) whether Government proposes to allow external commercial borrowings in this sector; and

(c) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per extant policy, External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) can be raised for investments in cold storage or cold room facility, and farm level pre-cooling for preservation or storage of agricultural/horticulture and allied produce. ECB can be raised for investment such as import of capital goods (as classified by DGFT in the Foreign Trade Policy), new projects, modernization/expansion of existing production units in real sector – industrial sector including small and medium enterprises (SME), infrastructure sector and specified service sectors in India. Infrastructure sector includes cold storage or cold room facility, including for farm level pre-cooling, for preservation or storage of agricultural and allied produce, marine products and meat.

These details have been published under RBI's Master Circular on External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) and Trade Credits dated July 01, 2011 updated on January 20, 2012.

**Subsidy to farmers for purchasing tools and equipments**

†\*511. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government used to give 50 per cent subsidy to farmers of all States for purchase of tools and equipments for agriculture and horticulture and now the subsidy has been discontinued;

(b) if so, the details of such tools and equipments and the details of the grant given in the year 2010-11, State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to restart the subsidy grant;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India continues to provide financial subsidy ranging from 25% to 50% to farmers of all States for purchase of various agricultural and horticultural tools and equipments. Farmers can avail benefits of financial subsidy for procurement of agricultural and horticultural tools and equipments under following major ongoing schemes of the Ministry:—

(1) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY);

(2) National Food Security Mission (NFSM);

(3) National Horticulture Mission (NHM);

(4) Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA).

(b) Details of agricultural and horticultural tools and equipments available under these schemes along with quantum of subsidy are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details of releases made, State-wise, during the year 2010-11, under above schemes for procurement of agricultural and horticultural tools and equipments are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**

*Pattern of assistance on agriculture machinery and equipments under various schemes of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation*

Sl. No	Name of Equipment	Name of the Scheme			
		Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA)	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tractor upto 40hp	Not Applicable	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 45,000/-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2	Power Tiller (Below 8 HP)	@40% of the cost limited to Rs. 25,000/-	@40% of the cost limited to Rs. 25,000/-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	Power Tiller (8 hp and above)	@40% of the cost limited to Rs. 45,000/-	@40% of the cost limited to Rs. 45,000/-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3.	Self Propelled Reaper, paddy transplanter and other similar self propelled machines.	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 40,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 40,000/-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Combine Harvester	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 1,50,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 1,50,000/-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6.	Special power driven equipments like potato digger, groundnut digger, mini rice mill etc.	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 15,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 15,000/-	@50% of the cost limited to Rs. 1.20 lakh/set/beneficiaries comprising of power machine upto 20 BHP with Rotavator as an equipment.  @50% of the cost limited to Rs. 3.00 lakh/set/per beneficiaries comprising of power machine above 20 BHP with accessories/equipments.	Not Applicable  Not Applicable
7.	Special power driven implements like, Zero till Seed Drill, Rotavator etc.	@40% of the cost limited to Rs. 20,000/-	@40% of the cost limited to Rs. 20,000/-	Not Applicable	@50% of the cost limited to Rs. 15,000/- for Zero till seed Drill & @50% cost limited to Rs. 30,000/- for rotavator

8	Power driven implements like, MB Plow, Disc Plow etc.	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 10,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 10,000/-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
9	Manually operated implements	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 2000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 2000/-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
10	Animal Drawn implements/tools	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 2500/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 2500/-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
11	Animal Driven Tool Carrier	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 6000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 6000/-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
12	Cono Weeder	@50% of the cost limited to Rs. 3,000/-	@50% of the cost limited to Rs. 3,000/-	Not Applicable	@50% of the cost limited to Rs. 3,000/-
13	Diesel or Electric Pump Set for irrigation	@50% of the cost limited to Rs. 10,000/-	@50% of the cost limited to Rs. 10,000/-	Not Applicable	@50% cost limited to Rs. 10,000
14	Thresher/Multi Crop Thresher	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 12,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 12,000/-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
15	Plant Protection Equipments				

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Manual	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 800/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 800/-	@50% of the cost limited to Rs. 35,000/- per set/beneficiary	@50% of the cost limited to Rs. 3,000
	Power Operated	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 2,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 2,000/-	for Power operated machines/tools including Power saw and Plant Protection equipment	
	Tractor Mounted	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 4,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 4,000/-		
	Aero Blast Sprayer	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 25,000/-	@25% of the cost limited to Rs. 25,000/-		

Not Applicable: The scheme does not have provision for subsidy for this equipment.

**Statement-II**

*Releases made during 2010-11, Statewise, under component  
of Farm Mechanization under following schemes of  
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation*

*(Rs. in crore)*

Sl.No	State	Releases made during 2010-11			
		RKVY	MMA	NHM	NFSM
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	117.1	32	7.39	22.57
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1.4	-	-
3	Assam	-	4.02	-	14.88
4	Bihar	37.31	22.38	0.69	24.16
5	Chhattisgarh	22	5.95	-	9.26
6	Goa	1.14	-	0.08	-
7	Gujarat	66.38	10.4	2.75	5.55
8	Haryana	13.36	0	2.48	20.19
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.88	2.41	0	0
10	J & K	3.81	3.09	0	0
11	Jharkhand	12	0.08	0	2.54
12	Karnataka	63.5	21.88	3.1	10.58
13	Kerala	-	2.55	0.64	0.71
14	Madhya Pradesh	117.39	6.32	0.1	31.34
15	Maharashtra	51	20	0.69	39.36
16	Manipur	-	3	-	-
17	Meghalaya	2.66	-	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Mizoram	-	0.56	-	-
19	Nagaland	-	2.85	-	-
20	Orissa	92.32	14.57	-	23.12
21	Punjab	10.6	2	0.58	9.25
22	Rajasthan	18.22	1.45	0.4	9.99
23	Sikkim	-	0.44	-	-
24	Tamil nadu	55	3.55	-	12.33
25	Tripura	6.03	3.38	-	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	27.38	11.41	0.11	59.07
27	Uttarakhand	-	5.39	-	-
28	West Bengal	0.6	9	0.09	13.39
TOTAL		720.68	190.08	19.1	308.29

#### **Reimbursement of fee under RTE Act**

\*512. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that it has to statutorily share financial burden arising out of provisions of Right to Education (RTE) Act;

(b) whether it is also a fact that State Governments are required to reimburse the fee of those students, belonging to specified and economically weaker sections, who are admitted to private unaided schools as mandated by RTE Act;

(c) whether this is one of the items included under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) funding; and

(d) the manner in which Central Government proposes to share this financial burden of State Governments arising out of provisions of RTE Act?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Section 7(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act provides that the Central Government and the State Governments shall have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of this Act. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the main vehicle for implementation of the RTE Act. The fund sharing ratio of the RTE-SSA programme has been revised to 65 : 35 ratio for a five year period from 2010-11 to 2014-15 for non-NER States and to 90 : 10 for NER States.

(b) Section 12 (1) (c) of the RTE Act *inter alia* provides that an unaided private school shall admit in class I (or pre-primary class, as the case may be), 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 them free and compulsory elementary education till its completion. Section 12(2) provides that unaided private schools shall be reimbursed expenditure so incurred to the extent of per-child-expenditure incurred by the State, or the actual amount charged from the child, whichever is less.

(c) and (d) States have presently been advised to defray the reimbursement amount from the 8% annual increase in State Education outlays mandated for utilizing the 13th Finance Commission award for elementary education.

### **Reduction in area under agriculture**

\*513. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that due to increasing urbanisation, industrialisation and indiscriminate mining, area under agriculture cover is getting reduced;

(b) if so, the reduction in agricultural area due to such activities during the last five years; and

(c) the specific measures intended to bring new areas under agriculture to neutralise the loss of agricultural area?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) As per the Land Use Statistics data compiled by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, the cultivable land in the country has come down to 182.5 million hectares during 2009-10 as compared to 182.7 million hectares during 2005-06.

(c) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, Land falls under the purview of State Governments and, therefore, it is for the State Governments to bring in suitable Policy/Act/Legislation to check the diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes or to bring new areas under agriculture to neutralize the loss of agricultural area. However, as per the National Policy for Farmers, 2007, it has been recommended that Prime farmland must be conserved for agriculture except under exceptional circumstances, provided that the agencies that are provided with agricultural land for non-agricultural projects should compensate for treatment and full development of equivalent degraded/wastelands elsewhere.

Further, to increase the agricultural land area in the country and for maintaining balance in different types of land uses, the Government is implementing various Programmes/Schemes, such as, (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA), (ii) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone Rivers (RVP & FPR), (iii) Reclamation & Development of Alkali and Acid Soils (RADAS) and (iv) Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA).

#### **Incentives to States for improving higher education**

\*514.DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning a scheme to incentivise the States for improving higher education in the country, in view of low and inadequate enrolment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to subsume the current scheme of setting up of Model Degree Colleges in 374 educationally backward districts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The need for central support, to address issues of fund constraints and poor quality education, has been highlighted in the Approach Paper to the Twelfth Plan. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) has been envisioned by the

Ministry of Human Resource Development for approval in the Twelfth Plan. Details of the scheme would be worked out after the Twelfth Plan is finalised. The proposed scheme would seek to incentivise State Governments to increase enrolment in State institutions. The proposed new scheme also contemplates incentivizing States to set up new institutions and expand existing ones.

(c) and (d) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of setting up one Model Degree College, in each of the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts of the country was launched in the year 2010. Decision to subsume this scheme in the XII Plan proposals is under consideration.

### **Grass root innovations in agricultural practices**

\*515.DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that grass root innovations in agricultural practices are being further analysed for development of appropriate technologies;
- (b) if so, the details of such efforts made; and
- (c) the achievements made so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In order to utilize the innovative experience of farmers for development of appropriate technologies the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has initiated the task of documenting the profile of farm innovators along with brief of their innovations. So far, six publications containing 441 farm innovations have been published. As the process of documentation has started only in 2010, technologies based on farmers' innovations have not been released so far.

### **Deployment of TTEs in Sleeper Classes**

†\*516. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had given an assurance in the House regarding availability of conductors and TTEs in train coaches in view of hardships faced by passengers having reserved tickets;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether orders were issued to all railway headquarters on 15 December, 2010 to reduce strength of ticket checking staff and redeploying them in sleeper coaches;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) reasons for non-compliance of orders by Ratlam Division of Western Railway;

(f) whether Government would take action in this regard;

(g) if so, when and if not, reasons therefor; and

(h) by when said order would be implemented in Ratlam Division?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY) : (a) and (b) While replying to a Parliamentary Question in the past, it was mentioned that Indian Railways take various steps such as filling up of vacancies and proper rostering of duties to ensure deployment of TTEs in trains as per laid down norms.

(c) and (d) Under letter dated 15.12.2010, Zonal Railways were advised to facilitate manning of reserved coaches by reviewing the staff deployed in ticket checking squads. For this purpose, indicative norms were given to Zonal Railways to keep 7% (for Divisions where there are no sub-urban sections) and 15% (for Divisions with sub-urban sections) of the total strength of ticket checking staff on ticket checking squads.

(e) to (h) Manning of reserved coaches is done as per policy norms for which Zonal Railways prepare links and rosters. Further, whenever there is shortage of staff in the Division for manning reserved coaches on account of leave, sickness, etc., staff from ticket checking squads are withdrawn to meet the ad-hoc requirement. Consequent to the order dated 15.12.2010, Ratlam Division of Western Railway has redeployed 45 staff from Ticket Checking squads to man the reserved coaches. At present, reserved coaches of Ratlam Division are adequately manned.

#### **KCCs to mobilise resources for farmers**

\*517. SHRI K. E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ascertained the total number of farmers across the country;

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

(c) whether Government also possesses details of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) distributed so far among them;

(d) whether it is also a fact that a large number of farmers are not in possession of KCC thereby severely hampering their effort to mobilise resources; and

(e) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to step up distribution of KCCs so that farmers get some relief from the clutches of private moneylenders?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Total number of operational farm holdings in the country as per Agriculture Census 2005-06 are 12.92 crore. A statement showing the State-wise details is given in statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per the report received from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the Banking institutions have issued 11.15 crore Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) in the country up to 29.02.2012.

(e) The Government has taken following steps to step up distribution of KCCs in the country:

- (i) Banks have been advised to cover all eligible farmers under KCC scheme including tenant farmers/share croppers/oral lessee/Joint liability groups.
- (ii) Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks were advised to increase KCC coverage by 20% in number and also in amount during the financial year 2010-11 over the year 2009-10.
- (iii) Government of India has accepted suggestions made by a Working Group on Kisan Credit Card Scheme to make it a Smart Card cum Debit Card.
- (iv) KCC holders have been covered under Personal Accident Insurance Scheme against accidental death or permanent disability, upto maximum amount of Rs. 50,000/- and Rs. 25,000/- respectively.

*Statement*

*State-wise number of operational holdings in the country  
as per Agriculture Census 2005-06.*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total operational holdings
1	2	3
1	A & N Islands	11,590
2	Andhra Pradesh	12,044,118
3	Arunachal Pradesh	108,635
4	Assam	2,750,114
5	Bihar	14,657,129
6	Chandigarh	1,120
7	Chhattisgarh	3,460,660
8	D & N Haveli	14,460
9	Daman & Diu	7,623
10	Delhi	25,311
11	Goa	52,821
12	Gujarat	4,661,014
13	Haryana	1,603,267
14	Himachal Pradesh	933,383
15	Jammu & Kashmir	1,377,808
16	Karnataka	7,580,858
17	Kerala	6,904,292
18	Lakshadweep	10,242

1	2	3
19	Madhya Pradesh	7,907,997
20	Maharashtra	13,715,636
21	Manipur	150,475
22	Meghalaya	203,245
23	Mizoram	89,765
24	Nagaland	169,252
25	Odisha	4,356,392
26	Puducherry	31,477
27	Punjab	1,004,466
28	Rajasthan	6,186,482
29	Sikkim	73,426
30	Tamil Nadu	8,192,973
31	Tripura	565,395
32	Uttar Pradesh	22,457,594
33	Uttarakhand	921,554
34	West Bengal	6,991,663
	ALL INDIA*	129,222,237

**Note:** \* Excluding Jharkhand where survey was not conducted.

### Suicides by students

\*518. ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who commit suicide in the national capital every year; and

(b) the percentage of such suicide cases arising out of psychological tension at school or college?



THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) and (b) It is difficult to attribute reasons for suicides. There can be various social, economic or personal issues which can lead to stress and anxiety amongst children leading them to take the extreme step of suicide. As per report "Accidental Death and Suicide in India" published by National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 48 and 42 suicides were committed due to failure in examination in the years 2009 and 2010 respectively in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

**Problems faced by mango growers in Uttar Pradesh**

\*519. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mango growers of Western Uttar Pradesh are facing a lot of problems;

(b) whether Government has any plan to establish an Export House in the region and, if so, the funds released so far for this purpose;

(c) whether there is any plan to develop the regional fruit belt in Western U.P.; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) There is no report of any problem being faced by the mango growers in Western Uttar Pradesh. In order to promote export of horticultural products, including mangoes, the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is implementing a number of schemes. So far an amount of Rs. 14.06 crore has been released by APEDA to Uttar Pradesh. A pack house for mango and Vapour Heat Treatment Facility have been established at Saharanpur with assistance from APEDA which are facilitating mango growers in export related matters. There is, however, no plan to establish an Export House in the region.

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Horticulture Mission (NHM) for the holistic development of horticulture in the country, including Uttar Pradesh with end-to-end approach, *i.e.* production, productivity, a post harvest management and marketing. The NHM envisages development of potential horticultural crops by adopting a cluster approach.

Saharanpur, Meerut and Bulandshahar districts of Western Uttar Pradesh are covered under NHM. Mango Clusters have been developed at Behat in Saharanpur, Shahajahanpur in Merrut and Syana and Uchagaon in Bulandshahar which are traditional mango growing areas in the region. Besides, the Government of Uttar Pradesh is implementing a Phalpatty Vikas Yojana under which assistance is being provided to mango growers for taking up activities related to production and post harvest management.

### **Shortage of teachers for SSA schools**

\*520. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated shortage of teachers for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);
- (b) the total number of teachers in SSA schools during the last year, State-wise; and
- (c) the percentage of teacher attendance at SSA schools during the last year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The requirement of additional teachers at the national level was estimated at 5.08 lakh to be recruited in a phased manner over a period of three years under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for meeting the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) norms prescribed by the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Based on proposals received from the States and with a view to giving States/UTs adequate time to complete teacher recruitment, SSA has sanctioned 6.31 lakh additional teacher posts during the first two years of RTE implementation. Under SSA a total of 19.14 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned since inception of the programme, against which 12.26 lakh teachers have been recruited till 31st December, 2011 by States/UTs. A State-wise statement on the total number of teachers sanctioned and recruited under SSA upto 31st December, 2012 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The Government has conducted a sample survey on Students' and Teachers' Attendance in 2006-07 in twenty States. As per the findings of this survey, the average attendance rate of teachers was 81.7% at primary stage and 80.5% at upper primary stage. A State-wise statement on teacher attendance is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

***Statement-I****State-wise number of teacher sanctioned and recruited under SSA upto 31.12.2012*

Sl. No.	State	Teachers sanctioned	Teachers Recruited
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	38319	39847
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6441	5226
3	Assam	28793	0
4	Bihar	403413	191983
5	Chhattisgarh	66685	54985
6	Goa	169	179
7	Gujarat	38372	26677
8	Haryana	11320	9133
9	Himachal Pradesh	5856	3553
10	J & K	43471	39739
11	Jharkhand	104231	84048
12	Karnataka	27195	24278
13	Kerala	2925	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	171267	98287
15	Maharashtra	41434	15311
16	Manipur	2719	0
17	Meghalaya	13262	14020
18	Mizoram	2473	1886
19	Nagaland	3147	590
20	Odisha	89901	88442
21	Punjab	14090	9694

1	2	3	4
22	Rajasthan	114132	94201
23	Sikkim	568	185
24	Tamil Nadu	32918	37666
25	Tripura	6909	5694
26	Uttar Pradesh	423553	258924
27	Uttarakhand	14155	5998
28	West Bengal	196808	114336
29	A & N Isld	177	194
30	Chandigarh	1390	785
31	D & N Haveli	856	377
32	Daman Diu	113	95
33	Delhi	7104	36
34	Lakshadweep	35	36
35	Puducherry	48	36
TOTAL		1914249	1226441

**Statement-II***State-wise percentage of teachers attendance*

States	Teachers	
	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	78.1	77.3
Assam	79.2	55.2
Bihar	75.8	74.9
Chhattisgarh	75.7	73.5

1	2	3
Delhi	95.0	NA*
Gujarat	70.0	87.6
Haryana	86.9	91.9
Himachal Pradesh	80.0	88.0
Jammu & Kashmir	80.8	83.1
Karnataka	83.9	84.0
Kerala	84.5	85.3
Madhya Pradesh	70.4	67.0
Maharashtra	87.8	87.1
Orissa	87.4	86.6
Punjab	83.5	78.1
Rajasthan	81.1	79.8
Tamil Nadu	86.6	89.6
Uttar Pradesh	77.8	82.6
Uttarakhand	83.0	77.7
West Bengal	96.3	98.1
Overall	81.7	80.5

NA\* Percentage of teacher attendance at upper primary level in Delhi is not available due to administrative bottleneck in data collection.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Advance estimation for crop production

3876. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any advance estimation for crop production in the country for the current year 2012-13; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. During an Agricultural Year (July-June), the estimation of crop production is normally started with the release of First Advance Estimates in the month of September. As such, advance estimation of crop production in the country for current year *i.e.* 2012-13 is not yet due.

**Central assistance for setting up of anti-hail guns in Himachal Pradesh**

‡3877. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Himachal Pradesh has sought assistance of Rs. 400 crore from Central Government to install Anti-hail guns for protection from hailstorm;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Central Government in this regard and by when this assistance will be provided to the State Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of Himachal Pradesh had sought assistance during 2008-09 for installing Anti-hail guns for protection from hailstorm. Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India approved Rs. 3.00 crore for a pilot project in Himachal Pradesh. Consequently, State Horticulture Department installed Hail Control System during 2010-11 in Shimla district at 3 selected sites *viz.* Deori Ghat (Tehsil Rohru), Kathasu (Tehsil Jubbal) with 1 central RADAR at Tumru (Khara Pathar).

During 2011-12, a further assistance of Rs. 284.00 crore for installing 300 Anti-hail guns and 30 Radars was sought. After receipt of proposal, a Committee comprising experts from Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agriculture University and representatives of apple growers association had been constituted to assess effectiveness of the existing Anti-hail guns in Himachal Pradesh to decide their further installation. The Committee visited Anti-hail gun installed sites during 1st - 3rd March, 2012 and submitted its report. The Committee observed that the State Horticulture

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Department has not conducted scientific study as per the operational requirements of Hail Control System to judge the efficacy and efficiency of the Hail Control System.

### **Loan to farmers**

‡3878.SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than half of farmer families in the country don't have the facility of agricultural loan under institutional financial system;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a huge number of small and marginal farmers in the country who are still deprived of agricultural loan facility under institutional financial system; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) 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. These measures, *inter alia*, includes 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 and 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

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 and marginal farmers. The target of credit flow of the year 2011-12 has been fixed at Rs. 475000 crore and as per provisional figures reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, the achievement as on 31.3.2012 is Rs. 476550 crore. The target of credit flow for the year 2012-13 has been fixed at Rs. 575000 crore.

### Cultivation of pulses in foreign countries

3879. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is facing big deficit of pulses and vegetable oil, making it vulnerable to price shocks in the global market, at least in case of pulses;

(b) if so, whether Government has proposed to purchase land in foreign countries for cultivating pulses;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government will also encourage private role in this activity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. The domestic supply/production of pulses and edible oilseeds is less than the domestic consumption of these commodities. Consequently, the country has been importing these commodities to meet the requirement.

The domestic production of pulses and oilseeds and their projected domestic demand during the last year was as under:

(Demand and Production in Million Tonnes)

Year	Pulses		Oilseeds	
	Projected Demand	Production	Projected Demand	Production
2011-12	19.91	17.02*	53.39	30.06*

\* 3rd Advance Estimates for 2011-12



(b) to (d) Ministries of Agriculture, External Affairs and Commerce have been receiving requests from various countries and out missions abroad, inviting Indian corporate and farmers to take up commercial agriculture in their countries. Understandably, there are requests from Indian companies/farmers for more detailed information such as agro-climatic conditions, terms and conditions of engagement etc. in different countries. While the Government has not formulated any policy in this matter. However FICCI is supporting in the dissemination of useful information regarding agro-climatic conditions, the state of agriculture and other information in various countries, in which senior Government officers of various countries and representatives of Indian corporate houses are involved.

### **Production of millets**

3880. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is the largest producer of many kinds of millets;

(b) if so, the details of millets produced in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that millet is not as popular as it should be given its health benefits;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the major constraints being the drudgery involved in domestic processing; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken by Central Government to resolve this problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Many kinds of millet crops comprising of Sorghum, Pearl millet, Finger millet and Small millet namely, Little millet (Kutki), Kodo millet, Barnyard millet, Foxtail millet and Proso millet are grown in India. Out of these, major millet crop of Sorghum is grown over an area of 0.85 million ha in India out of total World acreage of 4.45 million ha, which is the largest among the Sorghum growing countries. However, India is not the largest producer.

(b) The State wise millets production for the year 2010-11 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A study on macro and micro level changes in consumption of Nutri-cereals in India undertaken by the Directorate of Sorghum Research, Hyderabad, an Institution of Indian Council of Agricultural Research has indicated following factors attributing to decline in consumption of these cereals.

- Easy availability of fine cereals like rice and wheat at a cheaper price under Public Distribution System (PDS).
- Tedious and time consuming preparation of nutritious cereals foods.
- Change in food habit particularly preference to fast food by younger generation.
- Low shelf life of millet flour and millet based food products.

(e) Yes, Sir. Removal of multi-layer pericarp from small seeded millets grains is a tedious and time consuming process at house hold level.

(f) In order to meet the requirement of development/refinement and transfer of postharvest technologies, development of entrepreneurship and to facilitate market linkages between producers and processors three National Centre of Excellence for Sorghum, Pearl Millet and Small Millet have been set up by the Government at Directorate of Sorghum Research, Hyderabad, Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar and University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru respectively under Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP) a sub-scheme of RKVY launched in 2011-12.

### *Statement*

#### *State-wise millets produced in the country during 2010-11*

Sl.No.	States	Millets production in 000 tons				
		Sorghum	Pearl Millet	Finger Millet	Small Milled	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	308.0	101.0	50.0	29.0	488.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Bihar	3.3	5.4	7.2	3.9	19.8
4	Chhattisgarh	8.5	0.0	2.4	33.8	44.7
5	Gujarat	139.0	1091.3	14.0	38.0	1282.3
6	Haryana	36.0	1185.0	0.0	0.0	1221.0
7	Jharkhand	0.1	0.0	4.7	12.0	16.8
8	Karnataka	1467.0	334.0	1588.0	12.3	3401.3
9	Madhya Pradesh	616.0	308.0	0.1	88.0	1012.1
10	Maharashtra	3452.0	1123.0	117.0	28.6	4720.6
11	Odisha	5.4	2.1	46.9	7.3	61.7
12	Rajasthan	508.9	4566.6	0.0	9.3	5084.8
13	Tamil Nadu	247.0	77.4	171.1	33.5	529.0
14	Uttar Pradesh	207.0	1557.0	0.0	6.0	1770.0
15	Uttarakhand	0.0	0.0	170.5	91.8	262.3
16	West Bengal	0.0	0.0	13.8	1.5	15.3
17	Others	4.9	19.1	7.8	27.1	58.9
18	ALL INDIA	7003.1	10369.9	2193.5	442.1	20008.6

**Setting up of more KVKs in Andhra Pradesh**

3881. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) functioning in the country;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up more KVKs in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The total number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) functioning in the country is 630.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### Reduction in production in Jharkhand

3882. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area on which sowing has taken place in Jharkhand in the year 2011;

(b) how it compares with the area during the last four years;

(c) whether low sowing will affect the foodgrain production in the State;

(d) if so, the magnitude of this reduction in the production; and

(e) the details of alternative arrangement made to meet this shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Comparative position of area coverage under major foodgrains crops in Jharkhand during the last four years and the current year, *i.e.* 2007-08 to 2011-12 is as under:

Crops	Area (000 Hectares)				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
Rice	1653.7	1683.6	995.0	720.3	1692.9
Wheat	86.3	99.6	99.7	96.4	169.4
Coarse Cereals	286.4	263.7	208.0	249.8	260.0
Pulses	410.0	387.6	332.7	426.2	540.8
Food grains	2436.4	2434.8	1635.3	1492.8	2663.2
Oilseeds	124.4	130.6	141.5	182.0	259.3
Sugarcane	6.0	5.7	6.5	6.6	6.6

\*3rd Advance Estimates release on 23.04.2012.

(c) and (d) Production of all agricultural crops including foodgrains is directly related with area coverage. On account of severe drought in Jharkhand during 2009-10 and 2010-11 there was significant reduction in the area coverage, as a result of which the production of foodgrains in the State declined. During the last year *i.e.* 2011-12 favorable monsoon helped in higher area coverage which resulted into all time record foodgrains production of 46.14 lakh tonnes (3rd Advance Estimates) in the State.

(e) In order to increase production and productivity of agricultural crops in all the States including Jharkhand on sustainable basis, a number of Crop Development Schemes/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 are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through State Governments. In addition to above schemes, during 2010-11, a new programme *viz.* Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India has been initiated under RKVY. National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States namely; Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. A new programme "Accelerated Pulse Production Programme (A3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has also been started to cover 1000 units of 1000 hectares each of five pulses crops in 16 pulse growing States of the country including Jharkhand. Further, to minimize the impact of deficient monsoon/drought on area coverage and production of agricultural crops, the State Governments also implement location specific Contingency Plans.

#### **Supply of sub-standard seeds to farmers**

3883. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRI N. K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Union Government has received complaints of supply of spurious/substandard seeds to farmers across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government thereon; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure availability and supply of quality seeds to farmers across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during last three years has received few complaints regarding sub-standard/spurious seeds, the details of which alongwith action taken are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) For ensuring adequate availability and supply of quality seeds to the farmers, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing the central sector scheme "Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds" under which assistance is provided for strengthening and modernizing seed infrastructure facilities in public as well as private sector, upgrading the quality of farm saved seeds through seed village programme, production and distribution of hybrid seeds, establishing Seed Bank for ensuring seed availability in contingency situations, quality control arrangement of seeds etc. In addition, financial assistance is also provided for seed related activities including production and distribution subsidy under other crops development programme/schemes *viz*: National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Oilpalm and Maize (ISOPOM), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Technology Mission on Cotton, Technology Mission on Jute & Mesta, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Technology Mission for the North East (TMNE) and Mega Seed Project implemented by Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

### *Statement*

*Details of complaints of supply of spurious/sub-standard seeds received by Government of India for the last three years and action taken on such complaints*

**2009-10**

Sl. No.	Name of State	Details of complaint	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Punjab	Complaint from Shri Surjit Singh Bhati, Jalandhar (Punjab) in 2009 regarding potato mini tuber seed obtained from	Matter was analyzed and investigated by Central Potato Research Station, Jalandhar. First Information Report (FIR) has been registered against the party.

1	2	3	4
		M/s. Technico Agri Sciences Ltd. alleging that the seed in question was not performing well.	Party has filed a writ petition (CWP No. 1838 of 2009) in the High Court of Punjab challenging the FIR. The State Government suspended the license on 25.05.2009. The party filed an appeal before the Appellate Authority (Director Agriculture). The Appellate Authority has granted an interim stay on suspension of license.
2.	Bihar	The Government of Bihar has also informed about poor setting of grain in hybrid Maize seeds supplied by Multinational companies in the year 2009-10.	After receipt of complaint, a team of scientists from Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa had visited the affected areas and reported that poor setting of grain in hybrid Maize seeds was due to unfavorable weather conditions. The State Government has advised the Seed companies to provide the sowing time and temperature sensitivity of Hybrid Maize on seed packet.

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**2010-11**

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1.	Chhattisgarh	Complaint regarding Paddy Hybrid (KRH-2) during Kharif-2010. Seed was distributed in 16 districts. Complaint	Eight committees consisting of officers from the State Department of Agriculture, National Seeds Corporation (NSC) and Chhattisgarh Seed
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1	2	3	4
		was received only from 8 districts regarding variation in plant height and difference in the time of flowering with sterility.	& Agriculture Development Corporation inspected the crop in these 8 Districts covering 86 blocks. Samples from the lots were drawn and submitted to the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore, Directorate of Rice Research and Project Director, Hyderabad for DNA finger printing test. On detailed testing/DNA finger printing about 47 sample of seeds supplied by the NSC (out of 106) were found to be below 95% purity. After discussions with State Government, NSC has refunded full cost of seed amounting to Rs. 201.70 lakh to Chhattisgarh State Seed & Agriculture Development Corporation Ltd. In addition State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC), Chhattisgarh at its meeting held on 10.05.2011, approved the proposal for carrying out rice and wheat demonstration @ cost of Rs. 1351.60 lakh during financial year 2011-12 for assisting the affected farmers under RKVY. It was also decided that a sum of Rs. 1051 lakh would

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1	2	3	4
			<p>be provided as assistance under the RKVY to the affected farmers. Thus, total amount of: Rs. 2604.30 lakhs has been provided by NSC as well as under RKVY for assisting the affected farmers. NSC has taken necessary steps to enforce strict quality control measures to ensure the quality of hybrid seeds.</p>
2.	<p>Madhya Pradesh</p>	<p>Complaint received from farmers in certain areas of Madhya Pradesh regarding delayed flowering and pod formation in certified seeds of black gram c.v. Azad-1 and Azad-2 during Kharif 2010.</p>	<p>The committee reported that delayed flowering and pod formation was due to photosensitive nature of variety and it was not directly related to the seed quality of black gram. Moreover, Government of Madhya Pradesh declared that delayed flowering and pod formations was due to natural calamity and have released the compensation to the farmers who have suffered losses.</p>
3.	<p>Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana &amp; Jharkhand</p>	<p>Complaint received from farmers in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Jharkhand farmers regarding poor pod bearing of black gram c.v. PU-30 and</p>	<p>After receipt of complaint, a team of scientists from Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur and IIPR Kanpur had visited the affected areas and reported that poor podding</p>

1	2	3	4
		PU-40 and sesame TKG - 55 during Kharif 2010.	was due to excess vegetative growth and not because of poor quality seeds.

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**2011-12**

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1.	Kerala	Complaint from Shri Sam Eapen, President, Upper Kuttanad Paddy farmers Committee, Tiruvalla, Kerala regarding poor germination and more chaffy paddy seeds distributed to farmers in Kuttanad in Alappuzha district of Kerala by National Seeds Corporation Limited.	After receipt of the complaint, Regional Manager, National Seeds Corporation Limited (NSC) visited the Kuttanad area of Kerala and collected the report on this issue. In the report, it was found that the seeds supplied by NSC were having slight insect damage and presence of chaffy seeds. The State Government reported that the affected seed quantity was replaced by NSC with fresh seed to the concerned farmers. NSC has further reported that the crop in the said areas have been harvested and farmers have received satisfactory yield.
2.	Maharashtra	Farmers from four villages of Dhule district of Maharashtra made complaints regarding yield loss in Bt. cotton hybrid "Surpass 1037" BG II due to severe infestation of Alternaria leaf blight disease. The	The complaint was investigated by the District Level Complaints Redressal Committee and a report was submitted to the Director Input & Quality Control. In the report, it was found that 164 farmers had suffered losses due to the attack of

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1	2	3	4
		seeds of this hybrid was produced and marketed by Bayer Bio Science Private Limited.	Alterneria leaf blight disease. Based on the report, the Director Input & Quality Control, Government of Maharashtra passed an order to pay the compensation to the tune of Rs. 44,77,672/- to the affected farmers by Bayer Bio Science Private Limited. The matter has been challenged by the company and is now subjudice before Mumbai High Court.
3.	Maharashtra	Complaints were received from the farmers of Khandesh, Marathwada and Vidharbha Region regarding germination problem of soybean seeds.	The complaint was verified by Block Level Committee and the report was submitted to the District Level Committee under the Chairmanship of District Superintendent Agricultural Officer. The District level Committee had advised the Seed Companies to compensate the losses as per the merit of the cases. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 2.02 crore have been distributed to the affected farmers. 76 Court Cases have been launched against the companies/dealers for failure in germination of Soybean seeds. Police case have also been filed against two companies which were selling Soybean seeds

1	2	3	4
			without licence. Show cause notices have also been issued to 68 Soybean companies".
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Farmers of 108 villages of Khargone district of Madhya Pradesh had made complaints for yield loss in Bt. cotton hybrid "Surpass 1037" BG II due to attack of Alternaria leaf blight disease and white fly insect. The seeds of this hybrid was produced and marketed by Bayer Bio Science Private Limited.	The State Government deputed a team which included Senior Agricultural Development Officers to visit the affected areas and thereafter the farmers were asked to prepare separate petitions for filing under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The affected farmers had filed 520 cases in District Consumer Forum, Khargone and 331 cases have been settled by the Forum in favour of the farmers by ordering a relief of Rs. 15,500/- per packet of Bt. cotton seed. Bayer Bio Science Private Limited has gone in appeal against the order in the State Consumer Forum.

#### **Huge gap between purchase and selling price of milk**

3884. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

SHRI N. K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of milkman from neighbouring States like Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh protested recently at New Delhi against the huge gap between the purchase and selling price of milk;

(b) whether Government is aware that big companies engaged in selling of milk, such as Mother Dairy, DMS and Parag etc., are buying milk from small milkmen and cooperatives at a very low price and selling it to consumers at very high prices;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to take concrete steps to keep a check on prices of milk by big companies; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Press and media have reported about protests by some farmers claiming huge gap between purchase and sale of milk.

Present procurement price (paid to farmers at village level) and consumer price of milk by Mother Dairy, Delhi; Delhi Milk Scheme and Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy Federation (Parag) is given below:

Organization	Procurement Price (Rs/Kg)	Sale Price (Rs/litre)
Mother Dairy, Delhi	28.75	37.00
Delhi Milk Scheme	28.68	37.00
Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy Federation (Parag)	26.00*	37.00

**Note:-** Procurement & Sale price of milk containing 6% Fat & 9% solid not fat (SNF).

\* Procurement price for milk containing 6.5% fat and 9 % SNF

The difference in the procurement and sale price of milk is on account of expenses including transport, other handling and logistics expenses.

(c) No Sir.

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

### **Annual growth in production**

†3885. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that during Eleventh Five Year Plan the rate of annual growth target for agricultural production was fixed at 4 per cent;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether this target has been achieved as per production in various States; and

(d) if so, the names of States where annual growth target of 4 per cent has been achieved in the domain of agricultural production during Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) document, the target fixed for agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate is 4 per cent per year on the average during the said Plan period.

(c) and (d) As per the latest data available with Central Statistics Office (CSO), the details of annual growth rates achieved by States during the Eleventh plan period and the States which have achieved 4 per cent or more growth are given in Statement.

*Statement*

*State-wise Annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product  
of Agriculture and Allied Sectors at 2004-05 prices (per cent)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	average growth rate (2007-08 to 2011-12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	17.4	0.8	1.3	9.0	-1.5	5.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12.2	-6.9	2.4	14.4	5.8	5.6
3	Assam	2.8	1.9	6.4	6.5	6.4	4.8
4	Bihar	-6.2	10.7	-8.1	6.3	3.2	1.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Jharkhand	5.6	16.6	1.8	7.7	8.0	7.9
6	Goa	1.5	-7.3	3.3	1.8	5.9	1.0
7	Gujarat	8.7	-7.2	0.5	14.4	N.A.	4.1
8	Haryana	0.0	7.3	-1.3	6.1	5.1	3.4
9	Himachal Pradesh	9.0	-0.9	-8.1	16.6	-11.2	1.1
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.6	3.8	-5.4	2.0	2.3	0.7
11	Karnataka	12.4	2.3	3.6	13.3	-2.9	5.7
12	Kerala	-1.2	2.0	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
13	Madhya Pradesh	-1.5	10.2	10.0	3.0	N.A.	5.4
14	Chhattisgarh	9.3	-9.9	7.8	19.8	6.7	6.7
15	Maharashtra	13.2	-13.3	14.1	12.5	N.A.	6.6
16	Manipur	10.0	9.4	10.0	6.1	6.2	8.3
17	Meghalaya	-0.9	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.3
18	Mizoram	14.1	12.2	8.7	2.8	N.A.	9.4
19	Nagaland	0.6	7.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.9
20	Orissa	4.7	1.9	8.0	1.9	0.3	3.4
21	Punjab	3.8	2.0	-0.2	2.9	0.0	1.7
22	Rajasthan	1.6	4.2	-2.3	27.2	N.A.	7.7
23	Sikkim	3.9	4.3	6.3	4.8	N.A.	4.8
24	Tamil Nadu	-4.4	-2.3	2.4	7.0	2.7	1.1
25	Tripura	17.2	5.7	2.9	2.0	1.1	5.8
26	Uttar Pradesh	3.5	3.8	0.0	4.4	3.2	3.0
27	Uttarakhand	2.1	-3.7	8.3	2.8	2.8	2.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	West Bengal	6.2	-2.4	7.0	-0.7	3.7	2.8
29	A & N islands	0.6	7.7	-3.4	8.7	7.9	4.3
30	Chandigarh	0.6	6.5	9.2	9.5	N.A.	6.5
31	Delhi	-2.8	-0.6	29.3	5.1	5.5	7.3
32	Puducherry	-1.3	47.8	3.4	3.7	3.9	11.5

NA: Not Available.

Note: Annual and average growth rates of GDP of Agriculture & Allied Sectors at 2004-05 prices derived based on CSO data on State-wise Agriculture & Allied Sectors GDP

### Declining in productivity of Bt. Cotton

†3886. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that production of Bt. Cotton is estimated to be low;
- if so, the reasons therefor;
- whether it is also a fact that productivity of Bt. Cotton is also decreasing;
- if so, its productivity in year 2007 and 2011 respectively; and
- the price of seeds of Bt. Cotton in above-mentioned period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The area under cotton cultivation as well as total cotton production in the country has been showing an increasing trend for the past few years. The percentage share of Bt. cotton in the overall area coverage is on the rise and since the total production of cotton is also showing an increasing trend, the production of Bt. cotton cannot be estimated to be low. The table below shows the figures of increasing trend of area, production and percentage share of Bt. cotton:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Year	Area (in lakh ha)		% age share of Bt. cotton to total cotton	Total Cotton production (in lakh bales)
	Bt cotton	Total cotton in 9 Bt. cotton States		
2006-07	33.52	90.55	37.03%	226.32
2007-08	54.72	94.23	58.07%	258.84
2008-09	66.69	92.04	75.80%	222.76
2009-10	85.52	101.15	84.40%	240.22
2010-11	93.36	110.56	84.45%	330.00

Source: Directorate of E&S, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Cotton Advisory Board, Ministry of Textile.

(c) and (d) The productivity of Bt. Cotton has been fluctuating over the past few years, due to various factors responsible for production and productivity such as availability of water (*i.e.*, monsoon rainwater, tube well water, canal water) at the time of sowing, agro-climatic conditions both at the time of sowing as also during the growth period, natural calamities like flood and incidences of high temperature, biotic stresses etc. There are state-wise and region-wise variations in productivity of cotton which arise due to different level of irrigation facilities available, irrigation coverage and agronomic practices followed. The productivity in the year 2007-08 was 467 Kg/ha and as per Third Advance Estimates, the productivity in 2011-12 has been estimated to be 491 Kg/ha. (*Source - Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES), DAC*).

The table below shows the fluctuating trend of productivity in cotton:

Year	Production# (lakh bales)	Productivity (Yield in Kg. lint per hectare)
1	2	3
2006-07	226.32	421
2007-08	258.84	467
2008-09	222.76	403

1	2	3
2009-10	240.22	403
2010-11	330.00	499
*2011-12	352.00	491

# 1 bale = 170 Kg.

\*As per Third Advance Estimates.

Source: Directorate of E&S, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

(e) The price of seeds of Bt. cotton during 2007 and 2011 is as under:

(Rs. Per packet of 450gm.)

Year /State/ Region	BG-I		BG-II	
	MH, GUJ, MP, AP, KA, TN (Region I)*	PUN, HAR, RAJ (Region II)**	MH, GUJ, MP, AP, KA, TN (Region I)*	PUN, HAR, RAJ (Region II)**
2007-08	750	750	925	925
2011-12	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).

### Soil health and nutrient management

3887. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to accord high priority to soil health and nutrient management for sustainable farm growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of steps taken so far by Government to meet the sustainable farm growth in the country;

(d) whether Government proposes to utilise MGNREGA for augmenting activities that-directly add to farm productivity in the country during Twelfth Five Year Plan;

- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of 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. Government is promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through soil test based balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers in conjunction with organic sources of nutrients to sustain and improve soil health and its productivity.

(c) Government has launched "National Project on Management of soil Health & Fertility" (NPMSH&F) IN 2008-09 to promote soil test based balanced and judicious use of fertilizers. Setting up of new static/mobile soil Testing Laboratories (STLs), strengthening of existing STLs, training of STL Staff/ Extension Officers/Farmers, field demonstrations on balanced use of fertilizers, promoting use of organic manure, soil amendments and micro-nutrients etc. are supported under the scheme. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) also imparts training and organizes field demonstrations to educate farmers on INM.

(d) to (f) Under MGNREGA following activities are taken up by State governments for enhancing agriculture productivity:

- (i) water conservation and water harvesting;
- (ii) drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation);
- (iii) irrigation canals including micro and minor- irrigation works;
- (iv) provision of irrigation facility, horticulture, plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or Below Poverty Line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of the Government of India or that of small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 or to the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006.
- (v) Renovation of traditional water bodies including de-silting of tanks;
- (vi) land development;
- (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas.

**Setting up of agricultural university in Odisha**

3888. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is contemplating to open Central Agricultural Universities in different agricultural backward regions of the country to usher in green revolution, especially in Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether demand of Government of Odisha for Agricultural University is pending with the Centre;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time-frame within which such university would be set up in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Agriculture including agricultural education, is a state subject and agricultural universities in the states are set up by their respective Governments. It has been decided however to set up a Central Agricultural University each for Bundelkhand region at Jhansi and North Eastern region at Barapani.

(c) and (d) Yes, suggestions in this regard have been received: (i) by letter dated 14.3.2012 from Chief Minister, Odisha, (ii) through matter raised in Lok Sabha on 22.3.2012 by Shri Amarnath Pradhan, MP and also in his letter dated 25.4.2012.

(e) There is no proposal at present to set up a Central Agricultural University in Odisha.

**Subsidy for anti-hail nets**

3889. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers are demanding a major subsidy for anti-hail nets on the lines of Government-aided Poly Houses Scheme for apple farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction so far, State-wise; and

(c) the funds spent during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, *viz.*, (i) Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and (ii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in remaining States and Union Territories. Under these schemes, assistance is provided to farmers for anti-hail nets @50% of the cost of Rs. 20/- Sqm limited to 5000 Sqm per beneficiary on the lines of polyhouse components to protect horticulture crops including apple from hail damage. During Eleventh Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 4.59 crore has been provided for anti bird/hail nets. The details of state-wise funds released is given in statement.

***Statement***

*Funds release for anti bird/hail nets under HMNEH and NHM Schemes*

*(Rs. in lakh)*

States	HMNEH	NHM
Meghalaya	7.00	-
Mizoram	21.14	-
Jammu & Kashmir	1.00	-
Himachal Pradesh	72.73	-
Uttarakhand	95.31	-
Gujarat	-	60.75
Haryana	-	6.70
Karnataka	-	131.54
Maharashtra	-	50.37
Odisha	-	1.00
Punjab	-	5.29
Rajasthan	-	6.22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>197.18</b>	<b>261.87</b>

**Damage to wheat in Punjab**

3890. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a loss of about Rs. 14 crore has occurred due to the damage of wheat in Bhatinda District of Punjab;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of steps taken by Government to prevent the loss;
- (d) the details of steps taken by Government against official who are at fault; and
- (e) the quantum of wheat damaged in Punjab during last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. A meager quantity of 8.44 tons of wheat of Food Corporation of India (F.C.I) at Talwandi Saboo in the Bhatinda district of Punjab was damaged during 2010-11. However, quantity of non-issuable categorized wheat lying with state agencies is 9036.90 tons.

(c) Various possible precautionary and remedial measures have been taken by food Corporation of India (F.C.I) and the State Government agencies to control the damage to wheat in Punjab.

(d) As reported, action has been initiated against one Assistant Grade-II (Depot) and one Manager (Depot) for damage of 8.44 tons of wheat in the year 2009-10.

(e) The quantum of wheat damaged in Punjab with Food Corporation of India (F.C.I) and State agencies was 67 tons and 1,16,352 tons, respectively during the last three years *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

**Bird flu**

3891. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that 'Bird Flu' has again erupted in some parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of assistance Union Government has extended to concerned State Governments to contain virus of Bird Flu; and

(d) the plans formulated by Union Government to ensure that the virus of Bird Flu is completely eradicated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Bird Flu has erupted in poultry in the states of Odisha, Meghalaya and Tripura recently. The last outbreak has been reported in District Poultry Farm, Udaipur, district Gomati, Tripura on 28th April, 2012. A total of 1.01 lakh birds were culled during the control and containment operations. An amount of Rs. 43.34 lakh has been paid as compensation (till 6th May, 2012) as given in the statement (See below).

(c) The Union Government pays compensation to the farmers for culling of birds and destruction of eggs and poultry feed as per the rates fixed for the purpose. An amount of Rs. 43.34 lakh has been paid as compensation (till 6th May, 2012) as given in the Annexure.

(d) It is not possible to eradicate the disease completely. However, the Department has an action plan for prevention, control and containment of bird flu. States are constantly advised to carry out surveillance for the disease and to take actions for control and containment of the disease in case of outbreak as per the action plan. Stress is given on capacity building for the man-power, strengthening of diagnostic capabilities and publicity campaign for awareness of the public in regard to the disease.

#### *Statement*

##### *Bird flu outbreaks during 2012*

Sl. No.	Period	State affected	Number of Epicenters	No. of birds culled (in lakhs)	Compensation paid (in INRs lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	11th January, 2012	Odisha	1	0.32	24.71
2.	13th January, 2012	Meghalaya	1	0.07	7.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	17th January, 2012	Odisha	1	0.11	5.87
4.	28th January, 2012	Tripura	1	0.06	1.20
5.	4th February, 2012	Odisha	1	0.38	2.86
6.	15th March, 2012	Tripura	1	0.05	0.09
*7.	28th April, 2012	Tripura	1	0.02	0.72
TOTAL			7	1.01	43.34

\* This is a new outbreak reported on 28th April, 2012. The figures are upto 6th May, 2012. The control and containment operation is going on.

### Cooperative farming

‡3892. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched any scheme to promote cooperative farming in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether State Governments have been consulted in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) 'Cooperation' being a State subject, the States are expected to take necessary steps to promote cooperative farming. However, in view of importance of cooperatives, the National Policy for Farmers, which was formulated after consultation with the States, provides for encouraging and supporting small farmers' cooperatives to take up activities such as processing, value addition and marketing of agri products, formation of Farmers Groups; Joint Liability Groups; etc., which has helped in strengthening the cooperative sector thus benefitting farmers. Many schemes of the Government of India, such as Centrally Sponsored scheme on National Horticulture Mission. Central Sector

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Scheme for Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization, Rural Godown Scheme, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna, Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms, etc. inter-alia support the cooperative institutions for promotion of agriculture.

### **Bio-safety for transgenic crops**

3893. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAR which backs the entry of GM crops in the country has any independent and own conclusive evidence of bio-safety of transgenic crops; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Microorganisms, Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989, provide for setting up Institutional Bio Safety Committees in research institutions handling microorganisms/genetically engineered organisms. ICAR has constituted such committees where required.

Under these rules, certain protocols have been developed to make safety assessments of foods and livestock feeds that may be derived from genetically engineered crops.

The results of these studies are submitted to the appropriate regulatory bodies namely the Review Committee of Genetic Manipulation (RCGM) and the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC). GEAC takes these studies into account while considering proposals relating to release of genetically engineered organisms and products.

ICAR generates the data required on food, feed and environmental risk analysis. ICAR also follows the quarantine requirements, if and as required.

Apart from this, independent laboratories also carry out assessments of the human health safety of foods derived from genetically engineered plants, as per ICMR guidelines for the safety assessment.

### **Integrated farming system**

3894. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the results of the All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Integrated Farming System led by Project Directorate for Cropping Systems Research, Modipuram, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh); and

(b) the research funding that has been invested on this AICRP since its initiation, over the years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for coordinating the research and development was approved during 2009-10 with a mandate to develop location-specific farming systems in 31 main centres and 11 sub-centres spread over different agro-ecological zones in the Country. Since the project's initiation, characterization of IFS existing in the country was completed. Various IFS models have been set up on the research farm and farmers' fields. Normally, a trial is conducted for 3-5 years before it can be recommended for adoption by farmers. Meanwhile, guidelines for development of IFS models has been prepared and two national programmes were conducted for progressive farmers.

(b) A total of 56.54 crores only was sanctioned for the AICRP-IFS in the XI Plan. An amount of Rs. 8.5 crores as provided during 2009-10, Rs. 14 crores during 2010-2011 and Rs. 34 crores during 2011-12.

#### **Harit Kranti in Eastern India**

3895. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether eastern part of the country has been benefited by the pilot project Harit Kranti for development of agricultural production;

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

(c) the details of areas, where Rs. 1000 crore budget allocation will be utilised; and

(d) whether Department of Water Resources is also planning to support hydro minor irrigation, digging of tanks, lakes to increase the area of irrigation to support the Harit Kranti Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India has been implementing a

programme of "Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI)" - a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in seven eastern States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh (East) and West Bengal since 2010-11. The objective of the programme is to increase the productivity of rice based cropping system by promotion of recommended agricultural technologies by addressing the underlying key constraints of different agro climatic sub regions. Due to implementation of the above programme, the production of rice in the above seven States has increased significantly as is evident from the following table:

State	Production of Rice (Lakh Tonnes) during	
	2010-11	2011-12*
Assam	47.37	43.45
Bihar	31.02	66.76
Chhattisgarh	61.59	60.28
Jharkhand	11.10	34.16
Odisha	68.28	58.23
Uttar Pradesh	119.92	140.25
West Bengal	130.46	150.44
TOTAL	469.74	553.57

\*Third Advance Estimates, 2011-12.

For implementation of the programme during 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 1000 crore has been earmarked. The State-wise allocations proposed for the year 2012-13 is as under:

State	Proposed Outlay (Rs. in crore)
1	2
Assam	95.50
Bihar	119.25
Chhattisgarh	131.50

1	2
Jharkhand	59.00
Odisha	217.25
Uttar Pradesh (East)	105.50
West Bengal	269.00
Total of Seven States	997.00
Monitoring & other Administrative expenses at GOI level	3.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1000.00</b>

The above allocation will be utilised for implementation of activities such as block demonstrations of rice & wheat technologies in cluster mode approach; promoting resource conservation technology (zero tillage under wheat); creation of asset building activities for water management (shallow tube wells/dug wells/bore wells, distribution of pump sets); promotion of farm implements and need based site specific activities etc.

(d)/ Ministry of Water Resources has been implementing Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and Repairs, Revolution and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies in the country including eastern States to increase the area for irrigation, which also supports the Harit Kranti programme.

### **Global summit for Green Revolution-II**

3896. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a global summit on Green Revolution-II took place in Hyderabad recently; and.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Associate Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) organized a global Summit on Green revolution-II on 15th June, 2011 at Hyderabad. The major outcome/recommendations of the Summit intimated by the ASSOCHAM are as under:

- Large scale investment in agriculture has to be taken up by the states in collaboration with private sectors;
- Food processing and distribution sector needs to be strengthened by evolving policies for greater private sector participation in the entire value chain;
- Globalization of agriculture offers immense opportunities for enhanced agricultural export of a number of products;
- Development and adoption of Genetically Modified (GM) technology in a mission mode by strengthening research system;
- Ensuring availability of farm inputs, credit and other supporting systems of farming for overall development of farming;
- Propagation of environment and gender friendly farm/rural technologies and capacity building of rural farm women groups;
- Value addition to crops especially in horticultural crops by strengthening of infrastructural, technical support to farmers in terms of harvest, cold chain management systems and export oriented quality management systems of crop, production to make Indian produce globally competitive and remunerative;
- Promotion of integrated crop management techniques for conservation of natural resources and to realize optimum productivity to sustain the same, etc.

#### **Condition of farmers**

3897. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an analysis, based on the situation prevailing in Andhra Pradesh has identified, increasing dependence on commercial crops, reliance on cost-intensive farming, ground water irrigation, informal credit and price volatility as the major causes for farmers' distress;

(b) if so, the details thereof during last three years compared to other States and reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Condition of farmers in the country is reflected in

reports of various Surveys, Studies, Commissions, Expert Groups etc., which are commissioned/constituted from time to time as per their specific Terms of Reference. National Commission on Farmers (NCF), which was constituted in 2004, made a comprehensive analysis of various factors including commercial crops, cost of farming, ground water irrigation, informal credit, price volatility, etc., impacting farming situation in the country. It identified various causes of farmers' distress in five reports. However, NCF has not made any study or analysis in respect of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Government has taken many initiatives for revitalization of the sector so as to achieve increased production and productivity, leading to increased incomes and socioeconomic well-being of farmers. Some of the important initiatives are as follows:

- (i) Substantial increase in investment in Agriculture sector during Eleventh Five Year Plan through launching of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Food Security Mission (NFSM).
- (ii) Strengthening of existing schemes such as National Horticulture Mission, Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme and Micro Irrigation scheme during current Plan period.
- (iii) Horticulture is being promoted by Government in mission mode through National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North east and Hilly States (HMNEH) for improving farm income and livelihood security and enhancing employment generation.
- (iv) Implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 benefitting about 3.69 crore farmers, involving relief/waiver of Rs. 65318.33 crore.
- (v) Implementation of Rehabilitation Package of Rs. 16978.69 crore for 31 suicide prone districts in four States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala.
- (vi) Substantial increase of Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various crops in recent years to make farming more remunerative.
- (vii) Increasing the availability of agricultural credit from Rs. 86981 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 4,68,291 crore in 2011-12.

These initiatives have resulted in desired outcomes as evidenced by the record production of foodgrains during the year 2011-12.

Further, Initiatives like bringing Green Revolution to Eastern Region, Rainfed Area Development Programme, Integrated Development of 60,000 pulses villages in rainfed areas, Promotion of Oil Palm, Initiative on Vegetable Clusters, Nutri-cereals, National Mission for Protein Supplements, Accelerated Fodder Development Programme, Vidarbha Intensified Irrigation Development Programme, short term crop loans to farmers at 7 per cent interest with 3 per cent interest subvention for timely repayment, etc. announced in Union Budgets 2011-12 and 2012-13 will also boost Agriculture sector to enable it to play its desired role in economic growth.

### **Merger of agricultural programmes**

3898. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to merge various Agricultural programmes into a set of mission;

(b) if so, whether this proposal is aimed to address the need of agricultural development and would help in achieving the targeted growth rate of 4 per cent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) In order to provide focused approach for achieving targeted growth rate and to address the problems and constraints in specific areas relating to agriculture sector, the existing schemes of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation were reviewed, as a consequence of which two existing Missions, *viz.*, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, three new Missions, *viz.*, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture; Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm; National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology and Farmers Income Security Scheme have been approved by the Planning Commission for twelfth five year plan.

### **Organic food**

3899. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that organic food is becoming popular in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the help Government is providing to the producers of organic food?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Organic Food is becoming popular in the country during the last few years. Ministry of Agriculture does not maintain the data related with organic food items. However, according to Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), production of certified organic food products for the last three years is as under:

2008-09 (Million Tonnes)	2009-10 (Million Tonnes)	2010-11 (Million Tonnes)
1.62	1.70	3.88

- (c) Government is providing incentives to producers of Organic Food products under the "National Horticulture Mission" (NHM) @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare for maximum area of 4 hectare per beneficiary, setting up of vermi-compost units @ 50% of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000/- per beneficiary and organic farming certification @ Rs. 5.00 lakh for a group of farmers covering an area of 50 hectare.

#### **Value added product from millet**

3900. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any study has been undertaken in the country to find out the innumerable value added products made from millets;
- (b) if so, the findings of the study;
- (c) if not, whether Government is contemplating to encourage such a study on millet grains; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. A number of studies has been undertaken by the



Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and State Agriculture Universities (SAU). Major ones are listed as under:

- (i) Directorate of Sorghum Research (DSR), ICAR, Hyderabad has undertaken a sub-project entitled, 'Creation of Millets Food through Production to Consumption System (PCS) Value Chain' under a World Bank funded National Agriculture Innovative Project (NAIP) from 2008-12.
- (ii) International Development Research Centre (IDRC) funded project, "Enhancing Food Security of Rural families through Production Processing and Value Addition of Regional Staple Food Grains in India" is under implementation at University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Dharwad.
- (iii) Central Food Technological Research Institute an Institute of CSIR has undertaken a study on 'Processing and Value Addition to Small Millets' under ICAR funded project.
- (iv) Besides, College of Home Science in State Agricultural Universities like Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, Andhra Pradesh; Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University Hissar, Indra Gandhi Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Raipur, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, UAS, Bengaluru and UAS Dharwad have also undertaken studies on development of value added products from millets either under NAIP or under ICAR funded scheme.

(b) The value added product developed under above mentioned projects are listed as under:

**Sorghum:** Multi-grain Atta, Dalia, Khichdi, Cookies, Crispies, Vermicelli, Dosa, Idli, Flakes, Sorghum Lassi, Sweets etc.

**Pearl Millets:** Cakes, Biscuits, Pasta, Vermicelli, Popped, Dhokla, Idli, Khichdi, Pearl millet Lassi, Sweets etc.

**Finger Millets:** Malted Ragi, Ragi Flakes, Malted weaning foods, Biscuits etc.

**Small Millets:** Cookies, Khakra, Paddu a delicious dish made out of little millet, Chakkli and Foxtail Millets Muffin etc.

(c) and (d) In order to meet the requirement of development/refinement and transfer of technologies; development of entrepreneurship and to facilitate market

linkages between producers and processors, three National Centre of Excellence for Sorghum, Pearl Millet and Small Millet have been set up by the Government at Directorate of Sorghum Research, Hyderabad, CCS HAU, Hissar and UAS, Bengaluru respectively under Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP) a sub-scheme of RKVY launched in 2011-12.

### **Proposal for National Fishermen Programme**

‡3901. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount in lac rupees of the proposal for Fish Farmer's Development Agency and National Fishermen Programme Development of Inland Fisheries and Agriculture, under Central Sponsored Scheme, submitted by the State of Chhattisgarh to Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fishery, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India; and

(b) the amount given to the State out of this and by when the balance amount would be given along with the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) A proposal for release of Rs. 161.25 lakh for development of freshwater aquaculture has been received from the Government of Chhattisgarh for 2011-12 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture". An amount of Rs. 81 lakh has been released as first installment. No request for the release of balance amount has been received from the State Government.

### **Implementation of IDDP in Bihar**

3902. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar has submitted any proposal under Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP);

(b) if so, the details of districts in Bihar where the State Government intends to implement this programme; and

(c) the current status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries has altogether received 11 project proposals from State Government of Bihar. Out of these, six projects have been approved as shown in the table below:

Project	District covered	Approved outlay (Rs in lakh)	Status
I	Bettiah	158.61	Completed
II	Purnea, Katihar, Kishanganj and Araria	344.50	Completed
III	Kaimur	67.25	On-going
IV	Madhubani	66.30	Completed
V	Nalanda	333.33	Completed
VI	Madhepura, Saharsa and Supaul	279.78	On-going
		1249.77	

Details of the remaining five proposals in pipeline are as under:

Proposal	District Proposed to cover	Present Status
VII	Sitamarhi, East Champaran, West Champaran, Sheohar, Gopalganj and Siwan	The proposals have been received in the Department on 24.02.2012
VIII	Bhojpur, Buxar, Rohtas and Kaimur	
IX	Khagaria	
X	Saran and Shekhpura	
XI	Darbhanga	

The proposals were not submitted to the Project Sanctioning Committee for want of fund during 2011-12.

#### **National farm innovator's meet**

3903. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ICAR had organized a National Farm Innovators' Meet in 2010;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the main objective of the Meet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) had organized a National Farm Innovators Meet in 2010 at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Suttur, District Mysore, Karnataka during 12-13 November, 2010 with participation of 221 farmers from 25 States across the country. The technical programme of the meet included oral presentation by farmers on their innovations and display of 196 farmers innovations, through posters and live specimens.

(c) The main objective of the Meet was to give a scientific recognition to farmers' innovations and provide them opportunity to share their experiences with other farmers and scientists across the country.

#### **Development of innovations into technologies**

3904. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that farmers' innovations are documented by ICAR;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of such innovations documented so far; and
- (d) the number of such innovations developed into technologies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has documented the profile of innovation farmers along with brief of their innovations in the form of publications. So far six publications have been brought out covering 441 innovations.

(d) Most of the farmers innovations are very specific to the existing farming situations of the innovator farmers. Therefore, conversion of these innovations into useable/appropriate technologies based on scientific rationality and validation through on-farm and field research trials is a time consuming process and is presently underway.

**Land reforms**

3905. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent farm size and productivity studies have found that small holdings in Indian agriculture still exhibit a higher productivity than larger holdings confirming to the similar trend in China; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider another round of redistributive land reform in India to catch up with small farm productivity trend in China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There are studies which suggest that per hectare value of output on the small farms is even today higher than that on the medium and large farms. However, because of the small area this income is not adequate to generate surplus for further investment in agriculture.

(b) Land and its management falls within the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the respective States as provided under Entry No. 18 of List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The role of the Central Government in the field of Land Reforms is only of an advisory and coordinating nature. However, implementation of land reforms programmes are reviewed from time to time at various levels and the State Government/UT Administrations are requested for effective implementation of land reform programmes/schemes including distribution of ceiling surplus land.

**Adulteration of milk**

†3906. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of the increase registered in the production and demand of milk in the country every year during last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that rearing of milk yielding animals in the country is decreasing every year;

(c) if so, the reasons for the increase in the production of milk despite decreasing number of milk yielding animals;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether it is also a fact that the milk seller companies are making huge profits by selling adulterated milk; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The year wise details of increase registered in production of milk in the country every year during last three years is as under:

(In Million Tonnes)

Year	Milk production	Change in volume wrt previous year
2008-09	112.2	4.25
2009-10	116.4	4.24
2010-11	121.8	5.42

There is no authentic data on demand of milk in the country.

(b) The estimated number of milk yielding animals is continuously increasing. Details are as under.

(In thousands)

Year	Cross bred cow	Non-descript cow	Buffalo	Total in-milk animals
2008-09	10680	29842	35380	75902
2009-10	11262	30199	36166	77627
2010-11	11807	30948	37131	79886

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e) This Department does not have any information regarding milk seller companies making huge profits by selling adulterated milk.

#### **Training of rural youth in agricultural activities**

3907. SHRI K. E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is actively considering to install training facility centres in rural areas to train rural youth in agricultural activities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has set any target of beneficiaries in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is providing training to farmers, including farm women and farm youth, under its various schemes.

Brief details of the training component under these schemes are given in Statement (*See below*).

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Not Applicable.

#### *Statement*

##### *Brief of Schemes having training as one of the approved components*

- 1. Extension Related programmes for providing training and extension support to farmers**
  - a. Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms:** District level Agriculture Technology Management Agencies (ATMAs) have been set up in 604 rural districts of 28 States and 3 UTs across the country. The activities taken up under the scheme include capacity building of extension functionaries and farmers, frontline demonstrations, exposure visits, kisan melas, farmers' group mobilization, farm schools and farmer-scientist interaction. Further, the Scheme provides for improving extension outreach through Farmer Friends (FF) at village level.
  - b. Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension:** Agriculture related programmes are broadcast through 180 Narrow Casting Centres, 18 Regional Centres and 1 National Centre of Doordarshan Kendras and 96 FM Radio stations for 30 minutes, five/six days a week.

- c. **Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centres:** Agri-clinics and Agri-business Centres (ACABC) Scheme was launched in April, 2002. Salient features of the scheme include:

Imparting two months' training to eligible selected candidates through Nodal Training Institutes identified across the country [identified by The National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE)] under the ACABC scheme. This is followed by one year of hand holding. Disbursement of subsidy and provision of credit support to agri-clinics through commercial banks upto Rs. 20 lakhs for individual project and Rs. 100 lakhs for a group project are other inbuilt components of the Scheme. The entrepreneurs are expected to provide extension services. There is a provision of credit linked back-ended composite subsidy of 36% to 44% on the bank loan availed by trained candidates under the Scheme.

- d. **Exhibitions and Fairs:** The Department is operating a scheme of Regional Agricultural Fairs being organized by State Agricultural Universities/ ICAR Institutes with the support of DAC in the five zones including North East to disseminate information to farming communities on development of agriculture.

2. **Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds :** Under this Scheme, training is provided under following components:

- (i) **Seed Village Programme:** Training is imparted to the farmers selected by the implementing agencies/States/UTs on seed production and seed technologies.
- (ii) **Promoting Hybrid Rice :** For imparting training to seed growers on techniques adopted for hybrid rice seed production so that they could produce hybrid rice and seed at their own farms/fields.

3. **Under the Marketing Research and information Network (MRIN) Scheme,** in addition to the computer connectivity, funds are provided to State Agricultural Marketing Boards/Directorates/ATMAs/SAMETIs and MANAGE etc. for conducting different market-led extension activities like Training of Trainers, Training of Farmers, campaign programme of AGMARKNET scheme etc. based on the proposals received from them.



4. **Under National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility**, financial assistance is provided for farmers training on balanced use of fertilizers @Rs. 10,000/- per training of two days duration consisting 20 participants.
5. **Through on-going scheme "Promotion and Strengthening of Agriculture Mechanization through Training, Testing and Demonstration"**, farmers, rural youths, women farmers and unemployed youths are being disseminated information in the field of Agriculture Mechanization with latest available technology and agricultural know-how through training programmes organized by subordinate offices *viz.* Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute Budni (M.P.), Hissar (Haryana), Ananatapur (A.P.) and B. Charialli (Assam).
6. **Krishi Vigyan Kendras:** The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has created a network of 630 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country to empower farmers, rural youth and extension personnel through training and capacity building. KVKs as a part of the empowerment process access refine and demonstrate various technologies to find out the suitability and to demonstrate the production potential in farmers' field.

#### **Use of asbestos in India**

3908. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be please to state:

- (a) whether use of asbestos, a material that has been banned in over 40 countries on grounds of toxicity, is permitted in India;
- (b) the consumption of asbestos in tonnes, in the country since 2004 till date year-wise;
- (c) whether India imports white asbestos from Canada where the material has been virtually banned on grounds of toxicity; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for not issuing a ban on white asbestos in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Asbestos consists of six varieties, namely, Crocidolite, Actinolite, Anthophyllite, Amosite, Tremolite and Chrysotile. The first five varieties of asbestos are not used in the country. Chrysotile variety of asbestos is permitted for use in the country.

India is a signatory to the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade. Annex III of the Convention lists industrial chemicals and pesticides that have been banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons by Parties to the Convention. Member Countries are required to communicate informed decision on whether they consent to import or not the chemicals listed in Annex-III of the Convention. Of the six varieties of asbestos, Chrysotile variety has not been listed in Annex-III.

(b) The estimated consumption of chrysotile asbestos in India since 2004 till date, year-wise is as under:

Year	Consumption
2004	1,85,000 tons
2005	2,30,000 tons
2006	2,58,000 tons
2007	2,83,000 tons
2008	3,00,000 tons
2009	3,60,000 tons
2010	4,00,000 tons
2011	4,15,000 tons (approx.)
2012	1,35,000 tons (approx.) till April, 2012

(c) India imports Chrysotile (white) variety of asbestos from Canada.

(d) Import of this item is not banned or restricted in India according to the existing Exim policy. However, in order to assess the environmental and health hazards, if any, arising from the use of Chrysotile asbestos in the country, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has commissioned a study to National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH), Ahmedabad. The final report is awaited from NIOH.

#### **Revival of PSUs**

3909. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of fertilizer Public Sector Undertakings which have been referred to Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises;
- (b) the recommendations made by the said Board on the revival of these PSUs;
- (c) the aggregate cost of revival as prescribed by the Board in terms of cash out-go, waiver and conversion of loans into equity;
- (d) the steps taken by Government on the Board's recommendation; and
- (e) the amount already allocated for revival of respective PSU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) have considered the revival proposal in respect of Five Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of Department of Fertilizers namely Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL), Fertilizer Corporation India Ltd. (FCIL), Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT), Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL) and Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (BVFCL). The details of BRPSE recommendations along with steps taken by the Government are as under:

**HFCL and FCIL:**

BRPSE considered the revival proposal of HFCL/FCIL in its meeting held on 09.02.2007 and recommended *inter-alia* to the Government to accord 'in principle' approval for reversal of its earlier decision to close the unit of HFCL/FCIL so as to explore various options for their revival. The Board recommended that Department of Fertilizers (DoF) may prepare a comprehensive and fully tied up proposal for revival of HFCL/FCIL and after vetting by an independent consultant it may be brought before BRPSE.

Accordingly, The Government decided to explore the feasibility of revival of the closed public sector units of HFCL/FCIL subject to assured availability of natural gas. An Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) has been constituted with the mandate to evaluate all investment options for revival of the closed units of FCIL/HFCL and to make suitable recommendations for consideration of the Government. ECOS has considered various possible investment options for revival of each of the closed units and have finalized its recommendations. Based on the

recommendations of the ECOS, the CCEA in its meeting held on 4.8.2011 considered the proposal for revival of closed units of FCIL / HFCL and approved the same with the stipulation that Board for Industrial and Financial Restructuring (BIFR) proceedings be expedited and thereafter, the matter including changes, if any, required in bid parameters, be placed before the Committee for a final decision.

FCIL and HFCL have submitted the Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS) to BIFR for approval.

**Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) :**

FACT was referred to BRPSE during the year 2005. BRPSE in its meeting held on 9.12.2005 recommended a relief package consisting of conversion of 50% of the outstanding loan of Rs. 584.60 Cr. into Equity Capital and the balance amount as preference capital /write off. The BRPSE has also recommended waiver of all outstanding interest as on 31.03.2005 amounting to Rs. 85.77 Cr. and penal interest thereon. Based on the recommendations of BRPSE during the year 2006, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the following financial relief package for the company;

- (i) Waiver of all outstanding interest as on 31.03.2005 amounting to Rs. 85.77 Cr. And penal interest thereon.
- (ii) Conversion of 50% of the GoI Loan of Rs. 584.60 Cr. As on 31.03.2005 into Equity Capital.
- (iii) Write off of the non-plan loan of Rs. 60 Cr. given for Voluntary Retirement Scheme.
- (iv) Write off of the balance outstanding GoI loan of Rs. 232.30 Cr. as on 31.03.2005.

After the implementation of above financial relief package, the company recorded profit and the net worth the company became positive.

**Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL):**

MFL was referred to BRPSE during the year 2005. BRPSE in its meeting held on 17.03.2005 made the following recommendations for MFL;

- (i) Enhancement of Outlier benefit under New Pricing Scheme for Urea from existing 50% to 70% from the year 2003-04 and 2004-05.

- (ii) Modification of the existing pricing formula for complex grades 17:17:17 and 19:19:19 by recognizing use of urea for sourcing 'N' which would benefit MFL, as originally recommended by Tariff Commission.
- (iii) Government guarantee for loans of Rs. 150 Crores to be raised by MFL from the market to solve the liquidity crisis and swap high cost loans.
- (iv) Waiver of interest for the year 2003-04 amounting to Rs. 16.82 Crores and for the year 2004-05 of Rs. 18.49 Crores on GoI loans along with penal interest.
- (v) No further plan/non-plan funds may be considered for release by GoI to MFL from 2005-06 onwards.
- (vi) MFL would, by implementing VRS and non-filling of vacancies arising out of normal attrition, try to reduce the strength to 1000 in the coming years.
- (vii) MFL would not further seek plan/non-plan budgetary support from GoI from 2005-06 onwards for meeting normal capital expenditure on renewal, replacement, modernization, etc. and would raise such funds on its own.
- (viii) MFL would achieve a turnover of at least Rs. 2000 Cr. per annum from, 2005-06 with a net profit of Rs. 50 Cr. per annum.

The above recommendations of the board were not implemented due to objections/reservations of the Department of Expenditure (DOE) and Planning Commission on the CCEA Note moved during August, 2007. Again a fresh note for BRPSE has been prepared and sent to different Ministries/Department for obtaining comments. The comments from the concerned Ministries/Departments have been received and considered in the DoF. Deptt. of Expenditure and Planning commission have been requested to submit the fresh comments on the proposal.

In the meantime the BIFR in its hearing held on 25th August, 2011 has directed the Operating Agency (State Bank of India) to workout financial restructuring of MFL considering the conversion of GOI loan into equity. The operating Agency has submitted its report to BIFR.

**Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (BVFCL):**

While considering a proposal for financial restructuring of BVFCL, the DOE advised the DOF to place the proposal of financial restructuring of BVFCL before BRPSE. Accordingly, the proposal was placed before the BRPSE in its meeting held on 17.10.2008. The BRPSE recommended the following;

- (i) For conversion of GOI Loan of Rs. 317.77 Cr. taken for revamp of the project into Equity from the date of completion of the project *i.e.* 22.11.2005.
- (ii) For conversion of the GOI Loan of Rs. 78.18 Cr. and outstanding interest of Rs. 170.12 Cr. into equity.
- (iii) For further examination of issues relating to pricing in consultation with Department of Expenditure and to explore the possibility of handing over the management of BVFCL to any other fertilizer Public Sector Enterprises (PSE) who can provide their expertise for improving the performance of the company.

Accordingly, a note for consideration of CCEA was sent which was discussed in CCEA meeting held on 26.02.2009. As per the directions of CCEA in its meeting held on 26th February, 2010, the DOF has initiated action to finalize a comprehensive proposal for long term sustainability of BVFCL. The following measures have been taken to improve the functioning of the company:

**Financial Restructuring:** Government decided in their meeting held on 26th February, 2009 that appropriate support may continue to be provided to the Project till such time a comprehensive proposal is brought up before the Committee after requisite appraisals & consultations.

**MOU with NFL:** To address the problem of shortage of qualified and experienced persons, an MOU has been entered with NFL for Management Contract for 3 years on 7th August, 2009 to provide technical support for efficient operation of the plants, and on-site training of BVFCL personnel by NFL specialists.

**Study of plants by Process Licensor:** Rs. 8.00 Crores has been allotted to BVFCL in the FY 2009-10 for the study of plants and to come out with measures for sustained operations. BVFCL has appointed the process licensor in this regard. Based on the report of process licensor, BVFCL has furnished a fully tied up proposal to Department of Fertilizers for further action.

#### **Shortage of fertilizers**

3910. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the shortage of fertilizers in various parts of the country resulting in direct effect on food grains production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has since taken any step or directed the fertilizer companies to make availability of adequate fertilizers to farmers; 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 major shortage of fertilizers in the country. The State-wise requirement and availability of major fertilizers like Urea, Di-ammonium Phosphate, Muriate of Potash (MOP) and Complex fertilizers during 2011-12 is given in statement (*See below*). As can be seen, there was tightness in availability of MOP during Kharif 2011. There is no viable source of Potash in the country as such the entire demand of MOP is met through imports. During the year 2011-12, contracting for import of MOP could not be materialized upto the month of July due to substantial increase of prices and cartelization by MOP producers in the International market. The contracting of MOP took place only in the month of August. As a result, MOP availability for direct application as well as for indigenous production of NPK fertilizers was comfortable in Rabi' 11-12.

Further, the steps taken by Government to provide adequate fertilizers to the farmers in the country are as under:

- (i) The gap between requirement and indigenous availability is met through imports;
- (ii) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system ([www.urvarak.co.in](http://www.urvarak.co.in)) also called as Fertiliser Monitoring System (FMS);
- (iii) The State Governments have been advised to instruct the State Institutional agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies;
- (iv) State Governments play a proactive role to co-ordinate with the manufacturers/importers to tie up supplies of fertilizers as per the requirement of states;
- (v) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture & Cooperation are jointly reviewing fertilizer availability with Agriculture department of various States through Video Conferences every week. The corrective actions, if required, are taken immediately to avoid any hardships to the farmers;



- vi) Fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed net retail price will be punishable under the EC Act. Amount of subsidy per bag is also printed on each bag of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers;
- vii) Department of Fertilisers is having constant interaction with Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, GAIL and other prospective suppliers of Natural Gas/Liquid Natural Gas (NG/LNG) so that gas requirement of the fertilizers industry is met; and
- viii) Government is always encouraging production of urea in the country to achieve self-sufficiency. The Government is considering a new policy for encouraging investments in Urea production plants. The country is almost fully dependent on imports to meet the requirements of phosphatic and potassic (P&K) fertilizers. Government has taken initiatives to encourage indigenous production in P&K sector by allowing import parity price to the indigenous manufacturers of DAP. 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.

**Statement**

*State-wise cumulative requirement & availability of Urea, DAP, MOP & Complex fertilisers during the year 2011-12*

2011-12		(Figures in LMT)						
Name of State	Urea		DAP		MOP		Complex	
	Require-ment	Availa-bility	Require-ment	Availa-bility	Require-ment	Availa-bility	Require-ment	Availa-bility
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	31.00	29.87	12.30	10.89	6.60	4.44	22.30	25.73
Karnataka	14.60	14.53	8.75	9.39	5.65	3.82	13.10	17.34



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala	1.90	1.50	0.47	0.44	1.80	1.51	2.55	2.20
Tamil Nadu	11.50	10.47	4.30	3.84	5.31	4.27	6.61	8.75
Gujarat	22.75	21.26	8.80	6.96	2.30	1.75	5.10	7.32
Madhya Pradesh	17.50	18.13	10.95	11.00	1.65	0.93	4.05	5.33
Chhattisgarh	6.25	6.20	2.90	2.71	1.15	0.85	1.54	2.21
Maharashtra	27.50	25.67	17.25	12.52	6.40	4.26	18.30	20.86
Rajasthan	16.25	17.58	7.30	7.17	0.50	0.25	1.76	1.54
Haryana	19.75	19.19	7.20	8.45	0.75	0.48	0.85	0.79
Punjab	26.00	28.32	10.15	10.10	1.06	0.73	1.00	1.30
Uttar Pradesh	58.00	58.59	19.65	18.69	4.00	1.82	11.25	12.86
Uttarakhand	2.40	2.49	0.33	0.39	0.09	0.04	0.71	0.53
Jammu & Kashmir	1.45	1.20	0.85	0.67	0.35	0.09	0.00	0.00
Bihar	20.75	18.11	5.00	4.72	2.45	1.29	3.75	4.03
Jharkhand	2.60	2.19	1.25	0.71	0.34	0.06	1.08	0.52
Orissa	6.40	5.28	2.60	1.90	2.05	0.92	3.14	3.46
West Bengal	13.25	12.76	5.10	5.05	4.00	3.08	9.00	8.96
Assam	3.00	2.68	0.60	0.37	1.40	0.94	0.27	0.07
All India	305.16	296.64	126.16	116.02	48.27	31.60	107.36	124.14

**Smuggling/black marketing of fertilizers**

3911. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :

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

(a) whether Government is not amending rules or existing laws for severe punishment for culprits who are involved in smuggling of subsidized fertilizers as farmers are facing great difficulties to get timely supply of fertilizers and at the same time smugglers are black marketing fertilizers;

(b) the number of such cases registered during last three years and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) whether Government is issuing strict advisory to all State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) One complaint has been received. Under clause 25 of the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985, it is mandatory to sell or use fertilizer for the purpose of fertilization of soil or increase of productivity of crops only. Any person violating this mandatory provision of FCO is held liable under the provisions of FCO and Essential Commodities Act. The State Governments as enforcement agencies are adequately empowered to take appropriate action against the offenders who indulge in any kind of malpractices. There are reports of smuggling of fertilizers from India to neighboring countries. However, these have not been confirmed by the State Governments. The State Governments have been advised by the Department of Fertilizers to keep a vigil and to check smuggling of fertilizers from India to other neighbouring countries through land and sea routes. Similarly Union Home Ministry has also alerted Border guarding forces *viz.*, Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Assam Rifles and Sashastra Seema Bal and Coast Guard to maintain strict vigilance on the borders to curb smuggling of fertilizers. Further Ministry of Home Affairs has also addressed the Chief Secretaries of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal to sensitize the authorities concerned to curb the smuggling of fertilizers into the neighbouring countries. The State Governments are primarily, the enforcement agencies under FCO, 1985. The State Governments and other enforcement agencies have also been advised from time to time to check the diversion of subsidized fertilizers for non agriculture use.

### **Opening of Jan-Aushadhi Kendras**

‡3912.SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the criteria prescribed by Government for opening of Jan Aushadhi Kendra in the country;
- (b) whether expensive medicines, including drugs for cancer, are proposed to be sold through these retail outlets;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has envisaged any annual target for opening of Jan Aushadhi Kendras; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Jan Aushadhi Stores are opened in the Government Hospitals to make available quality unbranded generic medicines at affordable prices to all, by way of supply of medicines through Central Pharma Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). As Jan Aushadhi campaign, it was intended to open, to begin with, at least one Jan Aushadhi Store in each District, wherever the State Government extend their support and cooperation in allotting the space for opening of Jan Aushadhi Stores and also identifying the agency amongst NGOs, charitable/cooperative/Hospitals and Government bodies to manage such stores.

(b) and (c) The aim of the Jan Aushadhi campaign is to make available quality medicines at affordable prices for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged. Under this campaign unbranded generic medicines are being made available through Jan Aushadhi outlets/stores which inherently are less priced but certainly are of the same and equivalent quality, efficacy and safety as compared to branded medicines.

(d) and (e) In terms of the Jan Aushadhi campaign initiated, at least one Jan Aushadhi Store in each District is intended to be opened, wherever the State Governments taking into account their prevailing Health Policy extend their support and cooperation in allotting the space in the Government Hospitals or other suitable locations and also identifying the agency amongst NGOs, charitable/cooperative/Hospitals and Government bodies to manage such stores. Since opening up of the Jan Aushadhi Stores depends upon the support and the cooperation provided by the State Governments, no specific targets and timelines can be fixed.

**Balanced use of fertilizers**

‡3913.SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to ensure balanced use of fertilizers, keeping in view less agricultural yield in the context of food security;
- (b) whether instructions have been issued to print per hectare fertilizers use and name of the crop on bags; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) In order to promote balanced use of fertilizers, Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers has been implemented *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010. Under the NBS Policy, a fixed amount of subsidy is provided on P&K fertilizers depending upon its nutrient content. Subsidy is also provided on micro-nutrients in order to promote balanced fertilization. In addition to above, the Government is also promoting soil testing for balanced and judicious use of fertilizer for improving soil health and its productivity. Government also encourages the use of organic fertilizers for maintenance of soil health and its productivity.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

**Import of urea**

‡3914.SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it has been the policy of Government that Urea has to be imported through the State owned PSUs Mineral and Mines Trading Corporation (MMTC) and State Trading Corporation (STC);
- (b) whether Government has granted license of direct purchase of urea to a South Indian company Coromandel by bending rules for benefitting the company which resulted into a profit of around four thousand crore rupees to the company, and a loss of similar amount to the exchequer;

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether Government would get this matter investigated by CBI; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Import of Urea in the country is restricted and permitted through State Trading Enterprises (STEs) *i.e.* MMTC Limited, State Trading Corporation Limited (STC) and Indian Potash Limited (IPL). The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) provides that Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) may grant an authorisation to any other person to import the goods covered under STE provisions. Import of urea for direct agriculture use is made on Government account through these STEs. The urea imported on Government account for direct agriculture use is sold to the farmers at statutory notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP) and the difference between cost incurred and MRP is borne by Government as subsidy on urea. Besides import of urea on Government account, the complex fertiliser manufacturers in the country are also importing urea for manufacturing of various grades of complex fertilizers in their plant through STEs.

(b) M/s. Coromandel International Limited (CIL) is also importing about 2.50 lakh to 3.00 lakh MTs urea per annum for manufacturing of complex fertilizers in their plant at Vishakhapatnam/Kakinada. The import of urea by any manufacturers of complex fertilizers either directly or through any of the STEs have no impact on Government exchequer as Government does not pay any subsidy for such imports. Government, on the request of CIL has allowed them to import urea directly for manufacturing of complex fertilizers in their plant at Vishakhapatnam/Kakinada as per the provisions of FTP.

(c) and (d) In view of the position explained in (a) & (b) above question does not arise as Government does not pay any subsidy on urea imported directly or through STEs for manufacturing of complex fertilisers.

#### **Nutrient based subsidy**

3915. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Fertilizers) to examine various scenarios and make recommendation to Government under the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) with Secretary (Fertilizers) as Chairperson and representatives of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Department of Expenditure, Planning Commission and Department of Agricultural Research and Education as members to recommend subsidy rates for various nutrients contained in the Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers covered under the Nutrients Based Subsidy Policy for a final decision by the Government every year.

The Committee also considers and recommends inclusion of new fertilizers under Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme.

#### **Benefit of duty reduction to consumers**

3916. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pharmaceutical companies did not pass the benefits of reduction in excise duty rates to consumers, despite instructions of Government and overcharge crores of rupees from them;

(b) if so, the details of instructions issued by Government in the matter;

(c) whether there is any proposal to initiate criminal proceedings against the manufacturers of pharmaceutical products who did not pass on the benefits of duty reduction to consumers; and

(d) the steps taken by the NPPA to review its price monitoring mechanism to make it effective in timely detecting such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Direct subsidy to farmers**

3917. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers are not getting the requisite benefit of subsidy on fertilizers;

(b) whether some fertilizer companies resort to tactics of Gold Plating *i.e.* indicating lower production capacity and on the basis of percentage production obtain huge subsidy;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to pass on subsidy directly to farmers according to their economic status; and

(d) if not, the safeguards taken to provide maximum benefit of subsidy to peasant, poor and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Sir. The farmers are getting benefits of subsidy on fertilizers.

(b) The urea capacity of all the units in the industry had been reassessed and notified the reassessed urea capacity effective from April, 2000. Therefore, the Government has already mopped up gold plated capacities.

(c) and (d) The Government is considering the feasibility of giving subsidy directly to farmers. In this regard, a Task Force on direct subsidy in respect of Kerosene, LPG & Fertilizers has been set up under the chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to examine and recommend a implemental solution for transfer of subsidy directly to the intended beneficiaries. The Task Force, has given its Interim Report. In respect of fertilizers, the Task Force in its interm report has recommended a three stage approach with respect to payment of subsidy directly to farmers. Phase-I is to capture the information on availability of fertilizers at the farm gate level, wherein the availability at the retailer level will be captured. In Phase-II, which will be implemented after the Phase-I stabilizes, the subsidy is expected to be transferred at the last point sale and in Phase-III, the subsidy is expected to be transferred directly to the intended beneficiary based on AADHAR Numbers. The fertilizer subsidy is transferred to the farmer (including the marginal and small farmers) by way of a heavily subsidized MRP. As on date, a farmer pays only approximately 50% of the cost of fertilizer as MRP.

#### **Privatization of sick/closed fertilizer units**

†3918.SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether any shortage in production and availability of fertilizers has been observed owing to closing of fertilizer manufacturing units;
- (b) if so, whether dependence on imports has grown to fulfil the demands of chemical fertilizers for some years in the country;
- (c) if so, the details of strategy formulated to continue the supply of chemical fertilizers in the country;
- (d) whether Government proposes to private sick/closed units; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Five Units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and three units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) in the public sector are lying closed. The installed capacity of these closed units was approximately 2.28 Million Metric Ton.

In addition, one urea unit in the private sector *viz.* Duncan Industries Ltd. (DIL) Kanpur is currently closed due to financial constraints as reported by the company. Further, the urea unit of Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore (FACT), Cochin has also been closed down.

(b) The import of urea for direct agriculture use is made on Government Accounts to bridge the gap between assessed demand and indigenous production. All other fertilizers are imported under Open General Licence (OGL). Companies import these fertilizers as per their commercial judgment based on demand supply situation in the country. The import of major fertilizers during the last three years is as under:

(Figures in Lakh MT)

Product	Years		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Urea	52.09	66.09	77.92
DAP*	59.75	76.96	75.05
MOP	49.08	63.57	39.80
NPK	-	9.80	36.44

\* Includes TSP/MAP/DAP lite.



(c) The Government is closely monitoring the availability of fertilizers in the country in coordination with State Governments. The meeting with all State Governments is done every week through video conference and the availability of fertilizers is ensured as per the requests of the State Governments.

(d) and (e) A proposal for revival of the closed units of HFCL & FCIL was submitted for consideration of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) proposing revival of the three closed units namely Sindri, Ramagundam, Talcher units of FCIL on Nomination basis through the consortium of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and five closed units namely Gorakhpur, Korba of FCIL and Durgapur, Haldia, Barauni of HFCL through Bidding process. The CCEA has approved the proposal in its meeting held on 4th August, 2011 with the stipulation that Board for Industrial and Financial Restructuring (BIFR) proceedings be expedited and thereafter, the matter including changes, if any required in bid parameters, be placed before the Committee for a final decision.

#### **Mobile handset market**

3919. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consolidation of mobile handset market seems to be approaching fast;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the demand for mobile handsets continues to grow by 15 per cent to cross Rs. 50,000 crore revenue; 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) No industrial license is required for manufacture of mobile handsets. Department of Telecommunications is not maintaining data on consolidation of mobile phone companies.

(c) and (d) As per the data provided by Indian Cellular Association (ICA), the demand for mobile handsets has grown by 20% to 180 million in the year 2011 as compared to 150 million for the year 2010, while in value term the same stands at Rs. 38,200 crore in 2011 as compared to Rs. 34,500 crore in 2010 at a rate of

growth of 11%. According to ICA estimates, the demand will reach to 200 million in volume term at a rate of growth of 11% in the year 2012, while in value term, the same will stand at Rs. 43,000 crore at a rate of growth of 13%. The demand of mobile handsets during the last three years and projected for the next three years is as under:

Year	Volume in Million	Value in Rs. Crores
2009	130	30,100
2010	150	34,500
2011	180	38,200
2012*	200	43,000
2013*	225	48,200
2014*	250	54,000

\* Projected

Source: ICA

### Domestic manufacturing in telecom sector

3920. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the draft National Telecom Policy (NTP 2012) envisages meeting 80 per cent of the Indian telecom sector's demand through domestic manufacturing with a value addition of 65 per cent by the year 2020;

(b) if so, how will foreign manufacturers qualify in case they already have domestic units;

(c) whether specifying such quotas borders upon preferential treatment to domestic manufacturers; and

(d) whether this will violate any of India's WTO commitments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The draft National Telecom Policy (NTP) 2011 was placed in the public domain for wider public consultation on 10.10.2011 which contains under objectives, *inter-alia*, following provisions:

- (i) "Promote the domestic production of telecommunication equipment to meet 80% Indian telecom sector demand through domestic manufacturing with a value addition of 65% by the year 2020.
- (ii) Provide preferential market access for domestically manufactured telecommunication products including mobile devices, SIM cards with enhanced features etc. with special emphasis on Indian products for which IPRs reside in India to address strategic and security concerns of the Government, consistent with international commitments."

(b) to (d) Inputs have been received from various stakeholders on draft NTP 2011 including domestic and foreign manufacturers. The final decision regarding NTP has not yet been taken.

#### **Delinking of spectrum allocation from licences**

3921. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI N. K. SINGH:

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

- (a) whether Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has recently recommended for delinking of spectrum allocation from licences;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government to such recommendations of TRAI;
- (c) whether views of experts in the field of Telecommunications on delinking of spectrum allocation from licences have been taken into consideration;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reaction of Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (e) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), in its recommendations on "Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework" dated 11th May, 2010 recommended that the future licenses should be unified licenses and that the spectrum be delinked from the licence. The Government constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Technology) Telecom commission to examine

the above TRAI recommendations. The committee has submitted its recommendations and these recommendations were considered by Telecom Commission. On the basis of recommendations of Telecom commission, the department has taken decision, that No more UAS licenses linked with spectrum will be awarded and all future licenses will be Unified Licenses and allocation of spectrum will be delinked from the license.

**Poor telecom, post and telegraph services**

3922. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been complaints of poor quality of telecom, post and telegraph services in the country particularly in hilly, tribal and rural areas;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to improve the said services in the hilly, tribal and rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Sir. Complaints relating to deficiency in Telecom, Postal & Telegraph services are received intermittently from different parts of the country including hilly, tribal and rural areas.

(b) 1. Telephone and telegraph services are generally functioning satisfactorily in the country. However, following are the constraints:

- (i) Damage of cables by various utility services during road widening.
- (ii) Poor commercial power supply particularly in hilly, tribal and rural areas.
- (iii) Restricted movement of maintenance personnel during heavy snowfall, land slide, lightening, flash floods, etc.

2. The Department of Posts (DoP) has well laid operational procedures to ensure smooth rendering of services offered by it. However, having regard to the vastness of territory covered by its operations, dependence on external agencies for transmission of mails and the magnitude of workforce engaged in rendering various services, some human and operational failures take place on certain occasions giving rise to complaints.

(c) Following steps are taken by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Department of Posts towards improvement in their services in the hilly, tribal and rural areas:

**Telecom/Telegraph Services**

- (i) Augmentation of mobile network progressively to enhance coverage and capacities.
- (ii) Rehabilitation/upgradation of external plant.
- (iii) Close monitoring of network operation through IT enabled systems and introduction of effective Network Management System.
- (iv) Better management of spare cards and keeping adequate stock of spare cables for emergency purposes to restore services as early as possible.
- (v) Close co-ordination with concerned authorities to avoid damages to the underground cables due to development work undertaken by other agencies and regular patrolling of major cable routes.
- (vi) Co-ordination with Police authorities to minimize the cases of theft.
- (vii) Provisioning of telephone services through Digital satellite Phone Terminals (DSPT) and Wireless in local loop (WLL) in places where land line services are not feasible.

Apart from above, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors the performance of the service providers against the benchmarks fixed for the various parameters laid in Quality of Services Regulations. In respect of Basic services (Wireline), the performance related to "fault repairs in rural and hilly areas" is also monitored.

TRAI also undertakes objective assessment of the Quality of Services of Basic, Cellular and Broadband services through independent agencies. The customer satisfaction survey is also conducted quarterly through these agencies. During the process, the rural exchanges of Basic service (Wireline) are also audited on sample basis and customer satisfaction survey includes customers in rural areas.

TRAI follows up with the service providers for addressing the deficiencies in their quality of services.

**Postal Services**

Department of Posts has relaxed the norms for opening of Post Offices in hilly and tribal areas in comparison to other areas. This is helping in improving Postal services in hilly & tribal areas.

**Internet connectivity through VSNL Guwahati**

3923. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether internet connectivity to Internet Point of Presence (PoP) of VSNL gateway at Guwahati is still being provided through BSNL leased link with Kolkata;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not using VSNL, Guwahati as independent point for providing International Internet connectivity or Internet gateway node; and

(d) the details of reasons for interruptions on connectivity or non operation of the gateway along with the action taken to rectify the same since inception of VSNL, Guwahati, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Internet PoP of VSNL at Guwahati is not connected through BSNL leased links. However, VSNL Guwahati is connected to VSNL Kolkata through leased links from various operators other than BSNL.

(c) For International Internet connectivity, the Internet PoP needs to be connected to some International gateway. VSNL Guwahati is connected to International submarine cable landing station gateways at Mumbai, Chennai and Cochin through Kolkata.

(d) The primary reasons for interruptions are power outages, fiber cut and configuration issues. To avoid the interruptions arising out of fiber cut, Guwahati PoP has been connected to Kolkata with multiple provider fiber connectivity. Generator enhancement to the PoP has been done to avoid the interruptions due to power outages. Multiple routers at the PoP have been deployed to avoid the issues due to Configuration. The details of interruptions readily available for the last four years are as mentioned below:

Interruption details	PoP Interruption (in minutes) during the year			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Configuration Issues	0	0	0	43
Fiber Cut	233	99	0	0
Power Interruption	523	32	0	0
Total PoP Outage	756	131	0	43

### Telecom services in NER

3924. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the existing and proposed capacity of 3G including GSM and 2G mobile and broadband services in Assam indicating target fixed for being and to be implemented by BSNL and private firms separately, location-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that interruptions or non-operation is mostly occurring in 3G services of BSNL in Guwahati;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken to rectify the same and to make the services smooth; and

(d) the details of steps being taken to augment the 3G mobile and broadband services in all the States of the North-East Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The mobile, broadband and 3G services in the country including Assam are rolled out by BSNL and other Telecom Service Providers as per their techno-commercial considerations. The number of Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) of major telecom service providers in Assam are as follows:

Sl.No.	Operator	No. of BTSs in Assam
1	2	3
1	Airtel	2586
2	Vodafone	2406

1	2	3
3	Aircel	2295
4	Reliance	1594
5	BSNL	1352
6	Idea	673
7	Tata	295

(b) and (c) Some complaints are received by BSNL from its subscribers regarding the Quality of Service (QoS) of mobile services including 3G being provided by BSNL in its areas of operation in the country. Though Telephone Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has not specified any QoS norms particularly for 3G Mobile Services, BSNL is, in general, meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks prescribed by TRAI for mobile services including Guwahati.

The main reasons for problems in Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) of BSNL Mobile network including 3G are media failure due to cable cut during road widening, poor availability of power supply, hardware failure and poor availability of diesel in some remote areas. The steps taken by BSNL to enhance availability of mobile BTSs including 3G are as follows:

- Coordination with the concerned Authorities to minimize cable cutting during Road Widening and improvement in Power supply, Diesel Availability.
- Providing Media Redundancy.
- Providing standby Generator Sets.
- Prompt replacement of faulty Hardware.

(d) BSNL augments its mobile and broadband network to enhance coverage and capacity as per its techno-commercial considerations. Steps taken by BSNL to augment the 3G mobile and broadband services in all the States of the North-East Region are as follows:

- BSNL has initiated the process for procurement of additional Global System for Mobile (GSM) communication based mobile equipment for its network including the States of the North-East Region.
- BSNL has already earmarked 3 lakh lines capacity of mobile for North East-I Telecom Circle (Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura) and 3.5 lakh lines for North East-II Telecom Circle (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Nagaland).



- 139 out of 163 planned 3G BTSs are already integrated in North East-I Telecom Circle and 60 additional BTSs of 3G services are planned for North East-II Telecom Circle.
- The additional Broadband capacity enhancement by 1920 lines is planned for North East-I Telecom Circle.

### **Non-functioning of towers of BSNL**

‡3925.SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints regarding non-functioning of towers of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in the country including in Uttarakhand;

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

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

(d) whether several towers of BSNL are lying idle even after their installation last year in the country including in Uttarakhand;

(e) if so, the reasons for delay in making these towers operational; and

(f) by when they are likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Some complaints are received from the subscribers regarding the Quality of Service (QoS) of mobile services being provided by BSNL in its areas of operation in the country including Uttarakhand. However, the mobile telecom services of BSNL are, in general, meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) including in Uttarakhand. The main reasons for problems in mobile Base Transceiver Station (BTS) are media failure due to cable cut during road widening, poor availability of power supply, hardware failure and poor availability of diesel in some remote areas. The steps taken by BSNL to enhance availability of mobile BTS are as follows:

- Coordination with the concerned Authorities to minimize cable cutting during Roa Widening and improvement in Power supply, Diesel Availability.

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Providing Media Redundancy
- Providing standby Generator Sets.
- Prompt replacement of faulty Hardware.

(d) to (f) The Mobile erection and commissioning of BTS is an ongoing process in BSNL's areas operation in the country including Uttarakhand. Mobile Towers are always erected before providing equipments for commissioning of BTSs. There may be some delay due to non-clearance from Local Authorities for erection of towers and the commissioning of BTSs due to non-availability of equipment and electric supply connection.

#### **Tariff for telecom services**

3926. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per existing guidelines of telecom sector regulator, operators have to file tariffs of all telecom services with the regulator before start of such services;

(b) if so, the names of telecom operators and dates on which these operators had filed their tariffs to TRAI, before start of 3G services;

(c) whether some telecom operators who did not have spectrum in some States started their 3G service operations in such States under intra-circle roaming services; and

(d) if so, the names of the telecom operators and whether they had filed their tariffs before start of 3G services?

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

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

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The names, of the telecom operators, who did not have 3G spectrum in some States and started their 3G service operations in such States under intra-circle roaming services, are Airtel, Vodafone, Idea/Spice/Aditya Birla and Aircel/Dishnet. As per the existing guidelines, telecom operators need not file tariffs to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) before start of service.

**Promotion of IT industries in Gwalior**

3927. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to popularize and promote IT related industries in Gwalior;

(b) whether Government has planned any investment programme for the town to develop it as an IT hub; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Government of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce has granted Rs. 10 crores under the Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development and Exports (ASIDE) Scheme to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to popularise and promote IT related industries in Gwalior. Further, to promote IT industry in the region, Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous society under the Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY) has already entered into an MOU with MPSEDC Limited (A Government of M.P. Undertaking) regarding land/built-up space to set up incubation centre and high-speed data communication centre at Gwalior.

**Financial assistance for BSNL**

3928. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has suggested that Government provide BSNL an interim financial assistance worth Rs. 6 billion for sustaining its wireless operations in rural India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether BSNL has sought Rs. 25.8 billion annually from the Universal Service Obligation Fund while the regulator recommended a lower amount for the time being; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) BSNL has sought continuation of support towards rural wireline connections on phasing out of Access Deficit Charge (ADC). The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has made interim recommendations of Rs. 600 crores as support.

**Synergising the operations of BSNL and MTNL**

3929. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has finalised a policy decision to enable State-run telecom firms BSNL and MTNL to synergise their operations without a merger;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the merger of the two has been put on hold because of various issues and the synergy would allow these firms to cut costs with their falling revenues and profits; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) To bring about synergies between various telecom units of Department of Telecommunications (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 Dec., 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 the 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.

**Mobile services of BSNL in rural areas**

†3930. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mobile services of BSNL have not been completely successful in rural areas; and

(b) the details of steps being taken by Government to make the mobile services of BSNL useful in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Some complaints are received by BSNL from its subscribers including from rural areas regarding the Quality of Service (QoS) of Global System for Mobile communications (GSM) based mobile services. However, the mobile telecom services of BSNL are, in general, meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) including in rural areas. There are few uncovered spots in rural areas as BSNL rolls out its mobile services as per its techno-commercial considerations. BSNL augments its mobile network to enhance coverage and capacity including in rural areas.

**FDI in food processing sector**

3931. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase FDI in food processing sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total inflow of FDI in this sector during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to protect this sector and to promote efficiency therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has already taken steps to encourage FDI and one of the significant measures was declaring the Food Processing Sector under 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through automatic route.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows into the Food Processing Sector for the last 3 years given below:

Sl. No.	Year (Apr-Mar)	FDI (US \$ million)	FDI (Rs. Crore)
1.	2009-10	278.89	1,314.23
2.	2010-11	188.67	858.03
3.	2011-12*	141.62	682.30

\*Upto Feb., 2012.

(d) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) complements and supplements domestic investments. FDI brings in, apart from capital, state-of-art technology and best managerial practices, thereby providing better access to the domestic industry to foreign technology and integration into the global market. The extant policy permits FDI under the automatic route, *interalia*, Food Processing Industries. Foreign Direct Investment also brings new products, new technology and improved quality in the Food Processing Sector resulting in reduction in wastage of Agri products, safe and hygienic foods, higher employment and also enhancing export potential of processed foods.

#### **Cold storage facilities in NE region**

3932. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are limited cold storage facilities in the North Eastern (NE) region of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the current number and capacity of cold storage facilities in the NE States;

(c) whether Government is planning to increase cold storage facilities in that region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State-wise details of cold storages in North Eastern States as on 31.03.2011 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 75% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in difficult areas including North Eastern states 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.

***Statement***

*State-wise distribution of cold storages in North Eastern  
States as on 31.03.2011*

State	Total No.	Total Capacity in MT
Assam	27	102979
Arunachal Pradesh	1	5000
Manipur	0	0
Meghalaya	3	3200
Mizoram	1	3471
Nagaland	2	6150
Sikkim	1	2000
Tripura	12	33581
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>156381</b>

Source: Directorate of Marketing & Inspection, National Horticulture Mission, and National Horticulture Board.

**Cold storage chains and processing units in Assam**

3933. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether due to wastage of fruits and vegetables, yearly losses amount to millions of rupees in Assam;
- (b) the annual loss of vegetables in Assam during last five years, district-wise and value-wise;
- (c) by when the wastage of vegetables would be stopped by establishing cold storage chains and processing units in the State;
- (d) the details of action plan for next five years, District-wise;
- (e) whether vegetable producers often engage in distress sale and traders exploit them and make money;
- (f) whether there is any plan to undo this situation; and
- (g) if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) As per the study conducted by the Central Institute for Post Harvest Engineering & Technology, Ludhiana, (published in 2010), Post Harvest losses of major agricultural produce including fruits & vegetables at national level, which also includes Assam, was estimated to the tune of about Rs. 44,000 crore per annum. The cumulative wastage in fruits & vegetables is estimated 5.8% to 18%.

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) does not maintain state/district specific data on annual loss as well as value-wise of vegetables including Assam districts/state.

(c) The fixing of time limit to stop wastage of vegetables may not be a feasible proposal. However, to encourage setting up of cold chain facilities in the country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) under its Plan Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the 11th Plan provides financial assistance for development of cold chain infrastructure in the country including Assam. The scheme envisages 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% for North Eastern Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore. The initiatives are aimed at filling the gaps in the supply chain, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure, encouraging value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and



processing of horticulture produce including organic produce, marine, dairy, poultry, etc. Other agencies of the Government like National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Government also provide financial assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes.

Under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries, the entrepreneurs/domestic agro-processing industries are assisted to create new processing capacities and up-gradation of existing processing capabilities in sectors like Milk, Fruit & Vegetables, Meat, Poultry, fishery, wine, consumer items, oil seeds, rice milling, flour milling, pulse. Under the scheme, the Ministry extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant & machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas & @33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in North Eastern and difficult areas.

(d) 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) w.e.f. 2012-13. Government has approved a proposal for State Governments to start preparatory activities for this scheme and has approved release of 51 crores for this purpose.

The salient features of the NMFP are : (i) to realize the Ministry's next leap forward in terms of ensuing requisite growth impetus and value addition to the sector; (ii) decentralized approach; (iii) greater role of State/UTs; (iv) better outreach and (v) effective supervision and monitoring. The NMFP would also provide flexibility to States/UTs in the selection of beneficiaries, location of projects etc. for the development of food processing sector. This initiative of the Ministry would give an impetus to food processing industries in the country.

(e) No data is available with the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) in this regard.

(f) and (g) To prevent wastage of fruits & vegetables and occurrence of situation of distress sale by vegetable producers, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has been implementing various schemes during 11th Plan for promotion and development of Food Processing Industries in the country. These

are Mega Food Parks, Cold Chain facilities, Abattoir and Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries. MFPI through its plan schemes provides financial assistance for creation of food related infrastructure including processing facilities aimed at reducing wastage, enhancing value addition and increasing shelf life.

### **Establishment of food parks**

3934. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any policy, proposal and budget outlay for establishment of food parks across the country to attract FDI in the food processing sector; and

(b) if so, the list of cities where these are proposed and the modus operandi of these parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Government had launched a flagship scheme of Mega Food Parks in the 11th Plan to give boost to the food processing sector through creation of state of the art infrastructure and creating favourable environment for investment including attracting FDI by offering various tax incentives. 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through automatic route is permitted in infrastructure development including Mega Food Parks. Government has so far approved 30 Mega Food Parks in 3 phases under this Scheme. While 15 Mega Food Parks of 1st and 2nd phases are at different stages of implementation, the proposals received for 15 remaining Food Parks of the 3rd phase are under technical appraisal in the Ministry. The details of locations of 15 ongoing Mega Food Park projects of 1st and 2nd phases are given in Statement (*See below*). The Mega Food Park Projects function in a Hub and Spoke Model comprising of a Central Processing Centre (CPC) supported by Primary Processing Centres (PPCs) and farm proximate facilities such as Collection Centres (CCs). On an average 30-35 Food Processing Units are expected to come up in the CPC which provides for need based core processing facilities (modern storage, processing, packaging, safety standards etc.) and Basic Enabling Infrastructure (such as captive power plant, effluent treatment facilities etc.) for these units.

***Statement****Status of project implementation of 15 on-going Mega Food Parks*

S.No.	Name of SPV	State	Location
1.	M/s. Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Ltd.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar
2.	M/s. Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor
3.	M/s. North East Mega Food Park Ltd.	Assam	Nalbari
4.	M/s. Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
5.	M/s. Tamil Nadu Mega Food Park Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri
6.	M/s. Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal	Jangipur
7.	M/s. Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka	Tumkur
8.	M/s. International Mega Food Park Ltd.	Punjab	Ferozpur
9.	M/s. Shaktiman Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur
10.	M/s. Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
11.	M/s. Keventer Food Park Infra Ltd.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
12.	M/s. Anil Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	Vadodara
13.	M/s. MITS Mega Food Park Ltd.	Orissa	Rayagada
14.	M/s. Sikaria Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Tripura	Agartala
15.	M/s. Madhya Pradesh Mega Food Park Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargon

**Financial assistance to State Governments/NGOs**

3935. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided financial assistance to State Governments and NGOs promote food processing industries across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount of financial assistance provided during last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether there are any complaints of misuse of funds by the NGOs and others; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Ministry under its Plan Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment Modernization of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) extends the financial assistance for setting up new food processing units as well as technological upgradation and expansion of existing units in the country. Ministry extends financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% the cost of Plant and Machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs per project in general areas and @ 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs per project in difficult areas. The details of the State-wise financial assistance provided to the entrepreneurs in the country during last three years, year wise is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization FPIs complaints have been received regarding misuse of funds. The details of the agencies and the action taken is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Nature of Complaints	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Khadi Ashram Sewa Sansthan, Sultanpur (U.P.)	Complaint by Mohd. Shaheed Akhlak, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) regarding misappropriation of public fund.	Legal Action has been taken to recover the amount released.
2.	M/s. Little Bee Impex, Village Mallipur, GT. Road, Doraha, Distt. Ludhiana, Punjab	Complaint by Shri Sukhvinder Singh stating that the partners/ Directors are inter-related.	The State Bank of India has been asked to refund the amount lying with them as Fixed Deposit in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme.

1	2	3	4
3.	Kashmir Apiaries Pvt. Ltd., G.T. Road, Doraha, Ludhiana, Punjab	Complaint by Shri Sukhvinder Singh stating that the partners/Directors are inter-related.	The Axis (UTI) Bank Ltd. has been asked to refund the amount laying with them as Fixed Deposit in accordance to the guidelines of the scheme.

**Statement**

*Number of units assisted and financial assistance provided during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 year-wise, State-wise under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs.\**

*(Rs in lakhs)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released	Approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	41	677.05	30	562.096	105	1904.72628
2.	Andman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	376.14	2	66.420	0	0
4	Assam	22	418.74	26	875.701	12	242.77822
5.	Bihar	2	35.59	6	136.681	5	89.65674
6	Chandigarh	0	0	1	25.000	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	4	45.46	27	297.574	75	841.82756
8	Delhi	2	50	3	82.600	16	410.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Goa	1	24.26	1	25.00	2	50.00
10	Gujarat	42	665.18	52	1419.72	106	1975.03353
11	Haryana	11	134.96	14	325.280	62	828.2817
12	Himachal Pradesh	10	269.58	7	204.530	14	377.51
13	Jammu & Kashmir	7	59.73	5	89.095	6	98.42
14	Jharkhand	3	44.09	4	85.425	1	16.57
15	Karnataka	24	269.55	14	377.790	61	896.29261
16	Kerala	33	567.53	19	411.72	52	901.285
17	Madhya Pradesh	18	273.03	14	211.294	23	376.54125
18	Maharashtra	113	1717.3	56	1006.524	202	2824.15216
19	Manipur	6	163.75	1	23.975	11	189.71817
20	Meghalaya	2	123.02	2	100.045	0	0
21	Mizoram	1	11	0	0	0	0
22	Nagaland	1	64.99	1	6.205	0	0
23	Odisha	6	84.4	8	200.875	9	113.59075
24	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	1	25
25	Punjab	13	172.37	9	149.495	147	1692.90175
26	Rajasthan	27	325.46	48	691.123	95	1236.56315
27	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Tamil Nadu	41	672.11	24	493.582	75	1389.79015
29	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30	Uttar Pradesh	32	560.63	47	1078.638	53	907.05132
31	Uttarakhand	12	307.57	6	168.523	5	138.04695
32	West Bengal	10	136.48	10	317.945	19	319.87
TOTAL		487	8249.97	437	9432.862	1157	17846.28729

\*Data is under reconciliation with coordinating Bank i.e. HDFC Bank.

### **Demand for processed food**

3936. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of secondary food processing in the country is very low compared to many western countries;

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

(c) how does Government propose to meet the increased demand for processed food in the country; and

(d) whether infrastructure required for food processing is sufficient to meet the demand of food processing industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) There is no comparable data to assess the level of secondary food processing in India as compared to western countries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government is implementing several Plan Schemes to provide financial assistance for the Establishment and Modernization of Food Processing Units, Creation of Infrastructure by setting up of Mega Food Parks, Integrated Cold Chains, construction and modernization of Abattoirs, 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. Moreover, the Government has taken several steps like tax reduction, waiver/reduction of excise

duty, reduction of custom duty on specific food items with a view to encourage the growth of Food Processing Industries for enhanced production of processed food in the country. A National Mission on Food Processing has been launched as a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme from 2012-13 onwards to give further impetus to this sector through creation of additional infrastructure required for food processing.

### **Development of food processing industry**

3937. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of fruits and vegetables being processed in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;
- (b) the details of the schemes being implemented by the Government for processing of fruits and vegetables in the country, particularly in West Bengal;
- (c) the steps/initiatives taken for setting up and modernisation of fruit and vegetable processing and storage units to reduce wastage in the country during last two years;
- (d) whether Government has entered into any technical agreement or signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with other leading fruit and vegetable processing industrial countries to develop the said industry; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Presently Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) does not have data regarding the percentage of fruits and vegetables processed in the country. However, the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), New Delhi and Agro Economic Research Centre (AERC), Ludhiana have been entrusted to conduct a study titled "an assessment of the extent of food processing in various food sub-sectors" by GOI.

(b) In order to assist entrepreneurs and domestic agro-processing industries, the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries specifically aims at creation of new processing capacity and up-gradation of existing processing capabilities in sectors like Milk, Fruit & Vegetables, Meat, Poultry, fishery, wine, consumer items, oil seeds, rice milling, flour



milling, pulse. Under the scheme, the Ministry extends financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of Plant & machinery and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakhs in general areas & @ 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in North Eastern and difficult areas.

(c) To encourage setting up of cold chain facilities in the country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has a Plan Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the 11th Plan to provide financial assistance to project proposals received from public/private organizations for cold chain infrastructure development. The scheme envisages 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% for North Eastern Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore. The initiatives are aimed at filling the gaps in the supply chain, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure, encouraging value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and processing of horticulture produce including organic produce, marine, dairy, poultry, etc. Other agencies of the Government like National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Government also provide financial assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes.

Similarly, the Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards, R&D and Promotional Activities, is aimed at motivating the food processing industries for adopting food safety and quality assurance mechanisms such as TQM including ISO 14000, ISO 22000, HACCP, GMP, GHP, and preparing them to face global competition in post WTO Regime. The scheme is also aimed at ensuring that end product/outcome/findings of R&D work should benefit Food Processing Industries in terms of product and process development, improved packaging, value addition and leading to innovative products and processes, with commercial value. Another scheme is for setting up/up-gradation of food testing laboratories which would benefit all stakeholders.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has entered into agreements with some developed countries *viz.* Germany & France for bilateral co-operation in the field of food processing which generally include processed food segments including fruits & vegetables. Besides, the Department of Agriculture &

Cooperation has entered into number of umbrella agreements with some developed countries like USA, France, Canada, Netherlands, Argentina, Austria, Brazil for bilateral co-operation in the areas of agriculture and allied sectors which generally include agro and food processing, cold chain etc. Apart from this, MoUs have been entered into by two institutions under the Ministry, namely National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship & Management (NIFTEM) & Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT). These MoUs relate to collaboration in teaching and research in the food processing sector.

### **Vacations and holidays in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

3938. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the duration of Summer vacation of Kendriya Vidyalayas has been changed recently;

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

(c) whether climatic and other aspects of all regions have been taken into account before finalising it;

(d) whether any complaint regarding this change has come before Government; and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Rescheduling in vacations has been done as below:

1. Summer Vacation:- 40 days (3rd week of May to June end).
2. Autumn break:-10 days (Dushehara Holidays, depending upon date).
3. Winter break:- 20 days (24th December to 12th January).

The new schedule distributes vacations more uniformly in two terms and balances the teaching periods in both the terms. Due to the summer vacation of 50 days, lesser number of days were available in Term I for academics. Moreover, the extended winter break of 20 days will also provide a cushion against the additional closure period on account of harsh winter in Northern India.

(d) and (e) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that a few complaints/representations have been received requesting to review the rescheduling of vacations, which has been implemented from the session 2012-13 on an experimental basis. It will again be reviewed on the basis of the feedback received from all the Regional Offices of KVS.

#### **Promotion of education of Muslims in schools in Delhi**

3939. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey by Delhi based NGO has shown that the intake of Muslim children in Delhi's top private schools this year hovered between zero and under one per cent with some rare exceptions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken to prevent discrimination and for promotion of education of Muslims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that no such authenticated survey from any NGO has been received in the Directorate of Education and no survey has been got done by them. Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi has issued instructions from time to time regarding admission in schools which mandate every school to develop and adopt criteria for admission which shall be clear, well defined, equitable, non-discriminatory and unambiguous.

#### **Construction of warehouses and cold storages**

†3940. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy regarding construction of warehouses and cold storages required for keeping of wheat, etc. and agricultural produce safely in the country;

(b) whether Government is giving any subsidy and rebate in interest rates for the setting up of cold storages and warehouses;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of the scheme to give such subsidy and rebate in interest in future;

(e) whether subsidy and other facilities meant for persons setting up warehouses and cold storages had been extended to them earlier; and

(f) if not, by when it would be made available to the rest of such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (f) The Government has notified a National Policy on Handling, Storage and Transportation of Foodgrains in order to introduce bulk handling, storage and transportation of foodgrains, including wheat, procured by the Food Corporation of India. The policy amongst others, envisages harnessing the efforts and resources of public and private sectors for creation of storage facilities in the country.

In order to promote creation of scientific storage capacity for farm produce in rural areas, assistance is provided under the Central Sector Plan Scheme of 'Grameen Bhandaran Yojana' for construction of rural godowns by individuals, farmers, group of farmers, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Companies, Co-operatives, etc. Subsidy @ 25% is provided to all categories of farmers, agriculture graduates, cooperatives & Central Warehousing Corporations/State Warehousing Corporations. All other categories of individuals, companies and corporations are being given subsidy @ 15% of the project cost. In case of North Eastern States/hilly areas and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs and their cooperatives and Women Farmers, subsidy is provided @ 33.33%. The scheme is demand-driven and viable projects are sanctioned by Banks.

Government has been assisting the development of cold storages under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Horticulture Mission" for promotion of horticulture sector. Credit linked back-ended subsidy is provided @ 40% of the project cost for cold storages, controlled atmosphere storages in general areas and 55% in case of hilly and schedule areas for individual entrepreneurs.

Under the Scheme of Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States (HMNEH), assistance is provided for development of post-harvest management and post-harvest infrastructure, including that for cold storages for fruits and vegetables etc. Subsidy @ 55% of capital cost of the project is provided to both public and private sector enterprises for development of cold storages.

As the assistance is provided to viable projects, no rebate in interest is provided under the aforesaid schemes.

### **Falling educational standards**

‡3941. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's expenditure on school education, literacy and higher education in the country has increased during the period between 2009-10 to 2010-11;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase during the above said period;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the reports published for the above said period in the Annual Status of Education (ASE) the educational standards have been acknowledged to have fallen abysmally; and

(d) if so, the reasons behind the absence of improvement in educational standards despite an increase in Governmental expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, The Central Government's expenditure on school education, literacy and higher education increased by over 28% in 2010-11 over the year 2009-10.

(c) and (d) The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) points to decline in the reading and basic arithmetic levels in some States. However, the two rounds of National Learners' Achievement Surveys conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) have revealed improvements in the overall learning levels. The findings of the third round conducted recently for class V indicate that there is enhancement in the level of achievement in most States.

### **Quality of research and faculty of IITs and IIMs**

3942. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of research and the faculty of IITs and IIMs are not up to the mark compared to the earlier decades and in view of changing globalisation period;

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) the steps being taken to provide better quality of research and faculty in the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) It is not correct to say that the quality of research and the faculty of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are not up to the mark compared to the earlier decades in view of changing globalisation period. Over the years, IITs have produced excellent results in terms of research papers in international referred journals and providing consultancy services in industries, national and international organisations and also working for various sponsored projects funded by national and international funding agencies. Research work of IITs have significantly contributed in the development and design of a large number of infrastructure projects in the country and are comparable in quality and applicability with those done in technical institutes/universities around the world and are appreciated at many forums. Further, the Council of IITs have accepted 'in principle' the Kakodkar Committee's report on the roadmap for enhancing the autonomy of the IIT system and to make them world class institutions for research and higher learning and constituted an Empowered Task Force for implementing its recommendations.

Similarly, the IIMs, keeping pace with globalisation, are paying adequate attention to the quality of faculty and research in the functional areas of management. With a view to promote research, the IIMs have started generous research funding scheme and are recruiting faculty members from top national institutions and reputed foreign universities and also deputing their faculty members to foreign business schools/universities of repute for training.

### **Budget allocation for education**

3943. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Policy on Education envisages that budget for education should be 6 per cent of GDP;

(b) the budget allocations during last five years and current year, amounts and percentages of GDP; and

(c) the Gross Enrolment Ratio and drop-out ratio for Pre-secondary (Classes I-VIII), Secondary (Classes IX-X), Senior Secondary (Classes XI-XII) and Higher Education, category-wise along with SC, ST, OBC, General, Male, Female break-up, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The National Policy on Education, 1986, as modified in 1992 lays down that the investment on education be gradually increased to reach a level of 6% of the National Income as early as possible.

(b) The Budget Allocation/Expenditure on Education (Centre+States and Plan+Non-Plan) and percentages of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during last five years are given below:-

Year	Amount (in crore)	%age of GDP
2005-06	113228.71	3.34
2006-07	137383.99	3.48
2007-08	155797.27	3.40
2008-09 (Revised Estimates)	198986.15	3.77 (P)
2009-10 (Budget Estimates)	235996.21	3.85 (P)

P = Provisional Estimates

(c) This information is available in the publications entitled "Statistics of School Education 2009-10 (Provisional)" and "Statistics of Higher and Technical Education 2009-10 (Provisional)" of MHRD which is available on the website of the Ministry (<http://www.mhrd.gov.in>).

### **Salary of teachers**

3944. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SSA norms did not provide for inclusion of salary of additional teachers required for existing schools and due to this teachers recruited by Gujarat during 1 April, 2001 to 31 March, 2010 were not included in SSA budgets of Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to include the salary of teachers recruited during that period for funding SSA budget; and



(c) whether Government proposes to reimburse Rs. 16,146 crore spent by Government of Gujarat on these teachers' salary during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The request of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Gujarat for additional teachers was considered in the Ministry and 42,421 teacher posts and 11,267 Head teachers have been sanctioned to SSA, Gujarat during the period from 2010-11 to 2012-13. SSA assistance is not available for the salary of teacher posts in the State sector which may have fallen vacant on account of attrition and retirement. States are required to rationalize teacher deployment to address imbalances in their placement, and also fill State sector teacher vacancies from their State budgets. The requirement of additional teachers under SSA is considered after deducting vacancies from the State sector and considering the rational re-deployment of teachers to meet the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) norms laid down under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

#### **Technical and higher education for students of Madarsas**

3945. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Minority students study in Madarsas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these students are also eligible for mainstream technical courses and higher education;

(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) Information with respect to Minority students studying in Madarsas is not maintained centrally.

(c) to (e) The certificates/qualifications of the State Madarasa Boards which have been granted equivalence by the corresponding State Education Boards to that of their Secondary and Senior Secondary qualification have been equated with



corresponding levels of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council of Board of School Education in India (COBSE) and other School Examination Boards, for the purpose of employment and entry to higher levels of education. The eligibility for mainstream technical & higher education courses would be determined accordingly.

**Misleading claims of small educational institutions and coaching centres**

3946. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of small educational institutions and coaching centres across the country particularly in cities are making tall claims through advertisements about their students topping certain exams or guaranteeing jobs at completion of their courses they offer;

(b) if so, whether such educational institutions and coaching centres are displaying dishonest and misleading advertisements to attract more students; and

(c) if so, the steps Union Government proposes to take to curtail such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development does not maintain data on such educational institutes and coaching centres in the country. There is as of now no law or regulation regulating the functioning of such educational institutes and coaching centres.

(c) Steps are taken from time to time to reform entrance examinations with a view to reduce dependency of aspirants on such small educational institutes and coaching centres.

**Attack on Indian students**

3947. SHRI N. K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of attacks on Indian students in foreign countries especially in the U.K. are increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of steps taken by Government for protection of Indian students, keeping in view increasing incidence of attacks;

(d) whether victimized student's families are being provided any compensation by the relevant foreign Governments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Sir, there is no evidence to suggest that attacks on Indian students in foreign countries, especially in UK are increasing. During 2010-12 three incidents of attack on Indian students (one incident every year) have been reported by the High Commission of India in London. Four incidents of attack on Indian students have been reported during 2010-2012 from USA. There have been instances over the past three years wherein Indian students in Australia were attacked. The number of attacks on Indian students in Australia has shown a sharp decrease in 2011 as compared to previous two years. No incident of attack particularly aimed at Indian students has been reported from any other country.

(c) to (e) The issue of attacks on Indians in UK, USA and Australia was taken up at the highest level by GOI, including at the Ministerial level as well as through the High Commission/Embassy of India in UK, USA and Australia. The Ministry of External Affairs also issues travel advisories from time to time and also takes up the issues of students with the Governments of foreign countries as and when required. The Government of India is not aware of the foreign governments having paid any compensation to the families of victimised students.

### **Irregularities in Mid-Day-Meal Scheme**

3948. SHRI N. K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of irregularities, corruption and mismanagement in the operation of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) have been reported from various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove those irregularities in the scheme;

(d) whether Union Government has asked for suggestions from State Governments to check corruption and irregularities in MDMS; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) During the year 2011, 34 complaints of various irregularities such as poor quality of food (9), misappropriation (9) and irregularities (16) had been received by this Ministry, which were referred to the States/UTs for necessary action. As per the reports from States/UTs, in 21 cases, the complaints have been found to be baseless, while in remaining cases, action taken includes transfer of the concerned Principal, recovery from the responsible persons, suspension and initiation of disciplinary proceedings against defaulting persons, and setting up of enquiry committee.

(c) to (e) For effective implementation of the scheme, the Scheme guidelines provide for an extensive monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, State and the National levels. The scheme is constantly reviewed to check irregularities through Quarterly Progress Reports, in the National level Steering cum Monitoring Committee meetings and during Programme Approval Board meetings. In addition the Central Review Missions visit the States/UTs for an on the spot assessment. Independent monitoring institutes also evaluate the Scheme at regular intervals. The suggestions of the State Government are taken during the bi-annual review meetings of the State Education Secretaries, the national level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee meetings, as well as during the Project Approval Board Meeting with the States.

### **Funds for Central Universities**

3949. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds lying unutilized at Banaras Hindu University (BHU) and other Central Universities during 2011-12, university-wise;

(b) whether per student budget allocation to BHU by UGC during Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan has been comparatively lower than that of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU);

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

(d) whether Government would increase per student budget allocation to BHU, Varanasi during Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(e) 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) The details of unspent General Development Grant at Banaras Hindu University and other Central Universities as on 31.01.2012, as informed by University Grants Commission, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. However, comparison of allocation of budget in the ratio of students only is not appropriate because it depends on various parameters including the nature of programmes offered by the Universities. The funds allocated to JNU and BHU during Tenth and Eleventh Plan is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of University	Tenth Plan allocation under General Development Grant			No. of students (as on 31.3.2007)
1.	Banaras Hindu University	7896.20			15868
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	5912.50			5151

  

Sl. No. of the University	Name of University	Eleventh Plan allocation			Number of students (as on 31.3.2011)
		General Development Grant	Merged Scheme	Fellowship Scheme	
1.	Banaras Hindu University	2379945	677.50	4500.00	27986
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	14781.25	617.50	5000.00	6665

(d) and (e) Allocation for Twelfth Plan including that for Central Universities has not been finalized. Further, financial assistance from UGC to the Central Universities depends on their demand, recommendation of the Expert Committee appointed by UGC for examining their demands and availability of funds.

***Statement***

*The details of unspent General Development Grant at Banaras Hindu University and other Central Universities as on 31-01-2012*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of University	Unspent Balance as on 31.1.2012
1	2	3
1	Aligarh Muslim University	4873.54
2	Banaras Hindu University	4395.59
3	University of Delhi	6593.62
	UCMS	589.03
4	University of Hyderabad	492.34
5	Jamia Millia Islamia	1967.25
6	Jawaharlal Nehru University	4342.86
7	Pondicherry University	280.89
8	Visva Bharati	2793.30
9	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	5167.37
10	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishvavidyalaya	878.23
Li	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	2421.32
12	English And Foreign Languages University	2710.54
13	University of Allahabad	2657.86
14	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	5667.15
15	North Eastern Hill University	2681.30
16	Assam University	1585.84
17	Tezpur University	-124.12

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1	2	3
18	Nagaland University	2658.21
19	Mizoram University	1425.37
20	Manipur University	434.28
21	Rajiv Gandhi University	1468.15
22	Tripura University	1268.40
23	Sikkim University	2280.92
24	Central University of Bihar	900.41
25	Central University of Gujarat	2958.77
26	Central University of Haryana	5051.51
27	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	1973.82
28	Central University of Jammu	1004.79
29	Central University of Jharkhand	3464.78
30	Central University of Karnataka	8397.73
31	Central University of Kashmir	956.65
32	Central University of Kerala	2391.57
33	Central University of Orissa	4334.91
34	Central University of Punjab	3192.84
35	Central University of Rajasthan	6392.41
36	Central University of Tamilnadu	8953.29
37	Dr Harisingh Gour University	5804.33
38	Guru Ghasidas University	4339.82
39	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	5239.53
GRAND TOTAL		76697.97

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**Target for achieving hundred per cent literacy**

†3950. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of children are deprived from going to school inspite of the enforcement of Right to Education Act;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the targets fixed by Government to ensure that all children go to school;
- (c) the achievements made in this direction so far;
- (d) whether inspite of increase in the literacy rate in the country, a large section of population is still illiterate;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the target fixed by Government to achieve hundred per cent literacy; and
- (f) the achievements made in this direction, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) A study commissioned by MHRD through Social and Rural Research Institute (SRI) – has estimated that the number of children, out of school, in the age group 6-13, has come down from 1.35 crore in 2005 to 81.5 lakhs in 2009.

Children remain out of school children due to socio-economic problems, non-availability of schools in the vicinity of habitations, non availability of teachers, inadequate community mobilization for education, etc.

To address this issue, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for (i) Opening of new schools; (ii) Special Training Centres for out of school children in order to mainstream them into age-appropriate classes; (iii) Residential facilities in sparsely populated or hilly and densely forested areas with difficult geographical terrain; (iv) Residential schools/hostels for urban deprived children and children without adult protection; (v) Transport and escort facilities in remote habitations with sparse populations or in urban areas where availability of land is a problem.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Since enactment of RTE Act, 39,502 primary schools and 11,952 upper primary schools, Special Training Centres for 56,43,585 Out of School Children, 332 residential facilities in sparsely populated or hilly and densely forested areas with difficult geographical terrain, 128 hostels for urban deprived children and children without adult protection have been sanctioned. Transport and escort facilities has also been provided for 5,89,325 children in the last two years.

(d) to (f) As per Census 2011, there are 27,29,50,015 illiterates in the country. Government of India fixed a target to raise literacy to 80% and reduce the gender gap in literacy to 10% besides bridging regional disparities by 2012. The country's literacy rate is 74.04% and the gender gap is 16.68% according to Census 2011.

Accordingly, Government is implementing the Saakshar Bharat programme since 1st October, 2009 to provide literacy and continuing education to persons in the 15+ age group. During 1.10.2009 to 31.3.2012, the Saakshar Bharat programme has been sanctioned in 372 districts, survey has been completed in 80,580 Gram Panchayats, and around 4.24 crore potential learners have been identified. At the same time 91,100 Adult Education centers have been set up and literacy classes started in 13.92 lakh literacy centres, where 1.61 crore learners have been enrolled. More than 2 crore learners have been assessed. A nation-wide mobilization campaign under the banner of Saakshar Bharat Yatra covering 22 States and 187 districts was organized to achieve the objectives of the programme.

#### **Admission of poor children in schools**

†3951. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether students will start getting the benefit of the provision of 25 per cent reservation in admissions for the children of poor families in private schools from this year onwards;

(b) the manner in which preference would be given for reservation of students on the basis of their financial condition;

(c) whether Government has fixed any criteria in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(f) whether this scheme will be implemented in all the private schools throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Section 12 (1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act provides that specified category schools and 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 school specified in clause (n) of section 2 imparts pre-school education, the provision shall apply for admission to such pre-school education.

(b) to (e) Children belonging to disadvantaged group and children belonging to weaker section have been defined in clauses (d) and (e) respectively of section 2 of the RTE Act. Such children would be admitted in the unaided and specified category schools in accordance with the provisions of section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act.

(f) The RTE Act came into force with effect from 1.4.2010. Section 12(1)(c) of the Act applies to all private schools imparting elementary education. However, in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 12th April, 2012, the provision will not apply to unaided minority schools.

#### **Toilets and drinking water facilities in schools**

3952. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools functioning without toilet and drinking water facilities as on date, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the number of girls who left school due to non-availability of toilets in their schools;

(c) the steps taken to provide toilets and drinking water facilities in schools all over country;

(d) whether Supreme Court had directed all States and Union Territories to build toilets and provide drinking water in all Government schools by end of November, 2011; and

(e) whether all States and Union Territories have complied with the orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) A State-wise statement on the number of schools without toilet and drinking water facilities in the country as per District Information System for Education (DISE) 2010-11 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Government has not conducted any study to ascertain the number of girls who left school due to non-availability of toilets in their schools. However, all new schools constructed under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) have provision for drinking water and toilet. SSA also provides for girls toilets in existing schools in urban and rural areas whereas boys toilets in existing schools are provided only in urban areas.

(c) 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 and Sanitation. In rural areas drinking water facilities in schools are provided in convergence with Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Ministry of Drinking Water and 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). 2.21 lakh drinking water facilities and 5.84 lakh toilets were sanctioned under SSA till 2011-12.

(d) and (e) Hon'ble Supreme Court in writ petition (Civil) No. 631 of 2004 in the matter of Environmental and Consumer Protection Foundation *vs.* Delhi Administration and Others, observed in its order dated 5th December, 2011 that its directions for providing drinking water in all the Schools have been complied with by all the States/UTs. In the context of provision of toilets, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed all States and Union Territories to ensure that permanent toilet facilities are made available in all schools on or before 31st March, 2012 and if it is not possible to construct permanent toilets, then at least temporary toilet facilities be made available in the schools and an Affidavit to that effect be filed by Chief Secretaries on or before 28th February, 2012. In its order dated 12th March, 2012 the Hon'ble Court took on record the affidavits filed by States/UTs and further directed the States of Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Gujarat, Bihar, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala, which had not filed their affidavits, to do so.

***Statement***

*Details of Schools [as per District Information System for Education (DISE)  
2010-11] without toilet and drinking water facilities*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Schools without toilet facility	Schools without drinking water facility
1	2	3	4
1.	A and N Islands	67	16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	19668	9862
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2273	966
4.	Assam	16968	6541
5.	Bihar	23535	5582
6.	Chandigarh	4	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	20659	3077
8.	D and N Haveli	89	11
9.	Daman and Diu	2	0
10.	Delhi	2	0
11.	Goa	144	13
12.	Gujarat	776	845
13.	Haryana	597	144
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2827	426
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	13870	3442
16.	Jharkhand	11463	5174
17.	Karnataka	3063	2955
18.	Kerala	652	31
19.	Lakshadweep	6	0

1	2	3	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	32604	11662
21.	Maharashtra	6855	7413
22.	Manipur	1495	333
23.	Meghalaya	5759	3253
24.	Mizoram	292	304
25.	Nagaland	258	577
26.	Odisha	12845	6337
27.	Puducherry	11	0
28.	Punjab	44	43
29.	Rajasthan	7208	5149
30.	Sikkim	6	19
31.	Tamil Nadu	2825	0
32.	Tripura	867	759
33.	Uttar Pradesh	20470	3594
34.	Uttarakhand	1999	1359
35.	West Bengal	8255	3329
TOTAL		218458	83216

### Construction of schools for Implementation of RTE Act

3953. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Government Schools and High Schools constructed during last two years in view of Right to Education since 1 April, 2010; and

(b) whether the Ministry is ready with the rules and regulations for successful implementation of the Constitutional amendment regarding Right to Education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 16983 primary and 12900 upper primary school buildings were constructed since the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 became operational on 1st April, 2010. Under Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 283 new secondary school buildings have been constructed since the inception of the scheme in March, 2009.

(b) Pursuant upon the enactment of RTE, the SSA framework of implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act. The Central RTE Rules were notified on 9th April, 2010 which are applicable to the 5 Union Territories without legislature. Model RTE Rules have been circulated to States/UTs to adopt/adapt. 28 State Governments, including two Union Territories having legislature, have notified the State RTE Rules for implementing the RTE Act.

#### **Level of technical education in the country**

3954. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that less than 20 per cent of technical graduates are employable in the country;

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

(c) whether Government intends to take steps to increase the level of technical education in the country to bring it at par with global standards; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The data on employability of engineering graduates is not maintained by this Ministry.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken several steps to improve the quality of technical education. National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) has been launched to create a skill and productive work force that matches international standards of quality and productivity through integration of vocational education and training with main stream education. Apart from this, a revamped programme of Finishing Schools would also help in enhancing the employability of

engineering graduates and AICTE has various schemes such as Quality Improvement Programme (QIP) scheme for improvement of faculty. The World bank funded TEQIP II also caters to improving the quality of technical education in the country. This Rs. 2430 Crore project will cover 200 institutions in the country out of which 20% will be private engineering colleges. Moreover, the National Board of Accreditation (NBA) has been set-up to regulate and monitor the quality of engineering education in the country through a revised accreditation system which is outcome based.

### **Indian teachers for Vietnam**

3955. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Vietnam has expressed its interest to source teachers from India to teach English as well as to train their teachers in English;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has examined the request of Vietnam;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the manner in which Government is going to assist Vietnam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The Vietnam side has expressed its interest to source teachers from India to teach English as well as to train their teachers in English and the matter was discussed during the visit of Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister to India on 29th March, 2012. The matter has also been discussed during the Joint Working Group Meeting between India and Vietnam held on 7th May, 2012. However, no specific proposal has been received from the Vietnamese side. The Government of India will examine the feasibility of such proposal once received and decide the manner in which such assistance is to be provided to Vietnam.

### **Teachers for elementary schools**

3956. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the continuous neglect, deficiencies and depreciation in elementary schools in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that teacher absenteeism is a chronic problem;

(c) whether indiscriminate recruitment of teachers on low emoluments are in vogue these days;

(d) whether Government is aware that there are around 7.72 lakh untrained teachers besides over 12 lakh posts of teachers are lying vacant in the country;

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal to overcome the neglect and deficiencies in elementary education in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) The country has witnessed significant improvement in the elementary education scenario since the launch of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in 2001-02. There has been substantial spatial and numerical expansion of primary and upper primary schools; access and enrolment at the primary stage of education have reached near universal levels; the gender gap in enrolment has narrowed, the percentage of children belonging to scheduled castes and tribes enrolled is proportionate to their population, number of out of school children has declined, Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) and school infrastructure have improved. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has completed two rounds of National Learners' Achievement Surveys for class III, V and VIII and the 3rd round for class V. These surveys indicate improvements in the learning levels of children in most of the subjects.

(b) As per a study conducted in 20 States/UTs in 2007, the average attendance rate of teachers was 81.7% at primary and 80.5% at the upper primary level.

(c) Several States have decided to engage contractual teachers. However, National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has laid down minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible to be recruited as teacher and made the Teacher Eligibility Test mandatory for recruitment of teachers.

(d) As per District Information System for Education (DISE) 2010-11, there were 8.11 lakh untrained teachers. 5.64 lakh teacher posts under State sector and 6.88 lakh teacher posts sanctioned under SSA were vacant up to 30th December, 2011.

(e) and (f) Government has taken several steps to improve the standard of elementary education in the country. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which became operative on 1st April, 2010, mandates that; every child has a right to elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards. Government has since revised the Framework of Implementation for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act, as also the fund sharing pattern between the Central and State Governments to provide for a more favourable sharing ratio for the States. The Government has also accorded approval to a financial estimate of Rs. 2.31 lakh crore for the implementation of the RTE Act over a period of five years for the period 2010-15. The 13th Finance Commission has earmarked a sum of Rs. 24,068 crore for the same period specifically towards elementary education.

#### **Poor quality of mid-day-meals**

3957. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that poor quality of mid-day-meals are being served in the schools of the capital itself what to talk about other States;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is not in a position to serve good quality mid-day-meals to schools; and

(c) if so, the reasons for Government not considering to stop serving poor quality mid-day-meals and think for some alternative and accountable agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Mid Day Meal (MDM) is currently served to 10.56 crore children in 12.32 lakh institutions. Many studies have shown that MDM Scheme has helped in preventing classroom hunger; promoting school participation and fostering social equality and enhancing gender equity.

For effective implementation of the scheme, the scheme guidelines provide for an extensive monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, State and the National levels. The scheme is constantly monitored through Quarterly Progress Reports, in the National level Steering cum Monitoring Committee meetings and during Programme Approval Board meetings. In addition the Central Review Missions visit the States for an on the spot assessment. Independent monitoring institutes also evaluate the Scheme at regular intervals.



In the case of Delhi, during 2011-12, two Central Teams were also sent to visit the schools of Delhi and suggest measures for smooth implementation of the Scheme.

The scheme guidelines also provide for lifting of good quality foodgrains from FCI godowns, storage of food items in dry and safe places, cooking food in hygienic environment through properly trained cooks. The cooked food has to be tasted by 2-3 adults including one teacher. In addition, community involvement is promoted in the implementation and supervision of the scheme.

(c) The Government intends to continue to serve hot cooked mid day meal to the children as per the guidelines and directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

### **National Technical Manpower Information System**

3958. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has stopped funding of National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS);

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

(c) whether Government has formulated any action plan to preserve and maintain the huge database created by NTMIS, to continue to create such database, and to rehabilitate the staff who was working in the NTMIS;

(d) if so, the detail 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) As per the information given by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the Council has released funds for National Technical Manpower Information System (NTMIS) up to March, 2012. Further payments will be made as per an MoU between AICTE and the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR).

(c) and (d) The NTMIS Scheme will be implemented in a project mode and IAMR will be the custodian of the data generated. A Committee of two NIT Directors has been set up to look into the rehabilitation of permanent staff.

(e) Does not arise.

**Setting up of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Tamil Nadu**

3959. SHRI B. S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to set up Kendriya Vidyalayas in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the number of schools proposed by Government in Tamil Nadu;
- (c) whether Government will also come forward to establish Kendriya Vidyalayas in all district headquarters;
- (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) to (e) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence personnel on receipt of the viable proposals from various Ministries of Government of India and State Governments/Union Territories thereby committing the availability of requisite resources for setting up a new KV, availability of adequate funds and sanction of competent authority and not State-wise/district-wise. 07 proposals for opening of new KVs in the State of Tamil Nadu have been received out of which one at Golden Rock, Southern Railway, Tiruchirapally is found to be feasible.

**Uniform education policy**

3960. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken by the Ministry in coordination with State Governments to introduce uniform education syllabus throughout the country as it can strengthen our national unity and avoid syllabus controversy;
- (b) whether Government has constituted any high power committee in this regard;
- (c) if so, the current status in this regard;
- (d) by when Government would implement the single education policy; and

- (e) the details thereof along with specific time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Government is already following National Policy on Education 1986, as modified in 1992, which provides for National System of Education implying that up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. The National System of Education envisages a common educational structure. The 10+2+3 structure has now been accepted in most parts of the country.

The National System of Education is based on a national curriculum framework, which contains a common core along with other components that are flexible. The common core includes the history of freedom movement, the constitutional obligations and other content essential to nurture national identity. These elements cut across subject areas and are designed to promote values such as India's common cultural heritage, egalitarianism, democracy and secularism, equality of the sexes, protection of the environment, removal of social barriers, observance of the small family norm and inculcation of the scientific temper.

The NCERT has brought out the National Curriculum Framework-2005 through a wide-ranging consultations and deliberations across the country.

The salient features of the National Curriculum Framework-2005 formulated through such deliberations and approved by Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) are grounded on the following five guiding principles.

- (i) Connecting knowledge to life outside the school;
- (ii) Ensuring that learning is shifted away from rote methods;
- (iii) Enriching the curriculum to provide for overall development of children rather than remain textbook centric;
- (iv) Making examinations more flexible and integrated into classroom life; and
- (v) Nurturing an overriding identity informed by caring concerns within the democratic polity of the country.

(b) to (e) No Sir, Do not arise.

**Syllabus of engineering courses**

3961. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for Government not considering conducting all engineering entrance exams under one umbrella;

(b) whether Government is considering changing syllabus of engineering colleges according to requirement of industrial development and global environment; and

(c) whether Government is considering to introduce new degree courses especially for atomic energy development in Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology (SVNIT), Surat, Gujarat as one mega nuclear power project will be set up in Gujarat and this project requires qualified engineering graduates in the specialized field of atomic energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Council of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), in its meeting held on 14.09.2011, endorsed 'in principle' the proposal of a Common Entrance Examination for under-graduate programmes in engineering. A final decision in this regard would be taken in consultation with all the stakeholders.

(b) The curricula for different programmes/courses are revised periodically to be in tune with the contemporary requirements and are under the purview of the academic bodies of the respective universities. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) provides model curricula requiring of both theoretical and practical assessment of engineering education to all the universities and its approved institutions.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to introduce new degree courses, especially for atomic energy development in the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology (SVNIT), Surat.

**Admission of poor children in schools**

†3962. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government has reserved 25 per cent seats for poor children in schools under 'Right to Education';
- (b) if so, the number of schools in Delhi which followed this provision;
- (c) whether Government is aware that many schools have deliberately reduced the number of seats in initial classes;
- (d) if so, the details of such schools;
- (e) whether district level monitoring committees have been constituted therefor; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Section 12 (1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act provides that specified category schools and unaided private schools shall admit in class I (or pre-primary class, as the case may be), 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.

(b) The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that admission in private unaided schools of children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in pursuance of section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act is under process. The State Government has issued a Government order and a public notice on 28th April, 2012 for filling up the vacant seats by these schools. The State Government has also started a special drive from 7th May, 2012 for ensuring that the vacant seats for children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group are filled up by the private unaided schools.

(c) and (d) The Government of NCT of Delhi has issued a Notification dated 28th February, 2012 directing all private unaided schools to ensure that the number of seats at the entry level of the school, *i.e.* nursery or class I shall not be less than the highest number of seats at the entry level in the previous three academic years.

(e) and (f) The Government of Delhi has constituted District level monitoring committees.

**Education of women/girls**

‡3963. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any action plan to promote education among women/girls in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds sanctioned/released for implementation of these schemes during last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the results obtained from these schemes, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Government has initiated a number of schemes to promote education among girls in the country. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the States are encouraged to recruit 50% women teachers. Each district is provided with an 'innovation fund' which can *inter alia* be utilized for need based interventions such as free textbooks and uniforms up to class VIII, separate toilets for girls to ensure better attendance and retention of girls.

3439 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) are operational and benefit 3.35 lakh SC, ST, OBC, BPL and minority girls at upper primary level. 1925 hostels have been sanctioned for running of girls hostels for students of secondary and higher secondary schools. Under the scheme for Construction of Women's Hostels in Polytechnics, financial assistance have been provided to 487 polytechnics amounting to Rs. 219.45 crores upto 31/03/2012.

The National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) makes additional provisions for enhancing the education of underprivileged/disadvantaged girls through various interventions including model cluster school, gender sensitization of teachers, development of gender sensitive learning material, early child care and education facilities, etc. 1.84 crore girls have benefited under the scheme in 430 districts in the country.

Mahila Samakhya, a scheme for women's empowerment is being implemented in 33570 villages of 112 districts in ten states *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Saakshar Bharat programme, focusing on women's literacy, was launched in September, 2009. During 1.10.2009 to 31.3.2012, the Saakshar Bharat programme was sanctioned in 372 districts; survey have been completed in 80,580 Gram Panchayats, and around 4.24 crore potential learners have been identified. At the same time 91,100 Adult Education centers have been set up and literacy classes started in 13.92 lakh literacy centers, where 1.61 crore learners have been enrolled. More than 2 crore learners have been assessed. A nation-wide mobilization campaign under the banner of Saakshar Bharat Yatra covering 22 States and 187 districts was organized to achieve the objectives of the programme.

A statement indicating the total grant approved and amount of central share released under the above schemes during the last three years, year-wise, State/UT-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

The Gender Gap has been decreasing both at upper primary and primary levels over the past five years. In 2010-11 as per District Information System for Education (DISE) the Gender Parity Index (GPI) at both primary and upper primary level is 0.94. The gap of 21.59 percentage points recorded between male and female literacy rates in 2001 Census has been reduced to 16.68 percentage points in 2011. While the overall literacy rate has increased by 9.81 per cent, it has improved by 11.84 per cent in the case of females.

***Statement***

*(A) Details of the total grant approved and amount of central share released under the above schemes during last 3 years, year-wise, State/UT-wise*

*(Rs. in lakh)*

Statement of funds released for last 3 years, State-wise under SSA				
Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10 Releases	2010-11 Releases	2011-12 Releases
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	38569.90	81000.00	183551.72
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11427.95	20401.77	23880.10
3	Assam	47480.00	76854.35	106921.15
4	Bihar	121739.06	204789.63	185108.20
5	Chhattisgarh	55592.82	87863.00	69870.22

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1	2	3	4	5
6	Goa	550.58	671.27	1079.14
7	Gujarat	20031.73	44065.01	88027.79
8	Haryana	27600.00	32786.11	40461.41
9	Himachal Pradesh	8608.00	13786.66	14192.78
10	Jammu and Kashmir	37363.27	40348.79	30070.50
11	Jharkhand	70940.22	89562.26	57903.46
12	Karnataka	44220.60	66903.00	62788.35
13	Kerala	11989.50	19660.73	17021.85
14	Madhya Pradesh	113249.00	176783.00	190427.12
15	Maharashtra	56432.00	85537.00	117962.58
16	Manipur	1500.00	13253.77	3940.55
17	Meghalaya	9383.00	18540.90	14410.60
18	Mizoram	6617.75	10115.31	10814.05
19	Nagaland	4913.00	8636.83	9798.33
20	Orissa	63061.60	73177.85	92719.98
21	Punjab	20044.00	39612.74	48112.44
22	Rajasthan	127124.00	146182.29	148580.86
23	Sikkim	1736.00	4469.19	4022.84
24	Tamil Nadu	48366.00	69068.57	68141.96
25	Tripura	7473.00	17121.48	17493.76
26	Uttar Pradesh	196011.90	310462.88	263682.61
27	Uttarakhand	16006.29	25793.94	20892.49
28	West Bengal	104142.00	174703.17	177652.74
29	A and N Islands	412.44	357.78	907.36

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1	2	3	4	5
30	Chandigarh	1100.72	2155.89	1611.21
31	Dadra and N. Haveli	350.18	413.78	564.35
32	Daman and Diu	169.00	162.99	257.06
33	Delhi	3088.62	3552.71	3783.29
34	Lakshadweep	143.80	127.39	127.86
35	Puducherry	669.96	485.38	757.62
TOTAL		1278107.89	1959407.42	2077538.33

*(B) Funds sanctioned under Girls' Hostel Scheme from 2009-10 till 2011-12*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Hostels sanctioned till date	Amount released in 2009-10	Amount released in 2010-11	Amount released in 2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	355	0	0	96.99
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0.96	0	1.00
3.	Assam	65	0	0	17.12
4.	Bihar	91	11.56	6.03	41.76
5.	Chhattisgarh	74	14.14	0	22.67
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0.96	0	0
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	19	3.44	0.19	0
8.	Karnataka	62	10.56	0	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	30	5.74	0	0
10.	Mizoram	1	0.19	0	0.20
11.	Punjab	21	4.02	4.01	0
12.	Rajasthan	186	5.16	45.81	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	44	8.42	0	0
TOTAL		958	65.15	56.04	179.74

(C) Grant in aid released for construction of women's hostels in polytechnics

Region States		2009-10		2010-11			2011-12			Total GIA (Rs. in Cr.)
		No. of Polytechnics	2009-10	No. of Polytechnics	Sanction 2	Sanction 3	No. of Polytechnics	Sanction 4	No. of Polytechnics	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>North</b>										
1	Delhi									
2	Haryana	8	1.60	3	0.60	4.50		0.00	11	6.70
3	Himachal Pradesh	4	0.80	5	1.00	0.00		0.00		1.80
4	Jammu & Kashmir	4	0.80	2	0.40	0.00		2.10	9	3.30
5	Punjab	3	0.60	2	0.40	0.00	1	0.50	6	1.50
6	Chandigarh		0.00	1	0.20	0.00		0.00	6	0.20
7	Rajasthan	13	2.60	12	3.90	0.00	1	7.30	1	13.80
8	Uttar Pradesh	35	7.00	18	7.20	16.00		10.80	26	41.00
9	Uttarakhand	10	2.00	15	6.20	0.00		4.00	53	12.20
SUB TOTAL		77	15.4	58	19.9	20.5	2	24.7	25	80.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>South</b>									137	
10	Andhra Pradesh	22	4.40	14	5.50	0.00	10	9.20	46	19.10
11	Karnataka	18	3.60	38	12.70	0.00	1	9.70	57	26.00
12	Kerala	17	3.40	24	7.50	0.00		4.65	41	15.55
13	Tamil Nadu	20	4.00	5	1.60	0.00		7.20	25	12.80
14	Puducherry	0	0.00	1	0.50	0.00		0.00	1	0.50
SUB TOTAL		77	15.4	82	27.8	0	11	30.75	170	73.95
<b>West</b>										
15	Gujarat	1	0.20		0.00	0.00	5	1.70	6	1.90
20	Madhya Pradesh	18	3.60	20	6.70	0.00		0.00	38	10.30
21	Chhattisgarh	6	1.20	4	0.80	0.00		0.00	10	2.00
22	Maharashtra	15	3.00	22	6.80	0.00	1	1.20	38	11.00
SUB TOTAL		40	8.00	46	14.3	0	6	2.9	92	25.2
<b>East</b>										
23	A & N Island		0.20	1	0.00	0.00		0.70	1	0.90

24	Bihar	5	1.00	8	1.60	0.00		0.70	13	3.30
25	Jharkhand		0.00	12	6.00	0.00	2	1.00	14	7.00
26	Odisha	7	1.40	6	1.20	0.00		2.80	13	5.40
27	West Bengal	2	0.40	24	12.00	0.00	1	0.60	27	13.00
28	Manipur	1	0.20		0.00	0.00		0.00	1	0.20
29	Mizoram	2	0.20		0.80	0.00		0.80	2	1.80
30	Tripura		0.00	2	0.40	0.00		0.00	2	0.40
31	Sikkim		0.00		0.00	0.00	2	1.00	2	1.00
32	Assam		0.00	3	0.60	0.00	6	3.00	9	3.60
33	Nagaland		0.00	3	1.20	0.00		1.10	3	2.30
34	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00	1	0.20	0.00		0.70	1	0.90
SUB TOTAL		17	3.4	60	24	0	11	12.4	88	39.8
GRAND TOTAL		211	42.20	246	86.00	20.50	30	70.75	487	216.45

*(D) Mahila Samakhya Programme**Status of releases during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of MS State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	522.11	641.71	736.14
2.	Assam	480.00	393.67	427.52
3.	Bihar	544.24	541.41	599.45
4.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	93.25	73.63
5.	Gujarat	250.00	222.47	368.25
6.	Jharkhand	310.63	576.43	519.68
7.	Karnataka	453.01	631.95	762.05
8.	Kerala	211.19	293.10	317.11
9.	Uttar Pradesh	853.82	760.20	735.19
10.	Uttarakhand	450.00	418.81	433.98
	Total	4175.00	4573.00	4973.00

*(E) The details of central grants sanctioned/released under Saakshar Bharat programme*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Total Grant Approved	Central Share released		
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	59170.46	6899.55	8466.69	6454.92
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3588.33	403.68	487.03	2260.53
3	Assam	9100.13	1447.59	858.08	0.00
4	Bihar	41111.13	449.40	8518.94	37.63
5	Chhattisgarh	21438.69	1902.78	1961.53	2867.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	D & N Haveli	79.82	0.00	17.95	0.00
7	Gujarat	22150.87	2399.11	0.00	1440.12
8	Haryana	7582.11	120.11	727.56	511.12
9	Himachal Pradesh	650.40	0.00	146.34	71.62
10	Jharkhand	16577.92	546.67	2576.09	46.41
11	J & K	5501.31	0.00	0.00	887.24
12	Karnataka	17743.69	1844.41	4562.92	0.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	30642.32	0.00	2070.01	2817.61
14	Maharashtra	18794.18	1782.27	479.55	0.00
15	Manipur	1030.45	262.25	0.00	474.84
16	Meghalaya	1340.82	0.00	362.02	0.00
17	Nagaland	726.89	0.00	196.26	119.81
18	Odisha	11998.80	349.89	0.00	964.37
19	Punjab	6939.26	0.00	1561.33	0.00
20	Rajasthan	33391.22	4410.59	0.00	8111.11
21	Sikkim	239.54	62.63	0.00	0.00
22	Tamil Nadu	10580.70	936.32	1139.63	155.74
23	Tripura	355.41	82.68	0.00	0.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	122279.02	6488.37	0.00	15542.09
25	Uttarakhand	7035.66	794.11	190.93	2841.73
26	West Bengal	11859.31	1415.69	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	461908.58	32598.10	34322.86	45604.40

**Opening of new schools in Maharashtra under SSA**

3964. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new schools opened in Maharashtra under Sarve Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), so far; and

(b) the number of new schools proposed to be opened in the State under SSA during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Since inception of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 8797 schools have been opened in Maharashtra.

(b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE) 2009 provides children access to elementary schools within the neighbourhood as defined by the appropriate Governments in their Rules pursuant to the RTE Act. Project Approval Board (PAB) of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) sanctions new schools as per the State's requirement in the light of their RTE Rules. Hence, there is no specific number of schools proposed centrally for Maharashtra for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

**NCPCR guidelines for dealing with school children**

3965. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has recently issued guidelines for teachers and others for dealing with school children in their classrooms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government has taken to ensure that these guidelines are implemented in letter and spirit by schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The document titled 'Eliminating Corporal Punishment in Schools', prepared as guidelines by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), was released on the occasion of the Foundation Day of NCPCR on 05.03.2012 at New Delhi. The document

covers, perceptions about corporal punishment, long term consequences of corporal punishment, and guidelines for affirmative action in schools for the positive development of children.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms provide for financial assistance to the NCPCR and SCPCRs to help them discharge the functions mandated under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. 32 States/UTs have brought out notifications banning corporal punishment in schools.

#### **Utilisation of funds in Uttar Pradesh**

3966. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds/amounts given/spent in Uttar Pradesh by the Ministry and its various organisations during the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) the purposes for which these amounts were given/spent; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase those funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Documentation of historical report on Delhi**

3967. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the rare publication, the three-volume Report of the first ever Delhi Town Planning Committee of 1912, which was discovered in 2005 at Hay-on-Wye at the Wales in the United Kingdom, during visit of a well-known Indian journalist; and

(b) whether contents of this rare historical treatise will be suitably documented for libraries of universities so that young students could have authentic information about identification of Delhi as capital of India, so declared by King Edward VIII and the Queen when presiding over the imperial Durbar at Kingsway Camp on December 15, 1911?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), New Delhi has informed that the Report is not so 'rare'. It has been printed in a book titled "Committees and Commissions in Pre-independence India 1836-1947 (volume IV for the period 1903-12)", edited by M. Anees Chishti, 2001, ISBN No. 18-7099-800-x published by Mittal Publishers, H-B, Bali Nagar, New Delhi-110013.

(b) The above mentioned Report published by Mittal Publishers, H-B, Bali Nagar, New Delhi-110013 is already available in some of the Universities/National Institutes like South Campus Library, Delhi University, National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad, etc.

#### **Penalty against capitation fee**

3968. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had earlier proposed to double the penalty to Rs. 1 crore on those educational institutions which demand high capitation fee for admissions;

(b) if so, whether the same has been enforced under Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill 2010;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has received complaints in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The penalty can be enforced only after the Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010 is passed by Parliament, along with amendments.

(c) No, Sir. The Government has not received any complaints against the revision of penalty to Rs. 1 crore in the Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010.

(d) Does not arise.

**Review of national curriculum framework**

3969. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Director of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) under whom the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 was developed;

(b) whether review of the NCF 2005 has already been undertaken or initiated after five years of its becoming due in 2010; and

(c) if so, the name of the Chairman and Members of the Review Committee and the details of suggestions made by the committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Prof. Krishna Kumar.

(b) and (c) No, sir. Review of National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005 has not been initiated as no such review was due in the year 2010.

**Construction of rooms in schools**

3970. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SSA norms provide for not more than 30 per cent of SSA budget to be spent on civil construction;

(b) whether it is also a fact that RTE Act requires at least one room for every teacher and one additional room to be used as office room/store in each school; and

(c) if so, how does Government proposes to ensure that the provision of RTE Act with respect to school rooms is complied with in case of those States like Gujarat, whose requirement of school rooms is large and cannot be met within stipulated time limit due to inadequate SSA budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) To improve the student classroom ratio and also to provide rooms to students and teachers according to enrolment, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education

(RTE) Act, 2009 provides for at-least one classroom for every teacher. The Act also provides for office-cum-store-cum-head teacher's room in primary and upper primary schools where the enrolment exceeds 150 and 100 respectively. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provision for civil works cannot exceed the ceiling of 33% of the entire project cost. However, in a particular year's Annual Plan, provision for civil works can be considered up to 50% of the District Annual Plan outlay, subject to the proviso that during the overall SSA project period, civil works outlay shall be restricted to 33% of the project cost. This provision is applicable to all States/UTs including Gujarat.

### **Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan**

3971. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan;
- (b) whether Government proposes to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas in the State during 2012-13;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There are 64 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the state of Rajasthan at present.

(b) to (d) 05 proposals for opening of new KVs in the state of Rajasthan have been received out of which 02, (one at Jaisindhar, Distt. Barmer and another at Hanumangarh, Distt. Hanumangarh) are found to be feasible. KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence personnel on receipt of the viable proposals from various Ministries of Government of India and State Governments/ Union Territories thereby committing the availability of requisite resources for setting up a new KV, availability of adequate funds and sanction of competent authority.

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

3972. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARDI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Funds for ICSSR**

3973. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that adequate funds are required for ICSSR;
- (b) whether Government has planned to increase the financial allocation/ assistance to ICSSR;
- (c) if so, the proposed allocation for ICSSR in the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and
- (d) the details thereof; year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Annual Plan Allocation of Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) for the year 2012-13 has been increased to Rs. 100.00 crores from an allocation of Rs. 34.00 crores in 2011-12.

(c) and (d) The Twelfth Five Year Plan Period Allocations have not been finalized by the Government of India.

### **Introduction of compulsory education**

†3974. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether compulsory education has been enforced in the country under the literacy mission;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of steps taken in all the States for implementation of this policy uniformly; and

(c) the details of steps taken in the tribal districts of the country for monitoring of programmes related to compulsory education under the literacy mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

#### **Decline in number of students pursuing Ph.D.**

†3975. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of students pursuing Ph.D. throughout the country and especially in Mumbai has declined during the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of students pursuing Ph.D. during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The trend of number of students pursuing Research (M.Phil & Ph.D. combined) during the last three years in the country is increasing. As reported by University Grants Commission (UGC), approximately 5100 students were pursuing Ph.D. in 2009-10, in 13 universities located in Mumbai.

(c) and (d) As reported by UGC, the year-wise number of students pursuing Research (M.Phil & Ph.D. combined) was 95,872 in 2008-09, 1,17,999 in 2009-10 and 1,37,668 in 2010-11.

#### **Virtual lab for students**

†3976. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether, after providing virtual education, Government is now planning to provide 'virtual lab' online for all students;
- (b) if so, by when;
- (c) the manner in which it will provide laptops or tablet computers to students; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Sir, under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) scheme, this Ministry has sanctioned a project to IIT, Delhi to develop virtual labs in various disciplines of Science and Engineering. These virtual labs cater to students at the undergraduate level, post graduate level as well as to research scholar. So far, nearly 89 virtual labs have been developed and the same has been launched on 23rd February, 2012. Broad areas of virtual labs are Electronics and Communication Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Biomedical and Biotechnology Engineering, Chemical Sciences and Physical Sciences.

(c) and (d) Laptops or tablet computers are not being provided to the students through virtual lab project sanctioned to IIT Delhi. Students can access virtual labs using the computer and internet available at their institution or elsewhere if the facility of accessing the internet exists.

#### **Funds for private schools from corporates**

3977. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to allow private schools to receive funds from corporates towards corporate social responsibility;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to spend between Rs. 6000 and Rs. 19,000 per student; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Section 12(2) of the RTE Act provides that a private unaided school admitting children belonging to disadvantaged group and weaker section in pursuance of section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act shall be reimbursed expenditure so incurred by it to the extent of per-child-expenditure incurred by the State, or the actual amount charged from the child, whichever is less. The per-child expenditure by many private schools, especially in rural areas and small towns, is lower than that in Government schools. Reimbursement provided by Government, therefore, will be adequate to meet the costs of educating children from weaker sections in such schools. However, some schools in metros have per child budgets much in excess of those in State schools. These schools would have to find innovative ways, with philanthropic individuals, charitable trusts and corporate funding, to meet the gap without loading the general category students with fee hike.

(c) and (d) Reimbursement to private schools under section 12(2) of the RTE Act is to be provided by the respective State Government, on the basis of the per-child expenditure incurred by it. Accordingly, the amount of reimbursement would vary from one State to another.

#### **Filling up of vacant posts of teachers for RTE Act**

3978. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that effectively implement the RTE Act, Government needs to fill up the vacancies of several lakh of teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked State Governments to initiate an action plan to fill up these vacancies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The requirement of additional teachers for implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 was estimated at 5.08 lakh to be recruited in a phased manner over a period of three years. Based on proposals received

from the States and UTs, 6.31 lakh additional teachers have been sanctioned during the first two years of RTE implementation. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a total of 19.14 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned since inception of the programme, against which 12.26 lakh teachers have been recruited till 31st December, 2011 by States/UTs.

(c) and (d) States have been asked to fill up the teacher posts sanctioned under SSA and the teacher vacancies under State sector. The issue has been discussed with the States in meetings with State Education Ministers, State Education Secretaries, State Project Directors and in the SSA Project Approval Board Meetings.

### **Opening of Central Universities**

3979. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had announced to open at least one Central University in every State during UPA-I;

(b) if so, the status of this announcement;

(c) whether all States have been given Central Universities and the current status thereof;

(d) the amount of funds sanctioned in this scheme, so far; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The XI plan (2007-12) as approved by the National Development Council envisaged setting up of one Central University in States which did not have any Central University. Accordingly, 16 new Central Universities were established (including conversion of 3 State Universities *viz.* H.N.B. Garhwal University, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya and Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya into Central Universities) through the Central Universities Act, 2009. All States in India except Goa, which did not agree to conversion of its State University, has a Central University now.

(d) and (e) University Grants Commission (UGC) has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 149847.56 Lakhs to 16 newly established Central Universities. A statement indicating the grant released to 16 new Central Universities during XI Plan is given in statement.



**Statement***Details of grant released during XI Plan period to New Central Universities*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Central University	Grant released under GDG including Merged Scheme/Fellowship upto 31.03.2012)				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1 CU of Bihar	125.00	400.00	1500.00	0.00	2025.00
2 CU of Gujarat	125.00	600.00	2500.00	3000.00	6225.00
3 CU of Haryana	150.00	400.00	4000.00	4400.00	8950.00
4 CU of Himachal Pradesh	0.00	300.00	1500.00	1000.00	2800.00
5 CU of Jammu				1150.00	1150.00
6 CU of Jharkhand	125.00	1125.00	4000.00	4900.00	10150.00
7 CU of Karnataka	275.00	2500.00	9000.00	10000.00	21775.00
8 CU of Kashmir	125.00	400.00	1000.00	0.00	1525.00
9 CU of Kerala	125.00	400.00	1250.00	2500.00	4275.00
10 CU of Orissa	125.00	1475.00	3000.00	3500.00	8100.00
11 CU of Punjab	150.00	1500.00	2500.00	2500.00	6650.00
12 CU of Rajasthan	125.00	400.00	8000.00	10700.00	19225.00
13 CU of Tamilnadu	150.00	3000.00	7000.00	9800.00	19950.00
14 Dr Harisingh Gour Univ.*	564.78	1000.00	1500.00	6946.96	10011.74
15 Guru Ghasidas Univ.*	300.00	3500.00	3000.00	4560.00	11360
16 H N B Garhwal Univ.*	495.00	3000.00	3000.00	9180.82	15675.82
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2959.78</b>	<b>20000.00</b>	<b>52750.00</b>	<b>74137.78</b>	<b>149847.56</b>

Note: Central University of Jammu is functioning from August, 2011.

\* These Central Universities have been converted into Central Universities from the State Universities.

**Funds for starting model schools in Maharashtra**

3980. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to start model schools in educationally backward blocks of Maharashtra under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 75 : 25 sharing pattern has been approved by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the required funds for implementation of the scheme are yet to be released; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has sanctioned Model Schools in all the 43 educationally backward blocks (EBBs) of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) An amount of Rs. 29.27 crore towards Central share has so far been released to the State Government in this regard.

**OBC faculty members in IITs, IIMs and Central Universities**

3981. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total percentage of OBC faculty members in DTs, IIMs and all the Central Universities; and

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry to fill up all vacant OBC seats of faculties in these elite institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Teacher absenteeism**

3982. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of teacher absenteeism in the elementary and secondary schools along with the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the measures being adopted by the Ministry to reduce/eliminate teacher absenteeism; and

(c) the nature of coordination, if any, between the Centre and States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per a study conducted in 20 States in 2007, the average attendance rate of teachers was 81.7% at primary and 80.5% at the upper primary level. The State-wise position is given in Statement [*Refer to the Statement-II appended to the Answer to U.S.Q. No. 3875 (c)*]. No study has, however, been conducted on teacher absenteeism at the level of secondary education.

(b) and (c) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework for Implementation and SSA norms have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The revised SSA norms provide for improvement in the infrastructural facilities at the school like separate classroom for each teacher and office-cum-store-cum-head teacher's room, School Management Committees to monitor the functioning of the school and grievance redressal mechanism in the form of National Commission for Protection of Child Right (NCPCR), State Commission for Protection of Child Right (SCPCR)/ Right to Education Protection Authority (REPA) and local authority. Section 24 of the RTE Act lays down the duties of teachers and provides that a teacher committing default in performance of these duties shall be liable to disciplinary action under the service rules applicable to him/her. Further, section 27 of the Act prohibits the deployment of teachers for any non-educational purposes other than the decennial population census, disaster relief duties, and duties relating to the elections to the local authority, State legislature or Parliament. Section 28 of the Act prohibits the teachers from engaging themselves in private tuition or private teaching activity.

Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), creation and strengthening of school infrastructure is supported. Residential quarters for teachers can be provided in remote/hilly areas/in areas with difficult terrain to improve the teacher attendance in these areas. The School Management and Development

Committee has been made responsible for ensuring quality improvements, including teachers' and students' attendance.

SSA and RMSA are both implemented in partnership with the States/Union Territories (UTs). The Annual Work Plan & Budget of the States/UTs are approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) at the Central Government level and coordination between the Central and State governments is ensured through representation of the Ministry of Human Resource Development in the Governing Body and Executive Committee of the State/UT societies for SSA and RMSA, periodic meetings with the State Education Ministers, State Education Secretaries and State Project Directors, Joint Review Missions (JRM)s and independent monitoring of the SSA implementation through reputed institutions.

### **Teacher's training**

3983. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether having invested heavily in building schools and higher education infrastructure in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, Government proposes to focus on teachers' training in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount provided for National Mission for Teachers so far as Jharkhand is concerned; and

(d) the shortage of teachers in schools in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Twelfth Five Year Plan and National Mission for Teachers have not been finalised, so far.

(d) There are 47,700 teachers vacancies in the primary and upper schools in Jharkhand.

### **Status of technical education in Jharkhand**

3984. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the position of management, engineering and other technical education is far from satisfactory in Jharkhand;

(b) whether the situation is forcing a number of students to go to other States for education;

(c) if so, the present scenario so far as technical educational institutions in Jharkhand is concerned; and

(d) the steps taken by the Central Government to help Jharkhand in improving the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Technical Institutions have been established in different parts of the country on the demand of academia, industry and public in general. 45 technical institutions have been granted permission by All India Council for Technical Education in the State of Jharkhand during the last three years.

(d) Several measures have been taken by the Central Government to expand technical education in Jharkhand by way of setting up of Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ranchi, Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad, National Institute of Foundry & Forge Technology (NIFFT), Ranchi and National Institute of Technology (NIT), Jamshedpur. Under the scheme of setting up of New Polytechnics under coordinated action for Skill Development, the Government of India provides financial assistance to the State/UTs limited to Rs. 12.30 crore per polytechnic to meet the costs of establishing a Polytechnic in the un-served districts i.e. which do not have any Government Polytechnic and also underserved districts, subject to the respective State/UT Government providing land free of cost, meeting 100% recurring expenditure and also non-recurring expenditure beyond Rs. 12.30 crore, if any, Government of Jharkhand has been provided partial financial assistance of Rs. 119.47 cores till 31.3.2012 under this scheme for setting up a new Polytechnic in 17 unserved/underserved districts in the State.

#### **Funds for NCPCR for monitoring RTE Act**

3985. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Right to Education Division of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), meant for the monitoring of the Implementation of the RTE Act is funded by the Ministry; and

(b) the annual rate of funds received by the Division last year for monitoring of a single school?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms provide for financial assistance to the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) for monitoring of child rights under the Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education (RTE) Act @ Rs. 507- per school per annum. The annual outlay for this purpose is approved on the basis of the appraisal of the Annual Work Plan & Budget submitted by the Right to Education Division of the NCPCR. An outlay of Rs. 499.74 lakh was approved for the year 2011-12 for the RTE Division, NCPCR.

#### **Fake mark-sheets and degrees**

3986. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the rampant sale of fake mark-sheets and degrees of Boards and Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) being a national board has not come across such incident in respect of mark sheets and certificates issued by CBSE. The Council of Boards for School Education (COBSE) being an association of national and state school education boards receives enquiries from various individuals and institutions for verification of such mark sheets and certificates usually issued by various fake boards in the country. Universities being statutory bodies have inbuilt mechanism in their Acts to tackle such menace of fake mark-sheets and degrees.

(c) The Government has decided to create a National Academic Depository to eliminate fraudulent practices by facilitating online verification of academic certificates and degrees.

**Upgradation of railway stations**

3987. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Adarsh Railway Stations and world Class Railway Stations which were announced in the last Railway Budget have not been implemented any where;

(b) whether upgradation of railway stations as Adarsh Railway Station and World Class Railway Stations is still in the agenda of Railways; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Out of 266 stations identified for development under 'Adarsh' station scheme during 2011-12, 73 railway stations have been developed as 'Adarsh' stations as per norms.

As regard to development of World Class railway stations, consultancy works for preparation of Master Plan and Feasibility Report had been taken up for New Delhi, Chatrapathi Shivaji Terminus (CST) Mumbai and Patna. Action has also been initiated for appointment of Consultants for Secunderabad, Anand Vihar (Phase III), Chandigarh, Bijwasan, Porbandar, Surat, Ahmedabad, Sealdah and Chennai Central. For other stations, preliminary activities have been taken up by the Zonal Railways.

Upgradation of stations under various schemes is a continuous process. During the Budget 2012-13, 84 more stations have been identified for development under the 'Adarsh' station scheme.

**New investment policy**

3988. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have a huge backlog of pending projects that require more than rupees one lakh crore in investment;

(b) if so, whether Government has planned a new investment policy for inviting private participation in railway connectivity and capacity augmentation projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. There is huge shelf of ongoing projects and limited availability of resources. As on 01.04.2011, there are 340 ongoing new line, gauge conversion and doubling projects requiring about Rs. 1,25,000 crores for their completion.

Funds for these projects are provided as Gross Budgetary Support on yearly basis from Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission. Moreover, steps have been taken to generate extra budgetary resources through State participation, Public Private Partnership (PPP), defence funding, declaring some projects as National Projects, revival of Capital Fund and implementation of bankable projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited.

(b) and (c) For augmenting investments, following projects have been identified for execution through PPP:

1. High Speed Corridor (Mumbai-Ahmedabad).
2. Elevated Rail corridor in Mumbai suburban section.
3. Redevelopment of stations.
4. Logistics Parks.
5. Wagon leasing and other freight schemes.
6. Port connectivity projects.
7. Dedicated freight corridors.
8. Loco and coach manufacturing units.
9. Captive power generation; Renewable energy & other energy saving projects.

In addition, a draft policy for private participation in capacity augmentation and connectivity projects containing different models for different categories of such projects has been prepared. This covers:

- (i) Non-Governmental Railway lines;
- (ii) Special Purpose Vehicles through Joint Venture;
- (iii) BoT (Build Operate Transfer);
- (iv) BoT - Annuity



- (v) User funded lines to be used as multiple user lines; and
- (vi) Capacity augmentation funded by customer.

### **Train services in Punjab**

3989. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the target set and the actual date of completion of Abohar-Fazilka railway line in Punjab;
- (b) the reasons for which the Commissioner for Railway Safety has not inspected the railway line so far and the action contemplated in this regard;
- (c) by when the train services announced in the Railway Budgets of 2011-12 and 2012-13 would start; and
- (d) by when Fazilka-Delhi train would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Abohar-Fazilka new Railway line has been completed in July, 2010.

(b) The section will be opened after inspection of Commissioner for Railway Safety (CRS) which is being planned after posting of staff.

(c) Some trains announced in Railway Budget 2011-12 are yet to be introduced due to various constraints like non-completion of gauge conversion works as also non-receipt of necessary clearance from the Commissioner of Railway Safety (in case of newly opened and gauge converted sections), etc. These trains will be introduced as soon as the constraints are overcome. Trains announced in Railway Budget 2012-13 are expected to be introduced during the same year.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

### **Bullet Train Corridors**

3990. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Government's proposal to start Bullet Train on six corridors i.e. Delhi-Chandigarh-Amritsar; Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad; Howrah-Haldia; Delhi-Agra-Lucknow-Varanasi-Patna; Chennai-Bengaluru-Coimbatore-Emakulam-Trivandrum and Hyderabad-Chennai;

- (b) the amount of budget fixed for each corridor project, corridor-wise;
- (c) whether any work has been started on this project and what technology is being considered for this project; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The present status of the prefeasibility studies for High Speed Rail projects in the country, corridor-wise, is as under:

1. **Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad** - The prefeasibility study has been completed.
2. **Delhi-Chandigarh-Amritsar** - The consultant is to be engaged.
3. **Delhi-Agra-Lucknow-Varanasi-Patna** - The study is in progress. The Consultant has submitted Inception Report, Interim Report No. I & II and Draft Final Report to Ministry.
4. **Howrah-Haldia** - The study is in progress. The Consultant has submitted Inception Report, Interim Report No. I & II and Draft Final Report to Ministry.
5. **Hyderabad-Dornakal-Vijaywada-Chennai** - Consultant has been engaged and study is in progress.
6. **Chennai-Bangalore-Coirabatore-Ernakulam-Thiruvananthapuram**-Technical Bids have been evaluated and financial bids are under evaluation.
7. **Delhi-Jaipur-Ajmer-Jodhpur**-The consultant is to be engaged.

(b) to (d) Budget, Technological options to be adopted and other details, pertaining to physical commencement of works, can be decided only after completion of prefeasibility studies acceptance/modifications, wherever, required, of the recommendation made during such studies, formulation of appropriate proposal and their final approval/sanction.

### **Railway manufacturing plants**

3991. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have proposed to set up loco-manufacturing plant and a coach factory at Madhepura in Bihar and Kanchrapara in West Bengal respectively;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in setting up of these plants;

(c) whether there is a proposal to set up Railway rolling stock plant in Maharashtra too;

(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) The Cabinet, in its meeting held on 18th Feb'10, approved separate proposals of Ministry of Railways for setting up of Electric Locomotive Factory at Madhepura, Bihar and Rail Coach Factory at Kanchrapara, under Joint Venture, with respective partners selected through international competitive bidding.

(b) For Electric Locomotive Factory/Madhepura, bidders have been short listed after finalization of Request for Qualification (RFQ). Thereafter, Request For Proposal (RFP) was issued to the short listed bidders. However, currently, the RFP documents are being modified. Modified bid documents will be submitted to the Cabinet for approval. Fresh RFP documents will be issued to the pre-qualified bidders after obtaining approval of the Cabinet. For Kanchrapara factory, bidders have been short listed after finalization of Request for Qualification (RFQ). RFP documents are currently under finalization. The works relating to land development, electric supply arrangements, road and rail connectivity, are in progress.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Railway manufacturing units are set up keeping in view the Railway's overall requirement of Rolling Stock. The existing and those already planned Rolling Stock manufacturing units are considered adequate to meet the railways requirement and there is no plan, at present, to set up any Rolling Stock manufacturing unit in Maharashtra.

#### **Portal for E-ticket**

†3992.SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new portal for booking e-tickets declared earlier by Railways has not commenced as yet;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether passengers are facing relatively more problems now in booking e-tickets owing to unusual delay in loading of IRCTC website; and

(c) if so, the efforts being made by Railways in the direction for improvement along with the time-frame set for it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The new portal was launched on 07.07.2011 and temporarily stopped for rectification of technical problems.

(b) No, Sir. E-ticket booking normally does not take much time. The highest ever booking of 4.7 lakh tickets in a single day has been achieved recently.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Railway terminal at Somnath - Veraval Junction**

3993. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have received requests from the public representatives for construction of railway terminal at Somnath - Veraval Junction under Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Railways thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Model Railway Stations**

3994. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms specified by Railways for a model station;

(b) the details of model stations in Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh at present;

(c) whether passenger amenities are taken into consideration for declaring a station as model station;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether passenger amenities at model stations in Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are up to the mark;
- (g) if so, the details thereof;
- (h) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (i) the measures Government would take to upgrade passenger amenities at model stations in Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The 'Model Station' scheme was in vogue between June, 1999 and November, 2008. Initially, one station per Division of Indian Railways was selected under the scheme. In the year 2006, the criteria was revised to include all 'A' and 'B' category stations, on the basis of the annual passenger earnings, under the scheme. The concept of 'Adarsh Stations' has been introduced since November, 2009.

(b) The details of the number of model stations in Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are as under:

Name of the State	Number of Model Stations
Delhi	09
Madhya Pradesh	34
Uttar Pradesh	82

(c) and (d) Model stations were to be provided with additional amenities, depending upon the category of the stations, such as, retiring rooms, waiting rooms, public address system/computer based announcement system, electronic train indicator boards, public phone booths, water coolers, standardized signages etc.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) to (i) The status on development of identified stations under 'Model Station Scheme' is as under:

State	Developed	In progress
Delhi	5	4
Madhya Pradesh	33	1
Uttar Pradesh	72	10
TOTAL	110	15

Amenities as per norms under Model Station Scheme have been provided at 110 stations of Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Works at the remaining 15 stations are at various stages.

### Incidents of crime in running trains

3995. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cases of loot, molestation and misbehaviour with women passengers in trains reported during last year, Division-wise;
- (b) the number of persons killed/injured in these incidents, Division-wise;
- (c) whether an incident of loot has been reported in Purushottam Express (12802) during third week of April this year;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of the passengers looted/injured in this incident; and
- (f) the details of steps Government would take to strengthen safety of passengers in trains originating from Delhi/New Delhi to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The details of cases of loot, molestation and misbehavior against women passengers reported in trains and number of passengers killed/injured in these incidents during the year 2011 division-wise are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) On 18.4.2012 at about 23.35 hrs, 4 or 5 miscreants equipped with knives reportedly robbed four passengers travelling in General Coach of Train No.

12802 (Purushottam Exp.) of their cash Rs. 13,510/-, mobile phones and other articles when the train was running between Ghaziabad and Dadri Railway Stations. The culprits decamped with the booty after getting off the train at Dadri outer signal. One of the passengers, who put up resistance was attacked with a sharp weapon and injured.

In this connection, a case vide crime no. 128/12 under section 392 Indian Penal Code has been registered by Government Railway Police/ Aligarh. During investigation, three culprits have been arrested by Government Railway Police/ Aligarh with recovery of property worth Rs. 1,000/-.

(f) 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 Governments concerned, which they discharge through their Government Railway Police (GRP). As such, the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police.

The following measures are being taken by the Government Railway Police and Railways for security of the passengers in trains originating from Delhi/New Delhi Railway station:

1. On an average, Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force are escorting 110 and 24 important trains originating from Delhi and New Delhi Railway stations per day respectively.
2. Intelligence inputs about the criminals are being shared with Government Railway Police and Local Police.
3. Close Circuit Televisions, Luggage Scanners, Door Frame Metal Detectors have been installed for keeping the suspects under surveillance and frisking of passengers and their luggage.
4. Regular coordination meetings are held with State Police at all levels to ensure proper registration and investigation of crime by Government Railway Police (GRP).

**Statement**

*The number of cases of loot, molestation and misbehavior against women passengers reported in running trains over Indian Railways during the year 2011, division-wise are as under:*

Railway	Division	No. of Cases of loot, molestation and misbehaviour against women passengers reported in trains			No. of persons	
		Loot	Molestation	Misbehaviour	Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central	Mumbai	13	4	-	-	4
	Bhusawal	-	1	-	-	-
	Nagpur	1	-	1	-	-
	Solapur	1	-	-	-	2
	Pune	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern	Howrah	1	1	-	-	-
	Sealdah	1	3	-	-	-
	Asansol	-	-	-	-	-
	Malda	1	1	1	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
East	Danapur	3	-	-	-	1
Central	Mughalsarai	-	2	1	-	-
	Dhanbad	-	-	-	-	-
	Sonepur	-	-	1	-	-
	Samastipur	-	-	-	-	-
East Coast	Khurda	-	-	1	-	-
	Waltair	-	-	-	-	-
	Sambalpur	-	-	1	-	-
Northern	Delhi	1	-	8	-	-
	Ambala	-	-	-	-	-
	Moradabad	10	-	1	-	-
	Lucknow	8	-	-	-	-
	Firozpur	-	-	-	-	-
North	Allahabad	-	-	1	-	-
Central	Jhansi	-	3	7	-	-
	Agra	-	-	-	-	-

North	Izatnagar	1	-	-	-	-
Eastern	Varanasi	-	-	-	-	-
	Lucknow	4	1	-	-	-
North East	Katihar	-	-	-	-	-
Frontier	Lumding	1	-	-	-	-
	Tinsukia	-	-	-	-	-
North Western	Alipurduar	1	-	1	-	-
	Rangiya	2	-	-	-	-
	Bikaner	-	-	-	-	-
	Jodhpur	-	-	1	-	-
	Jaipur	-	-	2	-	-
Southern	Ajmer	-	2	-	-	-
	Chennai	10	1	2	-	-
	Madurai	1	1	-	-	-
	Palghat	-	12	8	-	-
	Trichy	-	1	1	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Trivandrum	-	10	5	-	-
	Salem	-	3	2	-	-
South Central	Secunderabad	-	2	-	1	-
	Hyderabad	-	-	1	-	-
	Guntakal	-	-	-	-	-
	Vijayawada	-	2	2	-	-
	Guntur	-	-	-	-	-
	Nanded	-	-	-	-	-
South Eastern	Kharagpur	-	-	-	-	-
	Chakradhrpur	-	-	-	-	-
	Adra	-	-	-	-	-
	Ranchi	-	-	-	-	-
South East Central	Nagpur	-	1	-	-	-
	Bilaspur	1	-	2	-	-
	Raipur	-	-	1	-	-

South Western	Bangalore	6	-	-	-	-
	Mysore	3	-	-	-	-
	Hubli	2	-	-	-	-
Western	Bhavnagar	-	-	1	-	4
	Mumbai Central	3	2	-	-	-
	Ratlam	-	1	1	-	-
	Rajkot	-	-	-	-	-
	Vadodara	-	-	-	-	-
West Central	Ahmedabad	-	-	-	-	-
	Jabalpur	9	2	-	-	-
	Bhopal	6	4	2	-	1
	Kota	1	2	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>

**Private freight terminal norms**

3996. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have relaxed private freight terminal norms;
- (b) if so, the details thereof in South Central Railway (SCR); and
- (c) the response received so far especially from SCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Ministry of Railways has issued revised policy guidelines on Private Freight Terminal on 23.04.2012 vide Freight Marketing Circular No. 05 of 2012.

(b) The revised policy is applicable uniformly on all the zonal railways including South Central Railway.

(c) In South Central Railway, two proposals were received under the old policy. One Private Freight Terminal (Brownfield) has been commissioned at Timmapur on 17.11.2011. Another proposal for setting up of Private Freight Terminal (Brownfield) at Nagulapalli is under consideration.

**New Railway route from Manmad to Indore**

†3997. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether approval for the new railway route from Manmad to Indore via Dhule, which was pending for last so many years, has been accorded in the current budget;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether work on this route is likely to begin soon;

(d) the names of the cities and villages through which this route would pass before reaching Indore according to the survey conducted by Railways;

(e) whether farmers of the areas through which this route will pass, have been given compensation for their farm lands which will be acquired for this purpose; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) As per survey report, the alignment passes through Manmad, Kundalgaon, Malegaon, Arby, Dhule, Nim Khedi, Nardana, Shirpur, Bhalwan, Shendhwa, Dhamnod, Nayapurba, Kelod and Mhow.

(e) No, Sir. Project is not yet sanctioned.

(f) Does not arise.

### Green Toilets

3998. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to launch green toilets in passenger coaches in various long distance and other trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of long distance trains that have since been covered;

(d) the time-frame within which all such trains are proposed to be covered;

(e) whether such facilities would also be developed on railway stations and other railway premises; and

(f) the action plan for the East Coast Railway in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Bio-toilets are running in following trains (partially):

1. Guwahati - Chennai Egmore Express
2. Gwalior - Varanasi Bundelkhand Express
3. Gwalior - Indore Intercity Express
4. Jammu Tawi - Indore Malwa Express

5. Lucknow - Mumbai CSTM Pushpak Express
6. Mumbai - Varanasi Mahanagri Express
7. New Delhi - Rewa Express
8. Nizamuddin - Indore Express.

At present, a total of 465 bio-toilets are in service, most of which are based on Indian Railway-Defence Research & Development Organisation (IR-DRDO) technology.

(d) Based on experience, decision will be taken from time to time. Preliminary estimates, based on a median approach, suggest elimination of induction of new coaches with direct discharge system in next five years provided no technical setback is experienced in the development and induction process and sufficient funds are available.

(e) At present, there is no such proposal to develop green toilets at Railway Stations and other Railway premises.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Pending railway projects in North Eastern states**

3999. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have asked States Governments of North Eastern States to share the cost of railway projects, pending for a long time in their respective States to ensure their timely completion;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with ratio of sharing, State-wise; and

(c) whether any time-frame has been fixed for completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) In view of huge throw forward & limited availability of resources, State Governments were requested for cost sharing. State Governments of North Eastern States have not come forward for cost sharing of Railway projects. A dedicated North Eastern Region Rail Development Fund (NERRDF) has been created for funding execution of National Projects in the North East Region.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Laying of new railway lines in NE states**

4000. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have achieved the target of laying new railway lines in North Eastern States (NE Railway) in the country as announced in Railway Budget 2011-12;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated/spent thereon, State-wise particularly in the State of Nagaland;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Railways to achieve the said target in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During 2011-12, Harmuti - Naharlagun (22 km.) was targeted for completion in North Eastern Region. 20 kms. length of this project has been completed and remaining 2 kms. are targeted for completion in 2012-13 alongwith Gauge Conversion of Rangpara North - North Lakhimpur section. In addition to the target fixed for 2011-12, Jiribam - Dholakhal (12.5 km) and Agartala - Udaipur (10 km) section of Agartala Sabroom have also been completed in 2011-12. Allotment of funds is not done State-wise. However, for projects of North Eastern Region, an outlay of Rs. 2025 crores was provided during 2011-12.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Cost of approved projects**

4001. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has data regarding total cost of projects approved for railway lines and total railway related development projects from Nagercoil to Mangalore and Kollam to Shenkottai;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the allocated amount as per the budget for the current financial year?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Broad gauge double line has already been provided for Thiruvananthapuram-Kayankulam-Mavelikara-Chenganur-Kayamkulam-Cheppal Haripad, Mulanturutti-Ernakulam-Shoranur-Calicut-Mangalore sections of Nagercoil-Mangalore route. Further, details of doubling projects taken up to augment line capacity of this route alongwith their anticipated cost and outlay provided as per Railway Budget 2012-13 are given as under:

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Project	Anticipated cost	Outlay 2012-13
1.	Chengannur-Chingavanam (26.5 Km.)	222.95	32.00
2.	Kuruppantara-Chingavanam (26.54 Km.)	346.15	25.00
3.	Mulanturutti-Kuruppantara (24 Km.)	185.77	32.00
4.	Ambalapuzha-Haripad (18.13 Km.)	125.25	15.00
5.	Ernakulam-Kumbalam (7.71 Km.)	71.32	20.00
6.	Kumbalam-Thuravur (15.59 Km.)	137.35	18.00
TOTAL		1088.79	142.00

Gauge conversion of Kollam (Quilon)-Shenkottai (Sengottai) section is a part of Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur and Tenkasi-Virudhunagar (357 Km.) gauge conversion project. Anticipated cost and outlay provided for this project as per Railway Budget 2012-13 are Rs. 1029.92 crores and Rs. 52 crores respectively.

#### **Pending railway projects in NE States**

4002. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of pending railway plans, projects and schemes in North Eastern States, especially in Assam;
- (b) the reasons for their pendency and non-completion in time;
- (c) the implications of delay and their non-completion; and
- (d) the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) 13 new line and 4 gauge conversion projects are in various stages of progress in North Eastern Region. Out of these, 5 new line projects are falling fully/partly in Assam. Lumding-Hojai (44.9 kms.) doubling has been proposed in Budget 2012-13 in the Region.

(b) and (c) Huge throwforward and limited availability of resources, forest-clearance, difficulties in acquisition of land, law and order problem, poor infrastructure, prolonged rainy season and less working period are the main reasons for delay in completion of these projects.

(d) A dedicated North Eastern Region Rail Development Fund (NERRDF) has been created for funding execution of National Projects in the North East Region.

#### **Master plan for double stack container facility**

4003. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Master Plan has been prepared by Railways for providing double stack container facility;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Kandla-Bhatinda figure in the Master Plan; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No Sir. The Master Plan is still under preparation.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Third railway line at Raipur-Durg-Rajnandgaon route**

†4004. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that in view of traffic congestion at Raipur-Durg-Rajnandgaon route, the work of laying of third railway line had been started five years ago;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the work of Raipur-Durg railway line had been completed long back;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the reasons for not starting laying of 34 km. long third railway line between Durg-Rajnandgaon, so far;

(d) the target fixed for completion of work of laying third railway line at Durg-Rajnandgaon route; and

(e) by when the work of laying railway line would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The work of laying of the third line between Raipur-Durg was sanctioned in the year 2005-06 and commissioned on 22.7.2009. Durg-Rajnandgaon 3rd line has been sanctioned in the year 2010-11.

(c) The earthwork for Durg-Rajnandgaon 3rd line has already been started and tenders for bridges have been invited.

(d) and (e) No target date for completion of work has been fixed. The project is progressing as per availability of resources.

#### **MEMU train between Lucknow and Hardoi**

‡4005. SHRI NARESH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have accorded sanction to the proposal of running MEMU train between Lucknow-Hardoi section of Lucknow Division in Uttar Pradesh in view of heavy load of daily passengers; and

(b) if so, by when this would become operational so as to put an end to the passengers' hardship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Findings of high-level inquiry committee**

4006. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the high-level Inquiry Committee constituted during January, 2012 by Northern Railway to investigate the killing of a 12 years boy at old Faridabad Railway Station when an Iron brake block broke off a speeding Rajdhani train;

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it was a mechanical defect or any other reason like human error in proper maintenance of the vulnerable parts like iron brake, etc.; and

(c) how many supervisory layers are prescribed in mechanical routine maintenance of engines and or any such detachable part while the passenger carriages and goods wagons are in operation on the tracks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per the findings of the high level Inquiry Committee, this incident was purely incidental. It could not be clearly established if the hitting was on account of broken piece of brake block or other-wise.

(b) No, Sir. Neither it could be established if it was a mechanical defect nor any human error in maintenance was found.

(c) There are generally two supervisory layers consisting of Senior Section Engineers and Junior Engineers, followed in mechanical routine maintenance of locos, passengers carriages and wagons.

### **Strengthening of RPF**

‡4007. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the effective measures being taken for strengthening of RPF in view of the rising crime in trains;

(b) whether the Ministry accepts that number of jawans and officers in RPF is far less than required; and

(c) whether RPF jawans provide security during the journey in trains of North Western Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Prevention & detection of crime and maintenance of Law & Order in station premises and trains is the responsibility of respective State Governments which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP). Railways, through Railway Protection Force (RPF), are supplementing the efforts of State Governments in strengthening railway security. Considering the vulnerability of the area and availability of manpower, important trains are escorted

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by RPF and GRP in the affected and sensitive area. 1275 trains are escorted by RPF daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by GRP of different States. For strengthening surveillance and security at sensitive stations, it has been decided to install Internet Protocol based Close Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras at 202 stations under an Integrated Security System comprising of following four broad areas—

- (i) Internet Protocol based CCTV surveillance system.
- (ii) Access-control.
- (iii) Personal and baggage screening system.
- (iv) Bomb Detection and Disposal System.

(c) Yes, Sir. RPF provides security in some of trains over North Western Railway depending upon the threat.

#### **Railway safety**

4008. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the stance of the Ministry on the Kakodkar Committee Report on Railway Safety and by when does it plans to adopt its recommendations;

(b) the number of people who lost their lives or seriously debilitated in railway accidents in past three years;

(c) the year-wise breakup of accidents with major causes thereof;

(d) the steps Railways have taken In past three years to increase railway safety, year-wise; and

(e) the percentage of railway budget spent on above steps related to railway safety, along with total expense in crore of rupees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The recommendations made by Kakodkar Committee in its Report are presently under examination of Ministry of Railways.

(b) Number of persons who lost their lives and suffered injuries in consequential train accidents excluding cases of trespassing at unmanned level crossings, in 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is as under:

Year	Loss of lives	Injuries
2009-10	68	247
2010-11	251*	365*
2011-12	114	581

\* Includes loss of lives to 150 persons and injury to 171 persons in the derailment and collision of Jnaneswari Express on 28.05.2010 near Kharagpur caused due to sabotage.

(c) Year-wise and category-wise break up of the above consequential train accidents during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is as under:

Type of Accident	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Collision	9	5	9
Derailment	80	80	55
Manned level Crossings Gate Accident	5	5	7
Fire in Train	2	2	4
Miscellaneous	4	1	2
TOTAL	100	93	77

Cause-wise break up of the above consequential train accidents during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is as under:

Cause	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Failure of Railway Staff	63	56	58
Failure of other than Railway Staff	10	9	7
Failure of equipment	6	5	3
Sabotage	14	16	6
Combination of Factors	1	3	1
Incidental	4	4	2
Could not be established conclusively	2	0	0
TOTAL	100	93	77

(d) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and inaintenance of track, rolling stock, signaling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safety provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Light Emitting Diode (LED) Signals, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS), Anti Collision Device (ACD), etc.

(e) Budgetary allocations are made under different Demands which represent various activities on the Railways. Expenditure is made on these activities which comprises of various aspects of Railway working including safety. Since most activities are composite in nature, separate share of expenditure on all items of safety is not maintained. However, during the last three years approximately Rs. 15,767 crores have been spent on some of the identified safety related works.

#### **Telecommunication system of railways**

4009. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways still require its own telecom system which has become old and obsolete;

(b) whether in view of advancement in telecommunications, Railways intend to modernize its telecommunication system; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Railways' need for their own captive telecom system is inescapable for meeting operational, safety and administrative communication requirements. In recent past, Railways have already upgraded most of their communication network by providing Optic Fibre Communication.

(b) and (c) Up-gradation of telecom infrastructure is a continuous process. As of March, 2012, Railways have laid optic fibre cables on 40,558 route kilometers. Railways have also provided Mobile Train Radio Communication on 1705 route kilometers and setup their own satellite hub for extending communication to remote and inaccessible areas.

### Vacancies in railways

4010. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn up an ambitious programme of filling up two lakh vacancies mostly related to SCs/STs and backward communities; and

(b) whether in accordance with the community friendly policies of Railways, preference would be given to candidates from poor and marginalized sections and sports-persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Special Recruitment Drive (SRD) was launched for clearing the backlog of reserved vacancies (Group 'C' including erstwhile Group 'D') of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) existing as on 01.11.2008. There is no backlog in Group 'A' and Group 'B'. Recruitment process is being monitored by the highest administrative Officers. Notifications for around 1.48 lakh vacancies in Grade Pay Rs. 1800/- and above have already been issued for direct recruitment from open market. These include SC/ST/OBC vacancies of backlog as well as current shortfall. Present status of the backlog vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is as under:

Position of Backlog Vacancies in Group 'C'	SC	ST	OBC
Backlog vacancies identified as on 01.11.2008	4003	4143	6722
Backlog vacancies filled up to 31.03.2012	2615	2476	4518
Remaining backlog as on 31.03.2012	1388	1667	2204

As a recruitment friendly gesture for weaker sections, examination fee in respect of women candidates and candidates belonging to economically backward classes whose family income, is less than Rs.50,000/- per annum have been waived off while applying for posts through open market recruitment. Sports persons on Indian Railway are recruited on the basis of achievements in the field of sports, and fulfilling the educational qualification, age criteria and other conditions.



**Introduction of new trains**

4011. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kakodkar Committee has strongly recommended to stop the practice of introduction of new trains without commensurate inputs to the infrastructure; and

(b) if so, whether this recommendation has been followed before introduction of new trains in February, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the Kakodkar Committee are presently under examination in the Ministry of Railways. Railways introduce new trains only after ensuring adequate infrastructural and maintenance facilities for their safe running.

**Shortage of covered wagons**

4012. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of covered wagons which transport commodities such as foodgrains, fertilizers and cement and till last year majority of wagons procured were open wagons;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to remove the shortage of covered wagons meant for transportation of foodgrains and other essential commodities; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Adequate numbers of wagons are being made available for transportation of essential commodities by rail. During the current year, wagon production has picked up and production up to March, 2012 is 18357 wagons against the target of 18,000 wagons. Contracts for supply of 6385 covered (BCNHL) wagons have been issued on eight firms in the month of January, 2012. Supplies against these contracts are to be made during the financial year.

**Installing new escalators at busy stations**

4013. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways had decided to install 50 escalators at busy railway stations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and names of those stations;
- (c) by when the work of installation would be completed and escalators would be made operational;
- (d) the elaborate plan of Railways to make these escalators functional throughout the day and also ensure its regular maintenance;
- (e) whether Gandhinagar Railway Station is included under this scheme; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A centralized order for provision of 100 escalators across Indian Railways has been placed. Details of stations identified for provision of these escalators are given in statement (*See below*). It has also been proposed to install additional 221 escalators at various stations.

(c) It has been proposed to commission 50 escalators during the current financial year and remaining escalators subsequently.

(d) The escalators are generally maintained through Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC).

(e) and (f) At present there is no proposal for provision of escalators at Gandhinagar Railway station as escalators at Railway stations are considered on need basis depending upon techno commercial considerations & availability of other related passenger evacuation facilities.

***Statement***

*The details of stations identified for provision of 100 escalators*

Sl.No.	Name of stations	No. of escalators
1	2	3
1	Dadar	2
2	Kalyan	2
3	Thane	2
4	Nagpur	2
5	Dombivali	2

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1	2	3
6	Sealdah	2
7	Asansol	2
8	Durgapur	2
9	Patna	2
10	Dhanbad	2
11	Muzaffarpur	2
12	Bhubaneshwar	2
13	Vishakapattnam	2
14	Nizamuddin	2
15	Lucknow	2
16	Delhi Main	2
17	Varanasi	2
18	Ludhiana	2
19	Amritsar	2
20	Ambala Cantt	2
21	Faridabad	2
22	Allahabad	2
23	Kanpur	2
24	Agra Cantt	2
25	Jhansi	2
26	Guwahati	2
27	Gorakhpur	2
28	Jaipur	2
29	Ajmer	2

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1	2	3
30	Thiruvanthapuram Central	2
31	Coimbatore	2
32	Kozikode	2
33	Ernakulam	2
34	Secunderabad	2
35	Tirupati	2
36	Bangalore	4
37	Ranchi	2
38	Kharagpur	2
39	Bilaspur	2
40	Raipur	2
41	Vadodara	2
42	Ahemdabad	2
43	Surat	2
44	Ratlam	2
45	Andheri	2
46	Borivali	2
47	Bhopal	2
48	Kota	2
49	Jabalpur	2
	TOTAL	100

### **Coordination between RPF, GRP and State Police**

4014. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have taken effective measures for better coordination between the Railway Protection Force (RPF), Government Railway Police (GRP) and the State Police;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are complaints that FIR forms are not available in trains; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken by Railways in this regard and also to improve security and safety in trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Effective co-ordination is being maintained with Government Railway Police (GRP) and State Police through regular meetings at the Railway Board, Zonal, Divisional and Post levels.

(c) and (d) FIR forms remain available with the staff working on trains like Ticket collectors, Guard, GRP escort party. Instruction have also been reiterated to Zonal railways for strict compliance. Measures like escorting of trains, access control, provisions of modern security related equipment, strengthening of manpower and security infrastructure have been taken to supplement efforts of States to boost the security system in trains in the country.

#### **Annual income at railway stations**

4015. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of annual income at railway stations namely New Cooch Behar, New Alipurduar, Kokrajhar, New Bongaigaon, Barpeta Road, Nalbari and Rangia for the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11; and

(b) the details of station model grading of the above railway stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The station-wise annual originating earning during 2008-09 to 2010-11 is given below:

(Rs. in crore)			
Name of Station	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
New Cooch Behar	16.59	18.26	18.02
New Alipurduar	11.03	10.77	10.62

1	2	3	4
Kokrajhar	4.34	5.69	7.68
New Bongaigaon	143.23	138.84	172.43
Barpeta Road	8.39	9.74	12.75
Nalbari	1.90	2.50	3.74
Rangia	120.25	121.30	98.80

(b) The details of the station model grading of the above railway stations are as under:

Name of Station	Categorization of station as per earnings	Whether Model/Modern/Adarsh station
New Cooch Behar	A	Model, Modern & Adarsh
New Alipurduar	A	Model, Modern & Adarsh
Kokrajhar	B	Model, Modern & Adarsh
New Bongaigaon	A	Model, Modern & Adarsh
Barpeta Road	B	Modern & Adarsh
Nalbari	D	Modern
Rangia	A	Model, Modern & Adarsh

#### **Construction of double track railway line**

4016. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of construction of double track railway line between New Jalpaiguri and Mughal Sarai;
- (b) whether the same has been completed; and
- (c) if so, the date of its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) New Jalpaiguri-Mughalsarai is double line except 3 patches mentioned below:

- (i) Doubling of Tiltrath and Khagaria (37.23 kms) - work taken up. Target for completion is not fixed.
- (ii) Doubling of Barsoi and Katihar (36 kms) and Katareah-Karhegola Road (23.33 kms) are not yet sanctioned.

**Considering urdu medium/madarsa students for railway jobs**

4017. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of minority persons recruited in Group C and Group D jobs in Railways, during last three years;
- (b) whether Urdu medium/madarsa students are considered eligible for such jobs;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government would make amendments in it's rule for recruiting such students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Number of candidates in Group 'C' recruited from Minority Community during the last three years i.e. 2009, 2010 and 2011 are as under:

Year	*Group 'C'
2008-2009	2702
2009-2010	1667
2010-2011	1547

\*Note - Group 'C' includes erstwhile Group 'D' as per 6th Central Pay Commission.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Does not arise.

**Transport revenue generated by Visakhapatnam railway division**

4018. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be; pleased to state:

(a) whether Visakhapatnam Railway Division generates annual transport revenue of Rs. 4000 crore Rs. 2000 crore between Waltair and Secunderabad and Rs. 2000 crore between Waltair and Bhubaneswar, Odisha;

(b) whether this Rs. 4000 crore is diverted towards East Coast Railway with its Headquarters at Bhubaneswar; and

(c) the circumstances and facts under which the annual income of Rs. 2000 crore earned through transactions between Waltair and Secunderabad cannot be diverted to South Central Railway, Secunderabad, covering backward areas of Telangana region by merging Srikakulam and Vizag areas of Waltair Division with Vijayawada Division?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The total originating earnings of Waltair Division during 2011-12 is Rs. 4384 crores approximately. Waltair Division extends from Ichchapuram in North to Duvada in South. Originating earnings are compiled for Division as a whole on Indian Railways System. The existing system does not provide for segmental compilation of earnings. The units of earnings are station, division and the zone.

(b) No, Sir. The originating earnings of East Coast Railway includes the originating earnings generated from Waltair Division besides earning from other divisions. There is an elaborate system of apportionment of earnings based on the traffic carried over the geographical jurisdiction of a zone irrespective of origin.

(c) The apportionment of earnings amongst the railways is done on the basis of distance traversed between each pair of points as indicated above. An amount of Rs. 937 crores (approx) has been apportioned to South Central Railway by East Coast Railways from its originating earnings during 2011 -12 based on the above principle.

#### **Fund allocation for railway line in J&K**

4019. SHRI G. N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and expended on construction of Katra-Qazigund sector Railway line in Jammu and Kashmir during 2011-12;

(b) the funds allocated for this sector during 2012-13; and



(c) the funds further required for completion of Udhampur-Qazigund railway line and expected date of completion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Katra-Qazigund is a part of Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla new line project for which an outlay of Rs. 1100 crores was provided for 2011-12. An expenditure of Rs. 590.97 crores has been incurred on Katra-Qazigund section during 2011-12.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 1000 crores has been provided for Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla new line work for the year 2012-13.

(c) Estimated requirement of funds for completion of Udhampur-Qazigund rail link is Rs. 10041 crores. Udhampur-Katra and Qazigund-Banihal sections are targeted to be completed in 2012-13. Katra-Banihal section is targeted to be completed by December, 2017.

#### **Gauge conversion**

†4020. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan has been prepared for broad gauging of Balaghat, Nainpur, Jabalpur, Mandla Fort, and Nainpur- Chhindwara narrow gauge lines which fall under Nagpur area of South East Central Railway Division;

(b) if so, complete details of the quantum of fund provided for completion of the above line;

(c) whether approval for completion of these lines has been granted in different financial years;

(d) if so, the total amount allocated till date for this purpose and the separate details for each year thereof; and

(e) by when, the above project will be completed and the comprehensive details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Three Gauge conversion projects, Chindwara-Mandala Fort (188.25 Km.) Chindwara Nagpur (149.52 Km), Jabalpur - Gondia including Balaghat-Katangi have been sanctioned in the years 2010-11, 2005-06 and 1995-96 respectively for conversion of the narrow gauge lines falling under Nagpur area of South East Central Railway. The details of expenditure incurred upto March, 2012 on these projects and funds allocated during the last three years for these projects are as under:

Name of Project	Expenditure upto March' 2012 in Rs. Crore	Allocation of Funds in Rs. Crore		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (proposed)
Chindwara-Mandala Fort (188.25 Km.)	30	10	30	25
Chindwara Nagpur (149.52Km)	207.94	50	50	40
Jabalpur-Gondia including Balaghat- Katangi	620.42	70	100	30

(e) No time frame has been fixed for completion of these projects. Projects are progressing as per availability of resources.

#### **Doubling of railway line projects**

4021. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the doubling of railway lines projects in progress with year of sanction, commencement, initial estimated cost and present estimated cost, as on 1st April, 2011; and

(b) the present status of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Details of doubling projects, as on 01.04.2011, is given as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Year of sanction/ Commencement	Length (in Km)	Original Cost (Rs. in Crore)	Latest Anticipated Cost (Rs. in Crore)	%age physical progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bhusawal-Jalgaon 3rd line (24.13 km)	2011-12	24.13	184.06	184.06	0.00%
2	Godhani-Katumna Chord	2010-11	13.7	50.38	50.38	0.00%
3	Kaiyan-Kasara - 3rd line (67.62 km)	2011-12	67.62	279.7	279.7	0.00%
4	Panvel-Pen	2006-07	35	96.15	181.81	49.00%
5	Panvel-Roha land acquisition	1996-97	75.44	3.88	23.02	0.00%
6	Pen-Roha	2007-08	40	98.74	192.09	32.00%
7	Banspani-Daitari-Tomka-Jakhapura (180 km)	2009-10	180	591.41	942.95	0.00%
8	Brundamal-Jharsuguda- flyover connection for joining Down Line	2009-10	-	38.44	88.02	0.00%
9	Cuttack-Barang	2003-04	14.27	127.13	186	75.00%
10	Delang-Pun (28.7 km)	2010-11	28.7	133.71	133.71	0.00%
11	Jharsuguda-Rengali (25.6 km)	2005-06	25.6	56.58	150	46.57%

12	Khurda Road-Barang 3rd line (35 km)	2003-04	35	133.41	221	80.50%
13	Kirandul-Jadgalpur (150 km)	2011-12	150	826.57	826.57	0.00%
14	Kottavalasa-Simhachalam North 4th line	2006-07	16.69	86.32	108.81	93.00%
15	Raipur-Titlagarh (203 km) including new line. Mandir Hasaud-Naya Raipur (20 km) & new MM for conversion of Raipur (Kendn)-Dhamtari & Abhanpur-Rajimbranch (67.20 km)	2007-08	290.2	614.35	691.67	0.10%
16	Rajatgarh-Barang (20 km)	1999-00	20	166.16	275.5	82.00%
17	Sambalpur-Talcher (174.11 km)	2010-11	174.11	679.27	679.27	0.00%
18	Sambalpur-Titlagarh (182 km)	2006-07	182	474.25	948.04	0.00%
19	Simhachalam North-Gopalapatnam- doubling of bypass line (2.07 km)	2011-12	2.07	14.95	14.95	0.00%
20	Vizianagaram-Kottavalasa 3rd line (34.7 km)	2006-07	34.7	167.67	194.89	53.29%
21	Chandrapura-Rajabera-Chandrapura- Bhandaridah (10.6 km)	2008-09	10.6	34.87	34.87	16.00%
22	Jehanabad-Bela (27.47 km)	2003-04	27.47	75	127.23	99.00%
23	Sonepur-Hajipur including Gandak Bridge	2003-04	5.5	53.57	119.66	78.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	Ambikakalna-Nabadwip Dham (23.29 km)	2010-11	23.29	148.05	148.05	2.00%
25	Azimganj-Manigram (20.49 km)	2010-11	20.49	134.87	134.87	5.00%
26	Bandel-Boinchi - 3rd line (30.53 km)	2011-12	30.53	288.35	288.35	0.00%
27	Bandel-Jirat of Bandel-Katwa section	2000-01	20	47	141.13	100.00%
28	Barharwa-Bonidanga (4.73 km)	2010-11	4.73	17.93	20.01	0.00%
29	Bethuadhahari-Plassey (22.51 km)	2010-11	22.51	141.03	141.03	2.00%
30	Boinchi-Shaktigarh 3rd line (25.83 km)	2011-12	25.83	175.8	175.8	0.00%
31	Chandpara-Bongaon with extn. to Chandabazar and material modification for Bongaon-Poramaheshtala (20 km) & Chandabazar-Bagdah (13.86 km) New Line	2003-04	55.13	27.48	217.98	95.00%
32	Chinpai-Sainthia, Prantik-Siuri (33.98 km) MM Chaurigacha-Sainthia (56.50 Km)	2005-06	122.09	80	595.91	10.00%
33	Dakshin Barasat-Lakshmikantapur (19.68 km), New Line from Joynagar-Raidighi (20 km) & New MM for Joynagar-Durgapur (32 km)	2009-10	71.68	89.42	533.38	60.00%

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

34	Dankuni-Chandanpur-4th line (25.41 km) as 1st phase of Dankuni-Saktigarh 4th line with new MM for Baruipara-Furfura (12.3Krn) New Line	2010-11	37.71	190.46	288.02	0.00%
35	Ghutiari sharif-Canning with extn. upto Bangankhali & material modification for Bangankhali-Basanti (14.3 km) & Basanti-Jharkhali (23 km) New Line	2009-10	56.19	61.54	402.57	80.00%
36	Habra-Bongaon Phase-1 (Habra-Chandpara) & Machlandapur-Swarup Nagar	2000-01	37.25	39.58	157.18	100.00%
37	Jirat-Ambika Kalna (20.23 km)	2009-10	20.23	63.62	98.14	50.00%
38	Kalinarayanpur-Krishnanagar with Krishnanagar-Shantipur-Nawadwipghat-GC & Krishnanagar-Chartala & material modification for Krishnanagar-Chhapra New Line, Naihati-Ranaghat-3rd line & Nabadwipghat-Nabadwipdham with extn to BB	2000-01	115.06	40	254.86	90.00%
39	Kalinarayanpur-Shantipur (15.85 km) with new MM for Ranaghat(Aranghata)-Duttapulia (8.17 km) NL	2010-11	24.02	99.99	104.8	0.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40	Katwa-Patuli (17.7 km) with new MM for Ahmedpur-Katwa (51.92 km) Gauge Conversion	2010-11	69.62	126.95	423.66	0.00%
41	Krishnanagar-Bethuadahari (27.92 km)	2009-10	27.92	137.56	137.56	15.00%
42	Lalgola-Jiaganj (22.95 km)	2010-11	22.95	144.74	144.74	2.00%
43	Liluah-Dankuni 3rd line (10.13 km) with extn. to Furfura Sharif	2009-10	30.13	213	257.42	0.00%
44	Magrahat-Diamond Harbour (19.67 km) with new MM for Sangrampur-Krishanchandpur (25 km) & Diamond Harbour (Gurdasnagar)-Bahrahat (21 km)- New Line	2009-10	65.67	97.93	485.7	60.00%
45	Nabadwip Dham-Patuli (22 km)	2010-11	22	169.82	169.82	0.00%
46	Nalhati-Sagardighi (26.30 km)	2010-11	26.3	141.76	141.76	5.00%
47	New Alipur-Akra & Budge Budge-Pujali with material modification for Pujali-Uluberia (Birshivpur) (10.25 km) & Pujali-Bahrahat (9.75 km) New Line	1996-97	40.76	118.22	204.08	0.00%
48	Pandabeswar-Chinpai (21 41 km) and Ikra-Churulia-Gurundi with material modification between Barbani-Churulia (9 km) New Line	2004-05	51.91	56.47	292.52	90.00%

49	Pirpainti-Bhagalpur (59.06 km)	2011-12	59.06	261.38	261.38	0.00%
50	Plassey-Jiaganj (54.29 km)	2011-12	54.29	248.07	248.07	0.00%
51	Princepghat to Majherhat doubling of Circular Railway (4.98 km)	2011-12	4.98	299.61	299.61	0.00%
52	Sahibganj-Pirpainti (10.45 km)	2010-11	10.45	61.09	129.45	0.00%
53	Sainthia-Tarapith 3rd line (22 km)	2011-12	22	193.45	193.45	0.00%
54	Sealdah Div. - 2nd passenger line between Mile 5 B and New Alipore (1.67 km)	2010-11	1.67	45.9	45.9	0.00%
55	Sonarpur-Canning (14.96 km) with new MM for Kalikapur-Minakhan via Gatakpur (38 km) New Line	2000-01	52.96	36	157.06	100.00%
56	Sondalia-Champapukur (23.64 km) with new MM for Bira-Chakla (11.5 km)	2010-11	35.14	147.31	277.28	0.00%
57	Tala-Pnncep Ghat- Doubling of Circular Rly. (9.7 km)	2010-11	9.7	149.95	149.95	0.00%
58	Tinpahar-Sahibganj (37.81 km) as PH-I of doubling of Tinpahar-Bhagalpur	2009-10	37.81	135.7	167.84	0.00%
59	Aligarh-Ghaziabad 3rd line (106.15 km)	2003-04	106.15	399.47	399.47	90.10%
60	Palwal-Bhuteshwar 3rd line (81 km)	2005-06	81	214.68	345	80.00%



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
61	Tundla-Yamuna Bridge (21 km)	1995-96	21	24.6	88.81	85.00%
62	Aunrihar-Manduadih - Patch doubling (38.80 km)	2011-12	38.8	160.89	160.89	0.00%
63	Barabanki-Burhwal - Patch Doubling (29 km)	2007-08	29	73.22	154.98	50.00%
64	Bhatni-Baitalpur (35.27 km))	2006-07	35.27	71.59	148.46	25.00%
65	Bhatni-Jiradei (38.11 km)	2006-07	38.11	94.92	102.27	80.00%
66	Ghagharaghat-Chowkaghat (5.63 km)	2006-07	5.63	82.64	96.56	60.00%
67	Gorakhpur Cantt-Baitalpur (34.13 km)	2006-07	34.13	78.3	154.46	45.00%
68	Gorakhpur-Sahjanwa (17.7 km)	1997-98	17.7	25	135	71.00%
69	Ambari Falakata-New Maynaguri (36.52 km)	2011-12	36.52	257.53	257.93	0.00%
70	New Coochbehar-Samuktala Road (29.02 km)	2011-12	29.02	190.4	190.4	0.00%
71	Ambala Cantt-Dhapper (Ph. I)	2010-11	22.71	99.99	131	0.00%
72	Bhadoi-Janghai (31 km)	2010-11	31	89.11	89.11	0.00%
73	Chakki Bank-Bharoli (3.5 km)	2010-11	3.5	12.55	12.55	0.00%
74	Dayabasti-Grade separator	1999-00	6	25.48	54.15	27.00%
75	Jakhal-Mansa - Doubling on SPR section	2008-09	45	72.93	149.86	80.00%

76	Jalandhar Cantt-Suchi Pind - Doubling with Electrification (3.5 km)	2010-11	3.5	13.2	13.02	0.00%
77	Jalandhar-Pathankot-Jammu Tawi (211.26 km)	1997-98	211.26	486	847.76	81.00%
78	Kathua-Madhopur Doubling across bridge No. 16, 18 & 19	2011-12	0.261	16.28	16.28	0.00%
79	Kathua-Madhopur Punjab - doubling across Ravi Bridge	2010-11	0.82	84.02	84.03	0.00%
80	Kukrana-Panipat	2007-08	6.5	21.65	36.08	70.00%
81	Lohta-Bhadoi (39 km)	2009-10	39	94.13	133.7	0.00%
82	Mansa-Bhatinda Ph.I	2009-10	53	103.83	157	0.00%
83	Mrithal-Bhangala -Doubling across Beas Bridge	2011-12	0.665	71.46	71.46	0.00%
84	New Delhi-Tilak Bridge 5th and 6th line (2.65 km)	1998-99	2.65	36	65.77	70.00%
85	Phaphamau-Allahabad (12.9 km)	2009-10	12.9	47.85	92.82	0.00%
86	Sambha -Vijaypur Jammu -doubling across Basanter Bridge	2010-11	0.22	39.24	39.24	0.00%
87	Tughlakabad (Jt. Cabin) -Palwal 4th line (33.5 km)	2006-07	33.5	83	173.39	73.00%
88	Utretia-Raibareilly (65.6 km)	2011-12	65.6	264.82	264.82	0.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
89	Utretia-Zafrabad - doubling of balance 148 km section with material modification for Raibareilly-Akbarganj (46.9 km) & Sultanpur-Amethi (29.22 km) New Line	2006-07	224.12	369.9	369.9	9.00%
90	Abu Road-Sarotra Road Patch doubling (23.12 km)	2010-11	23.12	103.94	126.54	0.00%
91	Ajmer-Bangurgram (48.43 km)	2011-12	48.43	213.39	213.39	0.00%
92	Bhagat ki Kothi-Luni (28.12 km)	2010-11	28.12	97.36	98.16	0.00%
93	Guriya-Marwar (43.50 km) & Karjoda-Palanpur (5.40 km)	2011-12	48.9	239.73	239.73	0.00%
94	Harsauli-Rewari (39.35 km)	2007-08	39.35	99.44	112.89	72.00%
95	Keshav Ganj-Swaroopganj Patch Doubling (26.48 km)	2010-11	26.48	92.3	118.57	16.00%
96	Rani-Keshavganj (59.50 km)	2011-12	59.5	273.74	273.74	0.00%
97	Rewari-Manheru (69.02 km)	2011-12	69.02	251.91	251.91	0.00%
98	Sarotra Road-Karjoda Patch doubling (23.59 km)	2010-11	23.59	115	156.64	0.00%
99	Swaroopganj-Abu Road Patch doubling (25.36 km)	2010-11	25.36	105.68	133.36	0.00%
100	Daund-Gulbarga Doubling (224.90 km) and Pune-Guntakal Electrification (641 37 km)	2009-10	224.9	1437.79	1514.45	0.00%

101	Gooty-Renigunta Patch doubling	2001-02	151.04	304.5	532	93.00%
102	Guntur-Tenali Doubling with electrification	2011-12	24.38	129.9	129.9	0.00%
103	Krishnapatnam-Venkatachalam doubling with electrification	2011-12	23	85.89	85.89	0.00%
104	Mancheryal-Peddampet Patch Tripling	2010-11	4.37	74.18	85.66	0.00%
105	Mudkhed-Parbhani	2011-12	81.43	334.32	334.32	0.00%
106	Raghavapuram-Madamari patch tripling	2008-09	24.47	92.3	136.23	25.00%
107	Raichur-Guntakal	2003-04	81.1	136.62	221.93	78.16%
108	Vijaywada-Gudivada-Bhimavaram-Narsapur, Gudivada-Machlipatnam & Bhimavaram-Nidadavolu Doubling with Electrification	2011-12	221	1009.82	1009.82	0.00%
109	Bilaspur-Urkura (110 km)	1997-98	110	151.52	321	86.00%
110	Champa - Bypass line	2007-08	14	31	37.64	20.00%
111	Champa-Jharsuguda 3rd line (165 km)	2008-09	165	872.12	872.12	10.00%
112	Durg-Rajnandgaon 3rd line	2010-11	31	147.06	157.85	6.00%
113	Kalumna-Nagpur	2007-08	6.16	21.61	27.69	30.00%
114	Khodri-Annupur with flyover at Bilaspur (61.6 km)	2006-07	61.6	385.54	385.54	37.71%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
115	Salka Road-Khongsara - Annuppur Doubling (90 km)	2006-07	26	84	143.87	44.37%
116	Banspani-Jaroli (9 km)	2008-09	9	76.22	90.9	81.00%
117	Bhojudih-Mohuda (23 km)	2011-12	23	134.19	134.19	0.00%
118	Bimlagarh-Dumitra	2007-08	18.3	99	115.66	75.00%
119	Champajharan-Bimlagarh (21 km)	2010-11	21	149.9	151	0.00%
120	Dangoaposi- Rajkharswan 3rd line	2010-11	65	309.44	309.44	0.00%
121	Goelkera-Manoharpur 3rd line (40 km)	1997-98	40	186.91	271.69	45.00%
122	Gokulpur-Midnapur -Bridge No. 143	2007-08	2	34.15	52.15	80.00%
123	Kharagpur-Gokulpur (6 km) <i>via</i> Girimadan	2011-12	6	38.66	38.66	0.00%
124	Muri-North Outer Cabin/Muri-Doubling of section with provision of 2nd bridge over Subarnarekha	2008-09	1	17.72	21.22	20.00%
125	Panskura-Kharagpur 3rd line (44.7 km) with material modification for Panskura-Ghatal (32.8 km) New Line	2008-09	77.5	195.35	529.23	70.00%
126	Rajgoda-Tamluk (13.5 km) -Phase-II of Panskura-Haldia	2009-10	13.5	81.76	86.91	37.00%

127	Rajkharswan-Sini-3rd line	2008-09	15	64.17	91.61	30.00%
128	Sini-Adityapur (22.5 km) 3rd line	2010-11	22.5	95.29	95.29	0.00%
129	Tamluk Jn. Cabin-Basulya Sutahata (24.4 km)	2010-11	24.4	146.95	171.02	2.60%
130	Tikiapara-Santragachi -IV line (5.6 km)	2000-01	5.6	22.5	49.79	45.00%
131	Ambalapuzha-Haripad (18.13 km)	2007-08	18.13	48.38	125.25	0.00%
132	Attipattu-Korukkupettai 3rd line (18 km)	1999-00	18	40	140.1	81.00%
133	Chengalpattu-Villupuram (103 km) with material modification of Tambaram-Chengalpattu - 3rd line by GC of existing MG line alongwith elect. (30 km)	2006-07	133	247	708.66	50.00%
134	Chenganur-Chingavanam (26.5 km)	2006-07	26.5	99.69	222.95	5.00%
135	Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line (22.1 km))	2003-04	22.1	50.23	102.42	0.00%
136	Chennai Beach-Korukkupet 3rd line (4.1 km)	2003-04	4.1	59.58	85.7	0.00%
137	Ernakulam-Kumbalam Patch doubling (7.71 km)	2010-11	7.7	71.32	71.32	0.00%
138	Kankanadi-Panambur Patch Doubling (19 km))	2006-07	19	70	149.2	0.00%
139	Kumbalam-Thuravur Patch doubling (15.59 km)	2011-12	15.59	137.35	137.35	0.00%
140	Kurruppanthara-Chingavanam (26.54 km)	2007-08	26.54	99.2	346.15	0.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
141	Mavelikara-Chengannur Patch Doubling (12.30 km)	2003-04	12.3	33.65	102.35	85.00%
142	Mullanturutti-Kuruppantara (24 km))	2005-06	24	79.94	185.77	5.00%
143	Omalur-Metturdam Patch Doubling with electrification (29.03 km)	2011-12	29.03	149.61	149.61	0.00%
144	Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 4th line (26.83 km)	2008-09	26.83	80.92	81.92	10.00%
145	Villupuram-Dindigul (With electrification) (273 km)	2008-09	273	822.39	1197.7	13.00%
146	Arsikere-Birur-Patch doubling (44.28 km)	2007-08	44.28	98.21	149.88	84.73%
147	Bangalore-Whitefield-Bangalore City-Krishnarajapuram (23.08 km) Quadrupling	1997-98	23.08	85	85	1.00%
148	Birur-Shivani -Patch Doubling (28.67 km)	2010-11	28.67	121.98	121.98	0.00%
149	Hosadurga Road-Chikjajur - Patch doubling (28.89 km)	2010-11	28.89	116	116	0.00%
150	Hospet-Hubli-Londa-Tinaighat-Vasco-de-Gama (352.28 km)	2010-11	352.28	2127	2127	0.00%
151	Ramanagaram-Mysore (91.5 km) with electrification of Kengeri-Mysore	2007-08	91.5	343.18	342.69	74.50%
152	Shivani-Hosadurga Road (9.98 km)	2011-12	9.98	33.36	33.36	0.00%

153	Toranagallu-Ranjithpura (22.9 km)	2011-12	22.9	146.75	146.75	0.00%
154	Whitefield-Bangarpet-Kuppam (81.21 km)	1992-93	81.21	108.11	225.1	0.00%
155	Yelahanka-Chennasandra - DL with overhead equipment (12.89 km)	2009-10	12.89	37.82	37.82	0.00%
156	Yeshwantpur-Yelahanka - doubling with overhead equipment (12.07km)	2009-10	12.07	27.23	27.23	0.00%
157	Bhopal-Beena 3rd line (143 km)	2008-09	143	428	687.22	39.00%
158	Bina-Kota (282.66 km)	2011-12	282.66	1125.07	1125.07	
159	Budhni-Barkhera - 3rd line (33 km)	2010-11	33	287.35	287.35	0.00%
160	Guna-Ruthiyai (20.5 km)	2008-09	20.5	66.5	66.5	0.00%
161	Gandhidham-Kandla Port	2009-10	12	32.99	32.99	75.00%
162	Kalapipal-Phanda	1990-91	41.49	53	53	93.00%
163	Surat-Kosamba PH-I of 3rd line between Vadodara and Virar	2000-01	35	49	49	0.00%
164	Udhna-Jalgaon with electrification	2008-09	306.93	714.6	714.6	16.00%
165	Viramgam- Surendranagar	2010-11	65.26	271.88	271.88	0.00%
166	Viramgam-Samakhiali	2011-12	182.23	685.17	685.17	0.00%



**Railway coach factory at Palakkad**

4022. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of approval of Railway Coach Factory at Palakkad;
- (b) the proposed budget for the same; and
- (c) the amount that has been released out of the proposed budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The work of setting up of Rail Coach Factory at Palakkad has been included in Railway Budget 2012-13 for seeking Parliamentary approval.

(b) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 550 crores (excluding cost of land).

(c) Subsequent to the approval of parliament an amount of Rs. 1 crore is proposed to be released in 2012-13. In addition an amount of Rs. 34 crores is proposed to be released during 2012-13 for acquisition of land and connected preliminary works for the factory after obtaining necessary approvals.

**New trains announced for Gujarat**

4023. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new trains announced for Gujarat in the last two Railway Budgets and pending introduction;
- (b) the reasons for such long delay since their announcement; and
- (c) the time by which Railways propose to introduce all trains already announced?

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. However, in respect of 2010-11 and 2011-12 Railway Budgets, 8 new trains and 12 new trains respectively are pending introduction.

(b) and (c) Some trains announced in the last two Railway Budgets are

pending introductions due to various constraints like non-completion of gauge conversion works, non-receipt of necessary clearance from the Commissioner of Railway Safety (in case of newly opened and gauge converted sections), etc. These trains will be introduced as soon as the constraints are overcome.

#### **Train connectivity of important cities of Gujarat**

4024. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways earn more than fifty per cent of its gross freight revenue from Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Railways to operate direct trains from important cities of Gujarat to connect all metro cities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Railway earnings are accounted for Zonal Railway-wise and not State-wise. The state of Gujarat spans across Western and North Western Railways. The approximate Gross Freight Revenue of Indian Railway during 2011-12 is Rs. 68647 crores which includes freight earning of Rs. 5411 crores and Rs. 2629 crores of Western and North Western Railways respectively.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Introduction of trains on Indian Railways is not done on State-wise basis as railway network and train operations run across state boundaries. Introduction of new trains on Indian Railways is an ongoing process on Indian Railways, subject to operational feasibility, availability of resources, traffic justification etc.

#### **Revision in IIP data**

4025. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether IIP reported at 5.9 per cent in November revised to 1.8 per cent by December, 2011 and for January, 2012 pegged at 6.8 per cent corrected to 1.1 per cent last week after overestimation of sugar output;
- (b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether overestimating Q-1, GDP Growth on demand side increased from 3.7 per cent to 10 per cent, Ministry of Commerce overestimated export targets by \$9 Billion in December, 2011;

(d) whether errors were committed in past too, if so, when and nature thereof; and

(e) actions taken against responsible with names and steps taken to ensure fool proof system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Growth rate of Index of Industrial Production (HP) for November, 2011 was reported as 5.9% as First Revision on 10th February, 2012. Subsequently the growth rate for November, 2011 has been revised as Final Revision to 6.0% on 12th April, 2012.

Similarly, the growth rate for December 2011 was released as 1.8% as Quick Estimate on 10th February, 2012 and has been subsequently revised to 2.5% as First Revision on 12th March, 2012.

Growth rate in HP as per Quick Estimate for January, 2012 was released as 6.8% on 12th March, 2012. Subsequent to this release and during preparation of HP for February, 2012, it was detected that in the HP for January, 2012, the production data of sugar was incorrectly reported. Immediately after detection of the error, the revised growth rate for the month of January, 2012 was compiled. Due to this change and also minor updation of data received from other source agencies, the growth rate for January, 2012 was revised from 6.8% to 1.1% (first revision) on 12th April, 2012.

(c) GDP on the demand side is derived as GDP at factor cost plus indirect taxes less subsidies. Thus, the growth rate of demand side of GDP does not get affected by the change in export figures. Correction in Q-1 expenditure GDP growth rate from 3.7% to 10% for the year 2010-11 was done in September, 2010 due to an inadvertent error in the application of appropriate price deflator.

(d) Revision in IIP and other short term economic indicators are done as per design based on availability of updated data. Such revisions do not necessarily indicate errors in compilation.

(e) In order to prevent recurrence of errors in reporting production data, all the concerned source agencies have been requested to adhere to the time frame

for supplying error free data for compilation of IIP. Further, a Working Group has been set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri, Member, Planning Commission, for revision of base year of IIP, which has to inter-alia recommend for appropriate method of data collection for IIP.

### **Unemployment survey by NSSO**

4026. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducts unemployment survey after every two years;
- (b) if so, when was the last survey conducted;
- (c) the latest total number of unemployed youths in the age group of 18 to 25 years in the country; and
- (d) the details thereof, rural and urban area-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Employment and Unemployment Surveys are generally conducted once in five years.

(b) The last survey on the subject was conducted in NSS 66th round during July, 2009 - June, 2010. Another survey on the subject is being conducted in NSS 68th round (July, 2011— June, 2012).

(c) As per NSS 66th round the total number of unemployed in the age group of 18 to 25 years in the country according to usual status is estimated as 5.19 million.

(d) Rural and urban area-wise figures of unemployed in the above age-group are 3.10 and 2.09 million respectively.

### **MoU with States under ISSP**

4027. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed State-specific Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with any State, especially with Uttar Pradesh, under India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes Sir, so far, viz. as on May 7, 2012, 12 (Twelve), States/UT, namely, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Mizoram, Sikkim, Lakshadweep, Odisha & West Bengal have signed their respective Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoS & PI) under the India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) and thereafter, have commenced the implementation of the Project. In so far as the State of Uttar Pradesh is concerned, the State's MoU with MoS & PI under the ISSP has not yet been signed.

(b) The details of the MoUs signed so far viz. up to May 7, 2012 by Twelve (12) States/UT with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation under the India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) are summarized in the Table given below:

Sl.No.	State/UT	MoU signed on
1	Karnataka	December 10, 2010
2	Rajasthan	March 24, 2011
3	Gujarat	March 31, 2011
4	Andhra Pradesh	July 01, 2011
5	Bihar	August 09, 2011
6	Tamil Nadu	September 28, 2011
7	Mizoram	March 16, 2012
8	Sikkim	March 16, 2012
9	Lakshadweep	March 16,-2012
10	Kerala	March 16, 2012
11	Odisha	March 28, 2012
12	West Bengal	March 28, 2012

#### **Decrease in the number of indigenous cows**

4028. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether number of buffaloes is increasing and number of indigenous cows is decreasing continuously over the years as the number of Swadeshi cows were 1,78,782 in 1997 which reduced to 1,60,495 in 2003;
- (b) if so, the present status thereof;
- (c) whether such neglect of 'GOMATA' is a matter of grave concern;
- (d) whether Brazil has imported indigenous cows from India as their overall performance is better than exotic breeds;
- (e) the steps taken to save indigenous cows; and
- (f) the monthly per capita consumption of milk in India as compared to advanced countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The number of animals are enumerated quinquennially through Livestock censuses. The last three censuses viz., 16th, 17th, and 18th were conducted in 1997, 2003, and 2007 respectively. Census wise number of indigenous cattle and buffalo is as under:

(In thousand numbers)

Year	Indigenous Cattle			Buffalo
	Male	Female	Total	
1997	90,202	88,580	1,78,782	89,918
2003	77,534	82,961	1,60,495	97,922
2007	76,779	89,236	1,66,015	1,05,343

Number of buffaloes has been continuously increasing. Number of Indigenous Cows in the country has decreased in 2003 as compared to 1997. However, there is an increase in number in 2007 as compared to 2003.

(c) There is no neglect of cows and therefore, it is not a matter of grave concern.

(d) As per information available with the Government systematic exports of live cattle from India to Brazil began at the end of 19th Century and continued until 1930, with one further importation in 1952. However, average yield of milk for indigenous cows is 2.22 kg/day as compared to 6.63 kg/day for exotic/cross-bred cow in 2010-11.

(e) Government has taken a number of steps to save indigenous cows. In this regard, Government is implementing schemes namely, National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding, National Dairy Plan, Fodder Development and Livestock Health and Disease Control.

(f) As per FAO STAT, per capita availability of milk in India was 252 g/day as compared to 9773 g/day in New Zealand which ranks first in the per capita availability of milk in 2010.

#### **Fund utilisation status in Bihar**

4029. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleasec to state:

(a) the details of funds/amounts given to/spent in Bihar by the Ministry and its various organizations 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 take to increase those funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Schemes/Project-wise details of the funds/amounts given to/spent in the State of Bihar during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (latest available) are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	Funds/amounts (Rs. in Lakh) given to/spent in the State of Bihar during the years		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)	Nil	10.00	1754.25
2.	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD) Scheme	15.02	Nil	110.45
3.	Capacity Development Scheme	Nil	1.27	Nil
4.	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)			
	(i) Funds Released	10050.00	11152.50	10097.50
	(ii) Funds Utilized*	6285.00	7633.00	8713.00

\* Funds under the MPLAD Scheme are non-lapsable i.e. funds which remained unutilized in a particular year can be spent in the successive year(s).

(b) The Schemes/Project-wise purposes for which these funds were given/spent are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	Purposes for which these funds were given/spent
1.	India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)	The amount of Rs. 10.00 Lakh released to Bihar during 2010-11 was in terms of Seed Money to enable the State to meet all the required and associated items of expenditure connected with the preparation of the required -State Strategic Statistical Plan (SSSP) of Bihar under the Project. The amount of Rs. 1754.25 Lakhs was released to Government of Bihar during 2011-12 towards the first installment of funds due to that State under the project (as per the Memorandum of Understanding) to enable the commencement of the implementation of the Project.
2.	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD) Scheme	Funds were released during 2009-10 and 2011-12 for conducting pilot study on Basic Statistics for Local Level Development in the Districts of Vaishali and Purnia, by Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES), Government of Bihar.
3.	Capacity Development Scheme	An amount of Rs. 1.273 lakh was sanctioned to the Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES), Govt. of Bihar for organizing a workshop at the State Level for District Domestic Product.
4.	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	The objective of the scheme is to enable Members of Parliament (MPs) to recommend works of developmental nature with emphasis on the creation of durable community assets of national priorities viz., drinking water, primary education, public health, sanitation and roads, etc.



(c) Efforts are being made to accelerate the implementation of the concerned Schemes/Project in the State of Bihar. In case of MPLAD Scheme, the annual allocation of funds has been increased from Rs. 2 Crore to Rs. 5 Crore per MP from the year 2011-12.

**Monitoring system for delayed infrastructure projects**

4030. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of delayed infrastructure and related projects in the country, as on 31 March, 2012, sector-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to set up an inter-Ministerial monitoring system to speed up delayed infrastructure projects;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether State Governments would also be involved in the system; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) As on 1st February, 2012, out of 555 Central Sector projects costing Rs. 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*).

(b) to (d) To resolve issues like land acquisition, Right o Usage (ROU), Right of Way (ROW), Utility Shifting, Rehabilitation Issues, Law and Order etc., which delay projects, this Ministry has requested each State Government to constitute a Central Sector Projects Co-ordination Committee (CSPCC) under Chairmanship of Chief Secretary. Twelve States have so far constituted the CSPCC, and four States have already held the meetings to resolve issues. Besides this, periodic sector wise review meetings are also taken at Ministry level.

- (e) Does not arise.

***Statement***

*Extent of the time overrun in projects with respect to original schedule as on 1st February, 2012*

Sl.No.	Sector	No. of Projects	No. of delayed projects
1	2	3	4
1	Atomic Energy	5	3
2	Civil Aviation	5	4

1	2	3	4
3	Coal	51	17
4	Fertilisers	6	2
5	Steel	16	5
6	Petrochemicals	1	0
7	Petroleum	69	31
8	Power	96	47
9	Railways	131	27
10	Road Transport & Highways	127	78
11	Shipping & Ports	25	10
12	Telecommunications	18	7
13	Urban Development	4	1
14	Water Resources	1	1
TOTAL		555	233

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

#### Food parks

6. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Mega Food Parks established across the country, State-wise, during the last five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that five Mega and hundred Mini Food Parks are to be established in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the status thereof;

(d) the details of funds sanctioned/released for the said purpose; and

(e) the steps/measures taken/being taken by Government for early completion of these Food Parks?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) The details of 15 Mega Food Parks which have been sanctioned across the Country State-wise during the last 5 years by the Government have been given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) No Sir. However, a Mega Food Park Project has been approved by the Government at Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The status of implementation of this project is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Government has approved a Grant-in-aid of Rs. 50.00 crore for the approved Mega Food Park Project in Andhra Pradesh out of which Rs. 45.00 crore has already been released to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), viz. M/s. Sринi Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. so far.

(e) To facilitate smooth implementation of the projects, the Ministry has taken up the matter with the State Government from time to time to expedite the matters pending with them. Review Meetings have been held periodically in the Ministry for effective monitoring of the progress of project implementation. Based on the discussions in the Review Meetings, further follow up actions are initiated by the Ministry in a time bound manner. Ministry has also engaged two professional agencies as Programme Management Agencies (PMAs) to assist the Ministry in regular monitoring and supervising progress of implementation of the projects and providing technical assistance.

**Statement-I***Status of Project Implementation of 15 on-going Mega Food Parks*

Sl. No.	Name	Project cost (Rs. Cr.)	Date of in-principle approval	Date of Final Approval	Amount of grant approved (Cr.)	Amount of grant released (Cr.)	Actual expenditure (Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Andhra Pradesh	116.94	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	45.00	83.51
2.	Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Ltd, Uttara Khand	95.08	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	30.00	65.55
3.	North East Mega Food Park Ltd., Assam	75.98	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	28.50	19.04
4.	Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Jharkhand	113.95	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	5.00	7.24
5.	Tamil Nadu Mega Food Park Ltd., Tamil Nadu	133.45	16.12.2008	16.03.2010	50.00	5.00	7.57
6.	Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., West Bengal	111.04	16.12.2008	16.03.2010	50.00	15.00	22.58
7.	M/s. Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Kolar, Karnataka	144.33	03.08.2010	27.03.2011	50.00	5.00	19.18
8.	M/s. International Fresh Farm Products (India) Ltd., Ferozpur, Punjab	153.40	03.08.2010	25.05.2011	50.00	15.00	10.50

[11 May, 2012]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	M/s. Keventer Food Park Infra Ltd., Bhagalpur, Bihar	153.30	29.04.2011	30.11.2011	50.00	5.00	6.93
10.	M/s. Sikaria Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd., Agartala, Tripura	85.25	29.04.2011	30.11.2011	50.00	5.00	9.27
11.	M/s. Anil Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Vadodara, Gujarat	179.37	29.04.2011	13.01.2012	50.00	5.00	2.107
12.	M/s. MITS Mega Food Park Ltd., Rayagada, Orissa	116.77	29.04.2011	16.04.2012	50.00	Request for release of funds is awaited from SPV.	
13.	M/s. Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd., Aurangabad, Maharashtra	120.76	05.04.2011	'In principle' approval was accorded on 05.04.2011. The SPV is yet to fulfill the criteria related to possession of requisite land.			
14.	M/s. Madhya Pradesh Mega Food Park Ltd.	161.75	10.10.2011	'In Principle' approval has been accorded on 10.10.2011. The DPR which has been received recently is under appraisal.			
15.	M/s. Shaktiman Mega Food Park Ltd., Jagdishpur, Uttar Pradesh	168.65	24.09.2010	The request of SPV for extension of time to comply with the observations on DPR is under consideration.			

**Statement-II***Present Status of Mega Food Park at Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh*

This is one of the 1st phase project for which final approval was accorded on 27.03.2009. At present about 70 percent of the development works at the Central Processing Center has been completed. SPV has completed tendering process and contracts have been awarded to the tune of more than Rs. 85 Cr towards various components of basic enabling, core processing and non-core infrastructure at the CPC. SPV has acquired one facility from State Govt. on lease basis at Nuzivedu (Vijayawada), which is being used as PPC. SPV has further planned to acquire a few more such facilities to be developed and used as PPC. In addition, it has also acquired land for setting up PPC at Ananthapur. Out of total amount of grant-in-aid of Rs. 50.00 crore, based on the progress of the Park, an amount of Rs. 45.00 crore has been released so far.

Taking into account overall physical and financial progress achieved by the project so far, the Ministry has extended project completion period till October, 2012 based on request of SPV.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर,...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): सुनिए, कपिल सिब्बल जी इसके बारे में बताएंगे।...(व्यवधान).... आप जाइए, ...(व्यवधान).... You just go. ...(Interruptions).... आप जाइए, ...(व्यवधान).... आप जाइए, ...(व्यवधान).... आप अपनी सीट पर जाकर बैठिए।...(व्यवधान).... आप जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... सुनिए, ...(व्यवधान).... आप अपनी सीट पर जाकर बैठिए। मैं आपको बताऊंगा।...(व्यवधान).... Let the Minister explain. ...(Interruptions).... I will ask the Minister to explain. ...(Interruptions).... Don't you want explanation from the Minister? ...(Interruptions).... Papers to be laid. ...(Interruptions)....

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and the FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited (FAGMIL), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6794/15/12]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and the National Fertilizers Limited (NFL), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See No. L.T. 6795/15/12*]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and the Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See No. L.T. 6793/15/12*]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See No. L.T. 6792/15/12*]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and the Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See No. L.T. 6791/15/12*]
- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between The Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and the Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See No. L.T. 6790/15/12*]
- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers) and the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See No. L.T. 6789/15/12*]
- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Pharmaceuticals) and the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See No. L.T. 6898/15/12*]
- (ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Pharmaceuticals) and the Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See No. L.T. 6788/15/12*]

**Reports and Accounts (2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11) of various Educational Institutions, Shiksha Mission, Abhiyans, Parishad Council, University Technical Teachers Training and Research Institutes and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:
  - (1) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology (NIT), Kurukshetra, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (2) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (3) 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. 6757/15/12]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
  - (1) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
  - (2) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6867/15/12]
- (iii) (1) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, State Project Office, Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission, Chhattisgarh, Raipur, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (2) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (3) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6876/15/12]



- (iv) (1) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (UEE Mission), Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (2) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (3) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6862/15/12]
- (v) (1) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mizoram Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, State Project Office, Mizoram SSA Mission, Aizawl, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (2) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (3) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6863/15/12]
- (vi) (1) Annual Report and Accounts of the Himachal Pradesh Primary Education Society, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, State Mission Authority, Shimla, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (2) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (3) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6861/15/12]
- (vii) (1) Annual Report and Accounts of the Goa Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Panaji, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (2) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (3) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6860/15/12]

- (viii) (1) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad, Patna, for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (2) Statement by Government accepting the above Reports.
- (3) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6769/15/12]
- (ix) (1) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Project Office, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (2) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (3) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6767/15/12]
- (x) (1) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Project Office, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (2) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (3) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6768/15/12]
- (xi) (1) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Uttarakhand, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (2) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (3) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6758/15/12]
- (xii) (1) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI), Hyderabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (2) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
  - (3) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6749/15/12]
- (xiii)
- (1) Annual Report and Accounts of the Axom Sarba Siksha Abhiyan Mission, Guwahati, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (2) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (3) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6865/15/12]
- (xiv)
- (1) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (2) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (3) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6864/15/12]
- (xv)
- (1) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Project Office Model School Scheme Chhattisgarh, Rajya Madhyamik Shiksha Mission, Chhattisgarh, Raipur, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (2) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (3) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6868/15/12]
- (xvi)
- (1) Annual Report and Accounts of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (2) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
  - (3) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6759/15/12]
- (xvii) (1) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research (NITTTR), Bhopal, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (2) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (3) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6751/15/12]
- (xviii)(1) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research (NITTTR), Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (2) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (3) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6750/15/12]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Agriculture.**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2010-11, 2012-13) of various Corporations and related papers.**

**III. MoU between Government of India and various Corporations.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation) Notification No. G.S.R. 238 (E), dated the 21st March, 2012, publishing the Fruits and Vegetables

Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 2012, under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6740/15/12]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Panchkula, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6849/15/12]

(ii) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6850/15/12]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) and the National Seeds Corporation Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6852/15/12]

(b) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) and the State Farms Corporation of India Limited (SFCI), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6851/15/12]

- I Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various Companies and related papers.**
- II MOU 2012-13 between Government of India and Railtel Corporation of India Limited.**

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:
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6798/15/12]
  - (ii) (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Burn Standard Company Limited, 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 Corporation.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6797/15/12]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Railtel Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6799/15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2010-11) of LDCL, Kavaratti,  
Lakshadweep and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep Development Corporation Limited (LDCL), Kavaratti, Lakshadweep, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
  - (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6560/15/12]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.**

**II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of the (C-DOT), New Delhi and related papers.**

**III. MOU 2012-13 between Government of India and various Public Sector Undertakings.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications), under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997:
  - (1) No. 352-4/2011-CA (QoS), dated the 25th October, 2011, publishing the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 2011, along with delay statement.
  - (2) No. 352-4/2001-CA (QoS), dated the 1st November, 2011, publishing the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Eighth Amendment) Regulations, 2011, along with delay statement.
  - (3) No. 305-20/2009- QoS, dated the 5th January, 2012, publishing the Telecom Consumers Complaint Redressal Regulations, 2012.

- (4) No. 308-5/2011- QoS, dated the 6th January, 2012, publishing the Telecom Consumers Protection Regulations, 2012.
  - (5) No. 305-20/2009- QoS, dated the 12th January, 2012, publishing the Telecom Consumers Complaint Redressal (Amendment) Regulations, 2012.
  - (6) No.308-5/2011- QoS, dated the 12th January, 2012, publishing the Telecom Consumers Protection (Amendment) Regulations, 2012. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (6) See No. L.T. 6776/15/12]
  - (7) No. 308-5/2011-QoS, dated the 9th March, 2012, publishing the Telecom Consumers Protection (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2012. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6886/15/12]
- (ii) A copy (in English) of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications) Notification No. 352-4/2011-CA (QoS), dated the 23rd January, 2012, publishing corrigendum to Issue No. 213, dated the 1st November, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6776/15/12]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6775/15/12]
- III. (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications) and the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6658/15/12]
- (b) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications) and the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6657/15/12]



- (c) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications) and the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6774/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

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### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

#### **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report and further Action Taken on Twenty-ninth Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (PSCA) of the Department of Agricultural Research & Education, Ministry of Agriculture as well as Further Action Taken based on the Comments of the Committee contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture.

...(Interruptions)...

#### **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants, for the year 2010-11 relating to the Department of Electronics & Information Technology.

...(Interruptions)...

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-first  
and Twenty-fifth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary  
Standing Committee on Agriculture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on Infrastructural Facilities for Development of Food Processing Industries; and
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on Action Taken by the Government on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, for the year 2011-12.

...(Interruptions)...

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO INDIAN COUNCIL  
OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SOCIETY**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I move the following Motion:

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (vii) of Rule 4, read with Rule 8 (a) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

...(Interruptions)...

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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 remaining part of the current Session will consist of:

[SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA]

1. Consideration and return of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:
  - (a) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2012; and
  - (b) The Finance Bill, 2012.
2. Further consideration and passing of the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010.
3. Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha :
  - (a) The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012;
  - (b) The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2011; and
  - (c) The National Housing Bank (Amendment) Bill, 2012.
5. Further consideration and passing of the Educational Tribunals Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha.
6. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:
  - (a) The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2012; and
  - (b) The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011.
7. Further consideration and passing of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha.

...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned to meet at 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned at five minutes  
past twelve of the clock.

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The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty-one  
minutes past two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, Private Members' Bills for introduction. ...(Interruptions)...

## MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

### Objectionable cartoon in NCERT text book

**सुश्री मायावती** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, NCERT की 11वीं कक्षा की किताब में, एक कार्टून बनाकर जिस तरीके से भारतीय संविधान के निर्माता बाबा साहब डा. अम्बेडकर का अपमान किया गया है, उससे केवल हमारी पार्टी ही दुखी नहीं है, बल्कि हमारी पार्टी के साथ-साथ पूरे देश में, बाबा साहब डा. अम्बेडकर में आस्था रखने वाले लोग भी दुखी हैं। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा यह कहना है कि यह मामला बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है, इसलिए आप कन्सर्नड मिनिस्टर को यहां, हाउस के अंदर बुलाएं। वे इस मामले को लेकर अपना जवाब दें और यह बताएं कि सरकार ने इस मामले में अभी तक क्या किया है। क्योंकि, यह कह देना कि हमने इस कार्टून को किताब में से निकाल दिया है, यह कोई बहुत बड़ा एक्शन नहीं है, एक्शन तो तब होगा जब जिन लोगों ने यह गलत कार्य किया है, उनके खिलाफ आपराधिक कार्यवाही होगी। उनके खिलाफ यह कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। उन्हें यह बताना चाहिए कि सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या किया है, क्या कदम उठाया है। जो कन्सर्नड मिनिस्टर हैं, वे इधर आएँ और इसका जवाब दें।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान** (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मायावती जी ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है और हम लोग उसका समर्थन करते हैं। बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर संविधान के निर्माता थे और देश और दुनिया में बाबा साहब को मानने वाले लोग करोड़ों, अरबों की संख्या में हैं। उनके अनुयायी तो उनके लिए जान देने तक के लिए तैयार हैं। जिस तरह से इस कार्टून में बाबा साहब डा. अम्बेडकर जी को चाबुक मारते हुए दिखलाया गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती है। यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि आजादी के साठ साल के बाद भी हमारी मानसिकता कहां जा रही है। सबसे बड़ी बात है कि जब कोई कार्टूनिस्ट कार्टून बनाता है, वह अलग बात होती है, लेकिन NCERT, जो भारत सरकार की है, यदि वह इसको अप्रूव करती है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे ज्यादा दुखद बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती है। हमारी मांग है कि पूरी NCERT को भंग कर दिया जाए, जिन लोगों ने इसको अप्रूवल दिया है, उनको dismiss किया जाए, उनके खिलाफ Prevention of Atrocities Act के मुताबिक कार्यवाही की जाए, उनको अपराधी बनाया जाए, उनको गिरफ्तार किया जाए और देखा जाए कि इस तरह की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, क्योंकि इस तरह की कार्यवाही एक फैशन बन गई है। जिस तरह से बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर को अपमानित किया जा रहा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात बर्दाश्त करने लायक नहीं है, इसलिए मंत्री को यहां पर आना चाहिए। यदि इसमें कुछ दूसरी बात है तो एच.आर.डी. मिनिस्टर, कपिल सिब्बज जी को आकर बतलाना चाहिए। जब तक यह नहीं होता है, तब तक कोई दूसरा कार्य करना उचित नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ यह एक पक्ष का मामला नहीं है, यह हर पक्ष का मामला है। जो सत्ताधारी पक्ष के लोग हैं, वे भी इस मामले को लेकर उतने ही आहत हैं, जितने हम सभी हैं।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is a very serious matter. Tamil Nadu, as a State, is very tense. Several political parties, several groups are agitating on this issue. In fact, I wanted to raise this issue in the morning. I had given a formal notice for that. In the meantime, many things happened. But, I take strong objection to this cartoon, which has become part of an NCERT text-book meant for class 11 students. Is it the way NCERT approves text-books for children? What is the HRD Ministry doing about it? The HRD Minister and the HRD Ministry are to be held responsible and accountable for this issue, and they owe an answer to the Parliament of this country. How can they approve such a text-book? It is poison. It is denigrating Dr. Ambedkar, insulting Dr. Ambedkar. In the process, they also insult Jawaharlal Nehru. See this cartoon, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Don't display it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Jawaharlal Nehru is cracking whip against Dr. Ambedkar. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes, you have made your point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Can you tolerate such a thing in the name of freedom of expression? ...(*Interruptions*)... Moreover, it is an old cartoon. Why should they put it as part of NCERT textbook for Class XI students?...(*Interruptions*)... The entire House condemns this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): सर, भारत रत्न बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर के बारे में जो भी आया है, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह शायद 2006 से किताब में है। मुझे लगता है कि सरकार को इसे क्लेरिफाई कर देना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह इस देश की करोड़ों जनता की आस्था का विषय है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जिन्होंने हमें इतनी बड़ी राजव्यवस्था दी है, अगर उनके प्रति लोगों के मन में कंप्यूजन आया है, तो उस कंप्यूजन को दूर कर देना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, see ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me please ...(*Interruptions*)... That's all. ...(*Interruptions*)... That's all. ...(*Interruptions*)... The point has been made. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Why that's all, Sir? ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a very serious issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay, I will allow one person. One of you can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Who wants to speak? Mr. Rudy, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Gehlot, please say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, Mr. Rama Jois, I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a discussion.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Bihar): Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Why should I sit down?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Because I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed you. You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Why should I sit down? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed you. That's why you should sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: क्या मुझे बोलने का अधिकार नहीं है? यह एक बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है और हम अपनी बात कहना चाहते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You see, this is Private Members' time. Yet I allowed Members to speak as the subject is very important. If I have allowed, you should cooperate and show discipline. Sit down. Yes, Mr. Gehlot, you say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, Rama Jois, I did not allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I called Gehlot. You are such a senior Member. When I called Gehlot ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rama Jois ji, I called Mr. Gehlot. You cannot do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am allowing you. I called Mr. Gehlot. Then, why do you do this? ...*(Interruptions)*... You see, Gehlot is having the floor. Then, why do you do this?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। यह कार्टून जो भी देखेगा, इसकी घोर निन्दा करेगा और यह महसूस करेगा कि यह भारत के संविधान निर्माता, डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी का इस कार्टून के माध्यम से घोर अपमान करने वाला कृत्य है। अगर आप यह चित्र देखेंगे, तो इसमें नीचे यह लिखा है कि हजारों लोगों की उपस्थिति में नेहरू जी उनको कह रहे हैं कि तुमको संविधान निर्माण के लिए तीन साल का समय दिया था और तुमने तीन साल में पूरा नहीं किया, यह कह कर कोड़े मार रहे हैं। यह घोर निन्दनीय है, घोर आपत्तिजनक है। यह सेंट्रल गर्वनमेंट से संबंधित एनसीईआरटी की 11वीं कक्षा के कोर्स में पढ़ाने की दृष्टि से बच्चों को, भारत के भविष्य को, यह विकृत शिक्षा देने का काम जिसने भी किया है, यह कार्टून जिसने भी एप्रूव किया है, उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। सरकार की तरफ से इस पर जवाब आना चाहिए और जवाब आने के बाद इस पर एक्शन भी होना चाहिए।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. It is really a shame to the nation. He was the man who headed the Committee which drafted the Constitution. I don't know, why the NCERT has published this cartoon. The Government should immediately take action. Let it first suspend him and then take action and then let the inquiry go on. It wounded not only one section of the people but it wounded everybody in the nation. Dr. Ambedkar belongs to the nation. He does not belong to any particular caste or community. So, we should not insult the nation. An action must be taken against the concerned person. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. That's all. No more discussion please. The point is made.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this is most unfortunate that we have to see this kind of a situation in this House. Today morning, Sir, the hon. Member very rightly pointed out that it is not only an insult to Baba Sahib ji, but it is an insult to all the weaker sections of the country and to all those who love him. In the morning, Kapil Sibalji told us that he had already ordered ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You have made your point.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: It is for the institution to react to it. I request the Government to kindly take action against the person who is responsible for this kind of activity. Thank you very much, Sir.

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव:** सर, आज सदन में कार्टून से संबंधित जो मामला आया है, तमिलनाडु राज्य में ग्यारहवीं कक्षा के बच्चों को यह लगातार पढ़ाया जा रहा है। निश्चित तौर पर कल ही हम पार्लियामेंट की अवधि के 60 वर्ष मनाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान निर्माता, बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर, जिन्होंने इस खूबसूरत संविधान को बनाया, उनका अपमान इस कार्टून के माध्यम से जिस तरह से हो रहा है, यह घोर आपत्तिजनक है। इसके कारण आज सदन सहित पूरा देश आक्रोशित है, व्यथित है, दुखी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने इस कार्टून को बनाया, छपवाया और खास तौर पर जो लोग इसके लिए रिस्पॉसिबल हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

माननीय मंत्री जी को निश्चित तौर पर इसका जवाब देना चाहिए। हम सभी इससे आहत हैं। आजादी के 65 वर्ष के बाद भी अगर इस तरह की चीज छपवाने की मानसिकता वाले लोग बैठे हैं, तो निश्चित तौर पर हम सब लोगों के लिए यह दुःखद स्थिति है। सरकार को इसके खिलाफ तुरन्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** This is a very serious matter. The hon. Members have raised it and the whole House is in agreement over it. *...(Interruptions)...* In fact, it was raised in the morning also. At that time, Shri Kapil Sibal was here. But he could not react to it at that time. I hope the Government will react to it. *...(Interruptions)...* It is Private Members' time now, so I can't insist the Government to react to it now. *...(Interruptions)...*

**SHRI D. RAJA:** Sir, the Law Minister is here. *...(Interruptions)...*

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** If the Law Minister wants to say something, I have no objection. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** यह कैबिनेट की कलैक्टिव रिस्पॉसिबिलिटी है।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** The Law Minister is reacting to it. *...(Interruptions)...*

**SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha):** Is it a fact that this issue was brought to the notice of the Government in April this year?

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** No question. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):** Sir, I would speak on behalf of my colleague, who was present here in the morning, and I think he wanted to personally *...(Interruptions)...* He has come, Sir.



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The HRD Minister has come. Mr. Minister, are you aware of the issue? This is relating to the cartoon published in the NCERT textbook. Hon. Members, from both the sides, have raised this issue. They would like to know your reaction to it and as to what action you would take in this matter.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Yes, Sir, I am aware of it. सर, हुआ ऐसे कि जब अप्रैल की शुरुआत में मुझे इसकी जानकारी मिली, तो मैंने एनसीईआरटी को चिट्ठी लिखी कि हमारी दृष्टि में यह आपत्तिजनक है, ऐसा कार्टून खास तौर पर टैक्स्ट-बुक्स में नहीं होना चाहिए, इस पर आप अपनी सफाई दीजिए कि ऐसा कार्टून टैक्स्ट बुक्स में क्यों आया? उन्होंने हमें जवाब दिया, चूंकि आपको मालूम होगा कि ये जो टैक्स्ट बुक्स बनाने वाले हैं, ये एनसीईआरटी के लोग नहीं हैं, इसके लिए वे एक *independent academic authority* का गठन करते हैं, जिसमें कई लोग होते हैं। मैं आपको उनका नाम भी दे सकता हूँ। इसके लिए *Textbook Development Committee* बनती है। उसमें जो *Chairperson* हैं, वह हैं *Hari Vasudevan, Professor, Department of History, University of Calcutta*. उसके *Chief Advisers* हैं, *Yogendra Yadav, Senior Fellow, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi* and *Suhas Palshikar, Professor, Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Pune, Maharashtra*. इसके अलावा उनके एडवाइजर श्री के.सी. सूरी हैं और अन्य कई मैम्बर्स हैं। मैं उन सभी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन सब एकेडमिक लोग हैं। इनमें ऑफिशियल कोई नहीं है। इसके अलावा एक *member coordinator* भी हैं।

इसी तरह एक किताब '*Democratic Politics*' है। यह है - '*Indian Constitution at Work*', जिसमें यह आपत्तिजनक कार्टून है। इसमें भी वैसे ही *Textbook Development Committee* के वही लोग हैं - हरि वासुदेवन, सुहास पालशिकर और योगेन्द्र यादव। इसके साथ एन.सी.ई.आर.टी. की एक मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी बैठती है, वह भी एकेडेमिक्स की मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी है।

सर, ये *textbooks* 2006 में बनाई गईं। उनमें यह आपत्तिजनक कार्टून था। जब मुझे यह जानकारी मिली, तो मैंने तुरंत उनको लिखा और सफाई मांगी। मुझे सफाई में जब उसका जवाब मिला, तो मैंने सोचा कि यह गलत है। हमें इसको नहीं मानना चाहिए। तब हमने 26 अप्रैल, 2012 को एक ऑफिशियल पत्र एन.सी.ई.आर.टी. को लिखा, जिसका वर्णन मैं आपके सामने करना चाहता हूँ, पढ़ना चाहता हूँ:

'Sir, I am directed to refer to your communication dated 4th of April, 2012 on the above-mentioned subject and to say that the matter has been examined in this Ministry and it has been considered advisable to withdraw the cartoon

from the NCERT textbooks of Political Science — Indian Constitution at Work of Class XI. Action taken in the matter may please be intimated to this Ministry at the earliest.’

इस तरह, 26 अप्रैल को ही हमने यह निर्णय ले लिया।

**SHRI D. RAJA:** Did they withdraw?

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** Yes.

Then, I called for NCERT textbooks, क्योंकि मैंने समझा कि ऐसा कहीं शायद एक ही न हो और भी कई कार्टून्स हों। तब मैंने और टेक्सट बुक्स मंगवाईं। उनमें बहुत-सारे कार्टून्स हैं। जब मैंने इनको देखा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इनमें से कई आपत्तिजनक हैं। इनमें केवल बाबा साहेब के बारे में ही नहीं, कई और भी ऐसे लीडर्स हैं, जिनके प्रति आपत्तिजनक कार्टून्स हैं। तब मैंने यह निर्णय किया कि एक कमेटी बिठाई जाए, जिसमें सारी टेक्सट बुक्स के जो कार्टून्स हैं, उनके बारे में दोबारा विचार किया जाए। इसके अलावा जो contents भी हैं, क्योंकि इसमें content भी कई जगह सही नहीं है, इन सब पर दोबारा विचार किया जाए। इसके लिए मैंने एक कमेटी बनाने के आदेश दिए।

इसके बाद माननीय सदस्यों ने इसकी यहां चर्चा की, यह मुद्दा उठाया और सही मुद्दा उठाया। मैं इस बारे में आपके साथ हूँ। मैंने आज ही सुबह एन.सी.ई.आर.टी. के डायरेक्टर को बुलाया और उनसे पूछा कि आपने पहले कितनी किताबें डिस्ट्रिब्यूट की हैं, तो उन्होंने कहा कि ये होल सेलर्स को डिस्ट्रिब्यूट हुई हैं। मैंने कहा कि अगर वे डिस्ट्रिब्यूट हुई भी हैं, तो उनको आप रोक दो और उनको अभी ऑर्डर करो कि वे आगे कहीं डिस्ट्रिब्यू नहीं होंगी। जो किताबें डिस्ट्रिब्यूट नहीं हुई थीं, हमने उन पर भी रोक लगा दी। इस तरह आज के बाद कोई किताब डिस्ट्रिब्यूट नहीं होगी और साथ में एक कमेटी का गठन होगा, जिसमें इनमें से कोई उसका मैम्बर नहीं होगा।

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** क्या आप उनको blacklist कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल:** इनमें से कोई मैम्बर उसमें नहीं होगा। वह कमेटी कार्टून्स के बारे में भी तय करेगी। जहां तक बाबा साहेब के कार्टून की बात है, वहां तो हमने वैसे ही ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने बाबा साहेब कहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... हां, अम्बेडकर साहेब का, हमने उस कार्टून पर रोक लगा दी है और उसे हटा देने का निर्णय कर लिया है।

देखिए, हमारी सरकार का जो दृष्टिकोण है, हम मानते हैं कि बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर बहुत महान व्यक्ति थे। ...(व्यवधान)... one second. वे भारत के संविधान के निर्माता थे और मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी ऐसी आपत्तिजनक बात उनके बारे में नहीं करनी चाहिए। इस बारे में हम भी आपके साथ हैं। हम इसमें ठोस कदम उठाएंगे, ताकि ऐसी बातें आगे नहीं हों। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we agree that there are committees. But, finally, NCERT will have to approve. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Raja, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बाबा साहब ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, ...(*व्यवधान*)... यहां से एक सिग्नल जाना चाहिए कि अगर फिर इस तरह की कोई भी बात होगी, ...(*व्यवधान*)... तो उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस कार्टून के बारे में सरकार की ओर से जो सफाई दी है कि हमने कमेटी बिठाई, किताब के अन्दर जो यह कार्टून छपा था, उसको निकालने के लिए हमने आदेश दिया है और जितनी किताबें चली गईं, उनको वापस लेने के लिए भी कहा है तो केवल इससे काम नहीं चलने वाला है। सवाल यह है कि जिन लोगों ने यह आपराधिक कृत्य किया है इससे यह बाबा साहब डा. अम्बेडकर का ही अपमान नहीं हुआ है, यह भारतीय संविधान के निर्माता का अपमान है और पूरे नेशन का भी अपमान है, तो इसलिए जिन्होंने यह गलत कार्य किया है, कार्टून बनाकर बाबा साहब डा. अम्बेडकर का अपमान किया है, इस अपराध के लिए उनके खिलाफ गवर्नमेंट की ओर से क्या कार्रवाई की गई है? इसके लिए आपने क्या स्टेप्स उठाए हैं? केवल यह बताने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि हमने यह-यह किया है बल्कि आप यह बताएं कि आपने इसमें क्या एक्शन लिया?

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: जहां तक कार्रवाई का सवाल है, यह तो अदालतों का मामला है कि इसमें किसी कानून की धारा का उल्लंघन हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए उस पर विचार हो सकता है, बैठ कर यह तय कर सकते हैं कि इसमें कौन-सी धारा का उल्लंघन हुआ है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

सुश्री मायावती: आप तो खुद एक सीनियर वकील हैं, इसलिए आपको तो मालूम होना चाहिए कि इसमें कानून की किस धारा का उल्लंघन हुआ है और उनके खिलाफ कौन-सी धारा लगेगी। अगर कोर्ट में भी जाना है, तो सरकार खुद कोर्ट में जाए। इस संबंध में जिसने भी गलत कार्य किया है, उसके खिलाफ FIR दर्ज किया जाए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): सर ...(*व्यवधान*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): सब लोग इकट्ठे नहीं बोलें। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Let him complete. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, No Expert Committee is required ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has, of course, responded positively. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कपिल सिबल: माननीय मायावती जी ने जो यहां कहा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): सर ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनके खिलाफ FIR दर्ज करा सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't create a problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, इससे पहले भी गुरु तेग बहादुर साहब और भगवान महावीर के प्रति अपमानजनक बात हुई थी। बार-बार NCERT ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vijay, let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Javadekar, let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, let us be clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, सरकार ने कमेटी appoint की है, तो सरकार को कमेटी बर्खास्त करने का भी अधिकार है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार उनको बर्खास्त क्यों नहीं कर रही है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay, he will respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, let us be clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Let him finish his reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Minister complete his reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Minister agrees that there is Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar's cartoon in the NCERT textbook. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): He said that he will withdraw it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: What action is he taking? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has already stated that it is withdrawn. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has directed to withdraw it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Further, if there is anything, he will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You allow him to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, there are two aspects of it. One is that it was wrong and I am entirely in agreement. There is no issue on that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: But did you punish anybody? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No. Please, Mr. Punj. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Number two, whether any criminal offence has been committed is something that we will have to examine. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't say just at the outset ...*(Interruptions)*... We have to examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Number three, I want to state, through this House, to the people of this country that Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar is not the property of any particular segment. ...*(Interruptions)*... He belongs to India. He represents India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, मंत्री महोदय इस संबंध में कार्रवाई करके इसकी जानकारी सदन को कितने दिनों में देंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): बाबा साहब का अपमान आप लोगों ने किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Therefore, it is not as if one section of the community is against the other. We are all together on this. That is the message that we should send to the people of this country that we will not allow leaders like Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar to be disparaged in this fashion and the whole House should speak in one voice rather than trying to do ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mayaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, कमेटी को बर्खास्त किया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No more. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, the whole House is one on this and the hon. Minister has positively responded. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, I am going to the Private Members' Bills. The Whistle Blowers (Protection in Public Interest Disclosures) Bill, 2010. ...(Interruptions)... No. I have taken up the Private Members' Bills. ...(Interruptions)... No. ...(Interruptions)... That is over. ...(Interruptions)... I have taken up Private Members' Bills. ...(Interruptions)... मायावती जी, आपको जो बोलना था, वह आपने बोल दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Sir, just one mintue.

सुश्री मायावती: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो यह कहा है कि हम एक्शन लेंगे, लेकिन वह इसमें किस किस का एक्शन लेंगे और कितने दिनों में लेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: मायावती जी, मैं आपको यह जानकारी दे रहा हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, जिसने यह कार्टून बनाया है और बाबा साहब का अपमान किया है, आप केवल उसको वार्निंग लेटर इश्यू कर देंगे, तो उससे तो इसकी क्षतिपूर्ति नहीं होगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): मायावती जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। आपको जो बोलना था, वह आपने बोल दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में हम सब एक हैं और हम कार्रवाई करेंगे। इस संबंध में असलियत तो यह है कि हमारे कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने यह बात मेरे सामने रखी। सबसे पहले कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने बताया कि इसमें ऐसी आपत्तिजनक बात है। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... आप कितने दिन में इस पर कार्रवाई करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: अप्रैल से अब तक आपने क्या किया? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: यह मुद्दा तो आज आपने उठाया, लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी ने पहले ही उठाया था। हम इस संबंध में आपके साथ हैं और हम बैठ कर तय करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, यह कार्रवाई कितने दिन के अंदर करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Private Members' Legislative Business, Bills for introduction. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda. ...(Interruptions)... कृपया आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS****The Whistle Blowers (Protection in Public Interest Disclosures) Bill, 2010**

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for protection ...(*Interruptions*)... from criminal or civil liability, departmental inquiry, demotion, harassment and discrimination of whistle blowers, i.e., the persons ...(*Interruptions*)... who bring to light specific instances of illegality, criminality, corruption, miscarriage of justice, any danger to public health ...(*Interruptions*)... and safety in any Government, public or private enterprise to an authority designated for the purposes and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

...(*Interruptions*)...

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Sir, I introduce the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION****Objectionable Cartoon in NCERT Text-book - *contd.***

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You have raised it and the Minister has replied to it. ...(*Interruptions*)... आपको और क्या चाहिए? ...(*व्यवधान*)... आपको जो बोलना था, बोल चुकीं और मंत्री ने उसका जवाब भी दे दिया। अब आपको क्या चाहिए? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

सुश्री मायावती: मान्यवर, मंत्री जी इस सदन को और हमें केवल इतना बता दें कि इस मामले में ये कितने दिन में कार्रवाई करके इस सदन को अवगत करा देंगे? ये इतना बता दें। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: हम जल्द से जल्द यह बताएंगे, लेकिन अब यह तो कहने की बात नहीं है कि कितने समय में हम बता देंगे, 24 घंटे में बताएंगे या इतने घंटे में बताएंगे। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

सुश्री मायावती: आप एक टाइम तो बताइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): इन्होंने जल्दी अवगत कराने के लिए कह दिया है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: हम इसमें जल्द से जल्द कार्रवाई करेंगे और मैं खुद मायावती जी को बताऊंगा कि हमारा इसमें क्या निर्णय है और हम आगे इसमें क्या करने वाले हैं। यह मैं खुद आपको बतलाऊंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): That is an assurance. He has said, "As early as possible". That subject is over. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, इनको इस सत्र के अंतिम दिन तक इस सदन में आकर बता देना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): That is an assurance. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seat. He has given you more than what you wanted. That is an assurance. He cannot say anything more than that.

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#### PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS - contd.

##### **The Pathological Laboratories and Clinics (Regulation and Control) Bill, 2010**

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for regulation and control of pathological laboratories and clinics by making their registration compulsory with an appropriate authority and prescribing norms and standards for setting up a pathological laboratory or clinic and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

##### **The Prevention of Atrocities on Women Bill, 2010**

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent atrocities against women in the country, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences committed against women and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted*



**3.00 P.M.**

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Women Farmers' Entitlements Bill, 2011**

PROF. M. S. SWAMINATHAN (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the gender specific needs of women farmers, to protect their legitimate needs and entitlements and to empower them with rights over agricultural land, water resources and other related rights and for other functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

PROF. M. S. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012  
(Amendment of Preamble, Articles 1 and 28)**

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012 (Substitution of  
Article 220 and Insertion of New Article 220A)**

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

श्री तरुण विजय: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012 (Amendment of Article 39)**

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

श्री तरुण विजय: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

### **The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Insertion of New Article, 371J)**

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड): मान्यवर, उत्तराखंड में भी नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की तरह से Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources से एक अलग विभाग बनाया जाए, डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ नॉर्थ-ईस्ट रीजन से उनको विशेष सुविधाएं दी गई हैं। उस पर मैंने पिछले दिन थोड़ा सा प्रकाश डाला था और अपना विचार प्रारंभ किया था। मैंने उस समय यह निवेदन किया था कि दोनों की परिस्थितियां एक जैसी हैं, केवल उत्तराखंड ही नहीं, कश्मीर से लेकर पूरे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट तक, सब की एक जैसी परिस्थितियां हैं, एक जैसा ही हिमालय का बॉर्डर है, एक जैसी समस्याएं हैं और एक जैसी कठिनाइयां हैं। उन सबके बावजूद तत्कालीन सरकार ने 1998 में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए एक अलग से विभाग खोला, जो बाद में पूरा मंत्रालय भी बन गया है। उस मंत्रालय के माध्यम से एक प्रकार से जो हमारा सरकारी बजट होता है, प्लान बजट होता है उस प्लान बजट के अलावा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के जो अनेक विभाग हैं, उन विभागों का बचा हुआ जो दस परसेंट है, उसको नॉर्थ-ईस्ट रीजन के डेवलपमेंट के लिए एक प्रकार का जो Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources बनाया गया है, उसके माध्यम से उनके विकास के लिए पैसा दिया जा रहा है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के पिछड़े इलाकों के लिए यह सहायता दी जा रही है। तत्कालीन सरकार ने 1998 में यह कदम उठाया, वास्तव में यह अच्छी बात है। उस समय हमारे यहां नया उत्तराखंड राज्य बनवाने के लिए लड़ाई चल रही थी, जबकि वे राज्य पहले से ही थे तो उन्होंने यह सहायता प्राप्त कर ली। हमको उस समय सन् 2000 में उन्होंने नया राज्य दे दिया और स्पेशल स्टेट्स हमको भी दिया और उनको भी दिया। उस समय हम इतने से ही खुश थे। लेकिन उसके बाद क्या हुआ कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को एक प्रकार से पूरा एक मंत्रालय भी दे दिया। उसके लिए एक्स्ट्रा बजट का प्रावधान किया गया, जिस प्रकार से तत्कालीन सरकार ने हिमाचल और उत्तराखंड को एक इण्डस्ट्रियल पैकेज दिया था जो पूरे दस साल के लिए दिया था। सन् 2003 में दिया हुआ यह पैकेज इन दोनों राज्यों में 2013 तक चलना चाहिए था। अब यह कैसी anomaly है, कैसा विरोधाभास है, यह मैं विषय यहां पर इसलिए लाया हूँ कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में एक ओर स्पेशल इण्डस्ट्रियल पैकेज दिया गया है, जो पूरे 2020 तक दिया गया है। लेकिन जो उत्तराखंड और हिमाचल प्रदेश को 2013 तक के लिए दिया गया था, वह हमारी यू.पी.ए. वन सरकार ने ऐसा करिश्मा किया कि वह 2010 में खत्म कर दिया। अब यह एक प्रकार से यहां के लोगों को चिढ़ाने का काम है कि उत्तराखंड और हिमाचल के लोगों को हम इसलिए नहीं दे रहे, हो सकता है उस समय दोनों में सरकारें शायद दूसरी पार्टी की हों या कौन सा रीजन रहा हो, मैं नहीं जानता। परन्तु जिस प्रकार से यह प्रहार किया गया उसके माध्यम से ऐसा लगता है कि यह सरकार या तो आपस में राज्यों को लड़ाना चाहती है या फिर आपस में भेदभाव करके या फिर उन राज्यों में जहां किसी दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार हो, उनको निश्चित रूप से हतोत्साहित करना चाहती है। ऐसा उसके पीछे का एक

[श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी]

मोटिव लगता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप इसको अलग से बना देते और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की तरह से यहां पर अगर आप ऐसा कोई प्रबंध करते जिसके माध्यम से चाहे आप हिमालयन मंत्रालय अलग से खोलें। चूंकि हिमाचल और उत्तराखंड एक किस्म के हैं, आप उनके लिए मध्य हिमालय के नाम से एक मंत्रालय खोल दें और वह मंत्रालय वहां की जनता की कठिनाइयों को पूर्ण रूप से देखे। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां कितने डिफरेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं, लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी मंत्री, चाहे वह कितना ही एक्टिव क्यों न हो, कितना ही **dynamic** क्यों न हो, जब वह पहले तो मैदानी इलाकों में, जहां कि हवाई यात्रा की सुविधा है, जहां रेल की सुविधा है, वह उन सभी इलाकों को देखने नहीं जा सकता तो फिर हिमाचल और उत्तराखंड जैसे कठिन इलाकों को यहां का कृषि मंत्री, पर्यटन मंत्री, रेल मंत्री देखने जा ही नहीं सकता, क्योंकि वे बहुत दूरस्थ हैं, फिर उनके पास समय भी नहीं है। वहां तो कारों से ही जाना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि आप इन पहाड़ी इलाकों के लिए अलग से मंत्रालय बना दें या पूरे हिमालय रीजन के लिए बना दें। आप ने जैसे नॉर्थ ईस्ट का अलग मंत्रालय बना दिया, उसी तरह हमारे हिमाचल व उत्तराखंड के लिए, मध्य हिमालय का मंत्रालय बना दें। फिर जैसे आपने सेंट्रल पूल ऑफ रिसोर्सेस से नॉर्थ ईस्ट के लिए फंड का इंतजाम किया है, ऐसे ही आप इन इलाकों के लिए भी इंतजाम करेंगे तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि यह न्याय की दृष्टि से उचित होगा। मान्यवर, एक बड़ी विचित्र बात है कि अगर आप नॉर्थ ईस्ट में देखेंगे, चाहे वह छोटे राज्य हों, बड़े राज्य हों, चाहे स्पेशल कैटेगरी के हों और चाहे अन्य हों - उन सब में केन्द्र से स्पेशल सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस दी जाती है। महोदय, मैंने पूरे आंकड़े देखे और जब मैं उत्तराखंड के आंकड़े देख रहा था तो पता लगा कि उसके साथ बहुत अन्याय किया जाता है। उत्तराखंड को जो एस.पी.ए. दिया जाता है, उसमें भी उनके साथ भेदभाव किया जा रहा है। हो सकता है कि अभी वहां जो नयी सरकार शासक दल की बनी है, अगर उस माध्यम से कुछ किया जाए, लेकिन पिछले पांच सालों में जिस तरह का भेदभाव उत्तराखंड के साथ किया गया है, उससे वहां के क्षेत्र के लोगों को बड़ी परेशानी है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज नॉर्थ ईस्ट के स्टेट्स में जैसे सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के लिए केन्द्र से जो सहायता दी जाती है या **external aid** दी जाती है, वह सारी **aids 90 : 10** परसेंटेज के हिसाब से दी जाती है अर्थात् 90 परसेंट अनुदान के रूप में दी जाती है और 10 परसेंट ऋण के रूप में दी जाती है जबकि उत्तराखंड और हिमाचल के जो भी इलाके हैं, वहां ऐसा नहीं है। महोदय, पिछले दिनों मैंने यह संकेत दिया था कि आज देश में जो सर्व-शिक्षा अभियान चल रहा है, जोकि एन.डी.ए. गवर्नमेंट के समय से चल रहा है, आप भी उसे चला रहे हैं क्योंकि यह बहुत अच्छी योजना है, आपको शान्ता कुमार जी बताएंगे कि लाहौर व स्फीति में हेलीकॉप्टर से जाने में भी लोग डरते हैं। ऐसे ही हमारे उत्तराखंड में अगर आप गुंजी चले जाएं, लिपुलेख पास चले जाएं, नाभिडांग चले जाएं, हमारे कांग्रेस के सदस्य महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा जी बैठे हैं, वह जानते हैं कि वहां जाने में तो आपकी रूह कांप जाएगी। आप जिस हिसाब से हल्द्वानी में, दिल्ली में, हरियाणा में स्कूल बनाते हैं, उतने ही खर्च से आप हमारे पहाड़ी इलाकों में स्कूल बनाएं तो यह बहुत मुश्किल

काम होगा। आपने हमारे नॉर्थ ईस्ट के इलाकों के लिए अलग से प्रावधान कर रखा है कि उनको 90 परसेंट राशि अनुदान के रूप में दी जा रही है और 10 परसेंट ऋण के रूप में दी जा रही है, लेकिन हमारे यहां यह राशि 50-50 परसेंट के हिसाब से या 65-35 परसेंट के हिसाब से दी जा रही है। ऐसे में हमारे उत्तराखंड व हिमाचल के क्षेत्रों का हम कैसे विकास कर पाएंगे? आखिर यह पूरा इलाका चीन से लगा हुआ है, नेपाल से लगा हुआ है। महोदय, अभी पहाड़ों में रेल सुविधा दिए जाने के विषय में मेरे सामने विषय आया। मैंने पिटीशन कमेटी के चेयरमैन के नाते देखा और पूरे अरुणाचल से लेह लद्दाख के विषय में जानकारी मांगी तो सरकार की ओर से हमें जवाब दिया गया जिस में उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे यहां, हम लोगों ने कुछ नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स दे रखे हैं और वे नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स नॉर्थ ईस्ट में दिए हैं। लेकिन उस नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट से एक प्रोजेक्ट आपने कश्मीर में भी दिया, जो अटल जी के समय में बना था, श्रीनगर रेल लाइन का, यह जो जम्मू से उधमपुर होते हुए रेल लाइन बन रही है। मैंने उन योजनाओं का देखा है। उनमें एक भी योजना ऐसी नहीं थी, जो हिमाचल के लिए हो या उत्तराखंड के लिए हो, जबकि पहाड़ एक जैसे होते हैं।

महोदय, चीन दोनों ओर से एक समान नीचे की ओर आ रहा है, दोनों ओर की सीमाओं पर खड़ा हुआ है। उसकी सड़कें बनी हैं, उसकी रेल बनी है। यह तो अच्छा हुआ कि कमेटी में जब हमारे सभी सदस्यों ने मिल कर के पारित किया, तो एक रेल लाइन पास हो गई। हमारे मंत्री जी चाहें तो और भी रेल लाइन पास कर दें, वहां बिलासपुर होते हुए लेह तक यहां हमारे यहां टनकपुर से बागेश्वर तक। यह एक विडंबना है, जिसके कारण से लोगों में धीरे-धीरे असंतोष फैलता जा रहा है। मैं आपको एक दूसरी चीज बताता हूं। अभी हमारे यहां ह्युमन इन्डेक्स का, जैसा मैंने पिछले दिनों आपके सामने निवेदन किया था, जो एप्लाइड मैनपावर ऑफ रिसर्च प्लानिंग कमीशन है, उसने एक ह्युमन इन्डेक्स, डवलपमेंट इन्डेक्स बनाया है। जब अटल जी हमें एक औद्योगिक पैकेज दे गए थे, तो उसके माध्यम से हमारा जीडीपी भी बहुत अच्छा रहा, लेकिन इस डवलपमेंट इन्डेक्स को जब मैं देख रहा था, तो उसमें उत्तराखंड चौदहवें स्थान पर है। अगर वही सारी सुविधाएं जो आप नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को दे रहे हैं, हमें भी देते, तो मैं सोचता हूं कि निश्चित रूप से हमारे यहां का जो स्वास्थ्य है, हमारे यहां की जो पानी की सुविधाएं हैं, चिकित्सा की सुविधाएं हैं, इन सुविधाओं में वृद्धि हुई होती और इन सुविधाओं में वृद्धि होती तो हमारा उत्तराखंड भी बहुत आगे होता, जैसे मुझे खुशी है कि हिमाचल थोड़ा आगे है। आपने हमारे औद्योगिक पैकेज को छीन लिया, हमारी दूसरी सुविधाएं छीन लीं और अगर आप इसी तरह करते रहे, तो मैं सोचता हूं कि हमारे लिए बहुत ही कठिन स्थिति होगी।

महोदय, यह जो इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ एप्लाइड मैनपावर ऑफ रिसर्च के लोगों ने ह्युमन इन्डेक्स का डाटा दे रखा है, उसके हिसाब से मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि कुल मिलाकर आज वहां 60 परसेंट से ऊपर घरों में पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है। बिजली की लाइन तो शायद बहुत जगह बिछ भी गई होगी, लेकिन वहां बिजली की भी काफी कमी रहती है। एक प्रकार से वहां अभाव

[श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी]

की स्थिति है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँ, हमारे यहां पीने का पानी, ड्रिंकिंग वाटर कैसे दिया जाता है? ड्रिंकिंग वाटर के लिए एक स्वजल योजना बनाई गई है। उस स्वजल योजना में कहा गया है कि गांव वाले उसको देखेंगे। यह कहीं से वर्ल्ड बैंक से उधार पैसे लाए होंगे और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी उस योजना को नहीं ले सकती है, स्वजल के हिसाब से उसे बनाना है। अब अगर स्वजल के हिसाब से बनाएंगे, तो गांव के गांव ऐसे हैं, जहां पिछली सरकार भी ठीक से सारी योजना नहीं बना पाई और अब यह जो सरकार बदल गई है, वह भी नहीं बना पाएगी। इसका कारण है कि उनके पास पैसा नहीं है और गांव वाले 10 परसेंट दे नहीं सकते, जो उनके लिए देना जरूरी है। एक प्रकार से कह सकते हैं कि जहां से गंगा, यमुना बहती है, वहां के गांव के गांव पीने के पानी से महरूम हो रहे हैं। मैंने जैसा कहा, अगर इस प्रकार का आपका स्पेशल पैकेज होता, इस प्रकार का नोन-लेप्सेबल फंड से आप एक अलग मंत्रालय बनाते, जो वहां के लिए विचार करता, तो निश्चित रूप से जो प्लानिंग में हमें पैसा मिलता है, उस प्लानिंग के पैसे के अलावा एक बहुत बड़ा काम यह होता कि हमें जहां कमी होती, वहां उस कमी को पूरा किया जाता और गांवों को पीने का पानी मिलता।

महोदय, एक प्रकार से मैं देख रहा हूँ कि आपने अपनी ओर से कोशिश की है, मैं दोष केवल इस सरकार को या उस सरकार को नहीं दे रहा हूँ, लेकिन यह पॉलिसीज की गलती है, जिस गलती के कारण वहां लोग सफर कर रहे हैं। अगर उन बोर्डस के इलाकों में हम सुविधाएं नहीं देते हैं, तो लोग वहां से नीचे आना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि वहां सुविधाएं नहीं हैं। मैं सोचता हूँ कि वहां पर डाक तार विभाग के पोस्ट ऑफिस की कमी है, क्योंकि क्राइटेरिया की बात आती है कि फलां-फलां क्राइटेरिया है, उस क्राइटेरिया में वे इलाके आते नहीं हैं। उसी तरह यहां बैंक खुलने चाहिए, लेकिन बैंक नहीं खोले जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि उनका कहना है कि यह-यह क्राइटेरिया है, जो पूरा नहीं होता और अस्पताल भी इसलिए नहीं खोल सकते, क्योंकि क्राइटेरिया के अनुसार जितनी जनसंख्या होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं है। अब आप बताइए, शान्ता जी भी पहाड़ के गांवों में गए होंगे, एक-एक गांव दस-दस किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है, तीन-तीन किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है, ऐसे में आप उन मानदंडों को कैसे लागू करोगे? अगर आपका अलग से विभाग हिमालय का होता, अलग से मध्य हिमालय का बनाया होता, जिसकी अलग से पॉलिसी होती, तो निश्चित रूप से जो वहां की परिस्थितियां हैं उनके हिसाब से काम होता। पिछले दिनों का आपको मालूम है कि गंगा पर, भागीरथी पर तीन बड़े डैम बन रहे थे। हमारे यहां के लोगों ने धार्मिक भावना के आधार पर कहा कि ये **dams** बंद हो जाने चाहिए, लेकिन हमारी केन्द्र सरकार ने कहा कि नहीं, हम इनको धार्मिक आधार पर नहीं, पर्यावरण के आधार पर बंद कर देते हैं। चलो, आपने बहुत अच्छा किया कि इनको बंद कर दिया, लेकिन इन योजनाओं को बंद करके आपने वहां के लोगों की रोजी-रोटी छीन ली है। वहां पर देश के लिए जो बिजली पैदा होती, आपने उस पर प्रहार कर दिया। मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि आपने हमारी बिजली की परियोजनाएं रोक दी हैं, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की बिजली की परियोजनाएं रोक दी हैं, वहां के लोग आज चिल्ला रहे हैं कि उन्हें बिजली मिलनी चाहिए। ठीक है, हमारी धार्मिक भावना

है, उसके आधार पर गंगा पर बहुत सी जगहों पर पानी का बहाव ज्यादा होना चाहिए, हम भी इसके समर्थक हैं, निर्मल धारा बहनी चाहिए, हम भी इसके समर्थक हैं, लेकिन आपने सारी योजनाएं इस ढंग से बंद कर दी हैं कि वहां के लोग आज अपने घरों से बेघर हो गए हैं और इन योजनाओं के कारण उनकी जो थोड़ी-बहुत रोजी-रोटी चल रही थी, वह भी बंद हो गई है। आज वहां आंदोलन चल रहे हैं। अगर इसके लिए हमारा पृथक विभाग होता, तो वह सीधे आपसे कहता कि जितनी योजनाएं बंद हो गई हैं, इन योजनाओं के लिए आप अलग से कम से कम 2,000 करोड़ रुपए से 5,000 करोड़ रुपए का स्पेशल पैकेज दीजिए और इस नुकसान की भरपाई कीजिए, लेकिन इस नुकसान की भरपाई नहीं की जा रही है।

आज हमारे यहां सबसे बड़ी मुश्किल क्या है? चाहे उत्तराखंड हो, चाहे हिमाचल प्रदेश हो, विशेषकर उत्तराखंड में मैं देख रहा हूं कि हम कोई भी योजना बनाते हैं, तो कभी पर्यावरण के नाम पर कहा जाता है कि यहां मृग विहार है, इसलिए आप यह काम नहीं कर सकते, कभी कहा जाता है कि यहां सारे पेड़ कट रहे हैं, कभी कुछ और कहा जाता है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे उत्तराखंड के अंदर, अभी मैं हिमाचल की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, मेरे दूसरे साथी हिमाचल के बारे में बोलेंगे...।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शान्ता कुमार) पीठासीन हुए)

उत्तराखंड का 65 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र वनों से आच्छादित है, बाकी कुछ क्षेत्र शुद्ध हिम से आच्छादित है। अब आप यह देखिए कि यहां कृषि के लिए केवल 14 प्रतिशत जमीन है, यह आप **Human Development Report** में भी देख सकते हैं। यहां केवल 14 परसेंट जमीन खेती के लिए उपलब्ध है और उसमें से केवल 13 परसेंट जमीन पर सिंचाई होती है, बाकी जमीन में सिंचाई नहीं होती है। वहां का जीवन इनता कठिनाई भरा है। जब ऐसा कठिनाई भरा जीवन है, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूं कि ऐसी परिस्थितियों में जब लोग वहां रह रहे हैं, लेकिन आप वहां सड़क नहीं बनाने देते, आप नयी योजना लागू नहीं करने देते या कोई दूसरा काम नहीं करने देते। हम भी चाहते हैं पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा हो। हम तो वहां के रहने वाले हैं, हमारा तो वहां से लगाव है, हम क्यों चाहेंगे कि हमारे वन अंधाधुंध कटें, हम क्यों चाहेंगे कि हमारी नदियों से कोई अंधाधुंध पानी ले जाए, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर ये वन किसके लिए हैं, यह पानी किसके लिए है? ये सब आखिर मनुष्य के लिए हैं, केवल बाघ-भालू के लिए तो नहीं हैं! इसलिए आज वहां यह स्थिति हो गई है कि इन नियमों के कारण वहां के लोगों का जीवन बड़ा दूभर हो रहा है। आप कल्पना कीजिए कि वहां का क्षेत्रफल पूरे देश का एक प्रतिशत भी नहीं है, लेकिन उत्तराखंड का जो जंगल है, वह देश के जंगलों का 5-6 प्रतिशत है, अगर आप हिमाचल को जोड़ेंगे तो और ज्यादा हो जाएगा, अगर अरुणाचल प्रदेश को जोड़ेंगे तो और ज्यादा हो जाएगा।

मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि यह क्षेत्र एक प्रकार से ऑक्सीजन का भंडार है। उस ऑक्सीजन के भंडार के लिए आज सारी दुनिया के अंदर कार्बन क्रेडिट की बात चलती है, ग्रीन

[श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी]

बोनस की बात चलती है, लेकिन अगर मैं उत्तराखंड की बात करूं, तो वहां की पिछली सरकार चिल्लाती रही और अब संभवतः वर्तमान मुख्य मंत्री भी आपसे बात करेंगे कि आप हमको ग्रीन बोनस दीजिए। हमारे यहां इतने काम रुके हैं, आपने हमारे यहां इतने अभयारण्य बना दिए कि लोग जंगलों में गाय नहीं चरा सकते, अपनी भैंस और बकरियां नहीं ले जा सकते, तो आप उसके लिए ग्रीन बोनस क्यों नहीं देते, आप हमें कार्बन क्रेडिट क्यों नहीं देते? आपको तो चाहिए था कि वहां के जंगलों को देखते हुए, वहां के पानी को देखते हुए, वहां के योगदान को देखते हुए आप कम से कम 5,000 करोड़ रुपए हमारे क्षेत्र को क्रेडिट के रूप में देते, लेकिन आप वह भी नहीं देते। मैं 5,000 करोड़ रुपए की मांग कर रहा हूं, तो मंत्री जी हंस रहे हैं कि 500 करोड़ भी नहीं हैं। कुल मिलाकर आज ऐसी स्थिति आ गई है, जिससे लगता है कि आप लोगों ने एक प्रकार से इस क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा की है। इसलिए मैं आप सभी लोगों से निवेदन करूंगा, चाहे वे इस तरफ के हों या उस तरफ के हों, कि वे इस विधेयक का समर्थन करें। हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी समझदार और संवेदनशील व्यक्ति हैं। वे बिल पास कराएंगे या नहीं कराएंगे, यह तो भविष्य की बात है, लेकिन मैं उनसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस विधेयक की भावनाओं को समझाते हुए, आप सब लोग या तो इस विधेयक को पास करने में सहयोग दें या फिर इसके **parallel** कोई चीज आप कर रहे हों, तो वह लाएं, क्योंकि मैं समझता हूं कि **sooner or later** आपको मध्य हिमालय के लिए एक अलग विभाग या मंत्रालय बनाना ही पड़ेगा। उसके लिए जो **Central Pool of Resources** है, उसके माध्यम से 10 परसेंट आपको देना ही पड़ेगा, क्योंकि अगर हम विलंब करेंगे, तो मैं सोचता हूं कि देश में, उस प्रदेश में, उस क्षेत्र में अशान्ति पैदा हो जाएगी।

मान्यवर, मैं बहुत लम्बा भाषण नहीं देना चाहता हूं। बहुत से बिन्दु हैं, लेकिन मैं उन बिन्दुओं पर न जाकर आपसे इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा कि यह आज की आवश्यकता है, यह समानता के लिए आवश्यक है और इस दृष्टि से संविधान में संशोधन के लिए 371 (जे) का मैंने जो प्रस्ताव किया है, जिसे मैं बिल के रूप में लाया हूं, मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप उसको समर्थन देंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (GOA):** Sir, I support the spirit behind this Bill. In fact, I am the one who introduced a similar Bill long, long back, during my first term. I had moved the Bill second time last week since my earlier Bill lapsed. Therefore, हम दोनों सम दुखी हैं।

**श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी:** समुद्र और हिमालय।

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:** Sir, this is an important Bill in the sense that when one has to move, for him it is very important. That is because this article gives a scope for enactment of certain legislations to the Assemblies concerned.

Unless a provision is made in article 371, legislation to that effect cannot be made by the concerned Assembly. I will explain this in terms of what I have asked for in regard to the issues pertaining to Goa. But, before that, I would like to say to Koshiyariji that he is fortunate enough to have got Special Category status. हमें वह भी नहीं मिली। Special Category हमें नहीं मिली। I am moving for Special Provisions. Special Provisions and Special Category are two different things. And a lot of people get confused between Special Category and Special Provisions. Special Category status is accorded by an Executive Order जिसमें अभी तक दस-बारह States include किए हैं। Those who are included in the Special Category get special schemes, special funds, special grants and all financial benefits. For this purpose no legislation is required. Only an Executive Order by the Government of India is required. Presently, there are twelve States which are included, who are fortunate enough. Koshiyariji, your State is perhaps one of the States which has been included in the Special Category. Presently, the Government of India does not want to add any other State in that category. That is what we have been told. But, we are not stressing too much on Special Category, we want to have Special Provisions under 371. आपने अपने बिल में कहा है कि आपको क्यों चाहिए, that you have specified. Similarly, in my Bill also, I have specified why I want Goa to be given Special Provisions under article 371. I will explain our case so that we understand each other.

Sir, in Goa, land is limited. It is a small State, a beautiful State. The land availability is limited. As a result, people from abroad, even from Russia and Israel, come along with our 'land estate sharks'—I call them that way — whether they be from Bombay or Delhi, or from wherever they are. I call them 'land estate sharks'. They come with tons of money and they buy village after village. As a result, we require some sort of legislative support to enact a law to prevent this. So, the Goa Assembly tried to amend the Registration Act to prevent this sort of transaction. That amendment provided that in the interest of public policy, the Government of Goa can direct the Sub-Registrar not to register particular type of deals. But this amendment was not assented to by the President of India saying that it is unconstitutional. Therefore, we have to move this Bill; in fact, I have to move this Bill. Under article 371, special provisions are enacted for the respective States. These sorts of enactments cannot be enacted in the respective States. Sir, if these provisions are not included, then, practically, land in a smaller State like Goa will



[SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK]

disappear. We will have no space to move about. Even today, what the Russians are doing there is this. They do not buy big lands. But, somehow, they buy business in an indirect manner. They go to somebody who is running a hotel. They will give him money, buy the rights. The Russian will sit in the galla, and if anybody asks him, then, he says, "I am the manager of that person". So, virtually, the Russian is running the hotel.

Similarly, in Goa, we have got this motorcycle pilot business. Even this business has been taken over by the Russians. If a Russian is running a motorcycle pilot business, then, obviously, the Russian tourists will prefer that Russian. He will not engage motorcycle of a local man. Therefore, these are all issues which require a legislation. Unless article 371 is amended, we cannot legislate on such things. Sir, since your problem is already there, both sides have to agree, and make the Government of India to come to our rescue.

Secondly, Sir, my Bill also seeks to empower the Goa Assembly to enact a regulation for regulating migrants. Migrants in the sense, जो बाहर के होते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कोई नहीं है। But if you consider the infrastructure like water, electricity, land, etc., available in a State, it is enough for those who are from Goa, and also for those who have come to Goa. We want to protect those outsiders who are settled in Goa, and those who are originally from Goa. अगर माइग्रेंट्स आते ही रहेंगे, then, there will be no infrastructure. There will be total chaos. How to control this? Then, some sort of legislation to regulate the migrants' flow is required. Therefore, again, a question arises, if a provision of this nature is not provided for, then, our Assembly cannot legislate on that issue. Sir, this legislation is very much necessary. Now, the question is, many States are included in article 371. Even your State is there. Your State has been given a special provision for the purpose of Assembly seats. My State is also given a special provision for the purpose of Assembly seats. कोई स्पेशल प्रोविजन बनाना होता है तो 371 में डालते हैं, लेकिन हमें स्पेशल प्रोविजन अलग काम के लिए चाहिए, जैसे उनका उत्तरांचल का अलग काम के लिए है। For that purpose, article 371 is required.

There are also many other States that have been included. Maharashtra is also included under article 371, Andhra Pradesh is included. So many States are included under article 371 for various purposes which have been mentioned. Therefore, the Law Ministry should not take a rigid stand that they are also not

going to increase the list of States under article 371. If you find our needs are genuine, then you should open this list. If you come to my State, you go North of Goa, you will find that this legislation is very much required. If this legislation is not enacted to protect the transaction of land in Goa, we will be nowhere; we will be reduced to nullity. Therefore, we are crying time and again. Sometimes we are called narrow-minded. If we try to bring forth this demand, people call us narrow-minded. वह बाहर के आदमी को कहता है कि कोई भी आएगा, जमीन खरीदेगा, आपको क्या दिक्कत है। जो भी भारतीय नागरिक है, वह कहीं भी जमीन खरीद सकता है, कोई भी कहीं पर भी रह सकता है, इस प्रिंसिपल को थोड़ा रेग्युलेट करना पड़ेगा। अगर इसको रेग्युलेट नहीं किया, तो उसका इफेक्ट क्या होता है, यह आप देखिए। किसी छोटे से विलेज में रियल एस्टेट वाला अगर हजारों एकड़ जमीन का कब्जा लेकर, वहां पर बिल्डिंग बनाएगा, तो उस विलेज का क्या होगा, आप सोचिए। आप कलंगुड, कांदोलिम और अंजुना गांव से परिचित हैं क्योंकि Goa is internationally famous, these areas are known. What is happening to those areas? If you do not protect these lands, then the beauty of Goa will vanish, concrete jungles will increase. The reason why all of you come with love and affection from outside every year to enjoy for a week or so in Goa you will not even go there if these things are not controlled. Therefore, Sir, while supporting Mr. Koshyari's Bill, I also urge upon the Government to consider Private Member's Bill relating to Goa also. Thank you very much.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir. I support the spirit of the Bill brought by Shri Koshyariji. I also support his specific suggestion that Himalayan States should have a completely different economic package. I support that only because we have a part of Himalayan district Darjeeling and a part of Jalpaiguri which have almost the similar problems as Uttarakhand has or Himachal Pradesh has. Sir, the main problem there is that we have some traditional employment. In Darjeeling we have tea gardens. But when the tea gardens came here in this area 100 or 125 years ago, people were completely different. Now the entire population is educated. They have aspirations and they do not want to be labourers in these tea gardens. Therefore, we want some facilities for employment and skill development. That cannot come only from the State's budget. So, the type of demand that Koshyariji has made for Uttarakhand or Himachal Pradesh applies *mutatis mutandis* to Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri in the same way because they are part of the Himalayan Mountain system. That also applies to Sikkim. Sikkim is, perhaps, not one of the seven sister States of the North-West, I am not

[SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY]

sure. They are seven sisters and Sikkim is the eighth sister. So, it may not apply to Sikkim. So, Sikkim should get the same type of treatment. Darjeeling and parts of Jalpaiguri which consist of the parts of Himalayan Mountain system should be treated slightly separately for one simple reason, barring the traditional old employment possibilities as there is no new employment possibilities. In Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh, there is, at least, Army recruitment for Kumayoon Batallion, Garhwal Batallion, etc. There are big regimental centres. That also provides some employment opportunities. But in Darjeeling you don't even have that. So, I would like to urge upon the Government of India to treat Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim as parts of West Bengal, which forms a part of the Himalayan Mountain system, which is basically the district of Darjeeling, a large part of Jalpaiguri district. They should be treated separately because peoples' aspirations have gone up, but there are no other employment possibilities except in the traditional employment fields. Therefore, we want to set up new industries there. Particularly the IT industry is extremely suitable for all these three States because IT industry requires a very clean atmosphere. And, these are the areas where you have clean air, clean water and clean atmosphere. But the IT industry can come there only if the skill is developed. So, the skill of the boys and girls of these areas should be developed. Therefore, I earnestly request the Government of India to adopt a special approach for the Himalayan regional States and such districts of other States to provide them special facilities so that the people of these States do not feel alienated.

We all go to Uttarakhand, the *Devbhoomi*, for pilgrimage. I have been to Badrinath thrice; I have been to Kedarnath twice because this is a part of my ethos, a part of my religious sentiments. So, people would go to the Devbhoomi, but no one would go to Darjeeling or Sikkim, except for the people who are the residents of these areas. At least, that makes Uttarakhand, a 'Mini India'. People from the South India also go there; people from the Eastern part of India also go there; people from all parts of India go there. But, we feel isolated. So, a package should be provided to develop the skills of our boys and girls, especially for specialized industry, intellectual industry, knowledge industry, which will be very good for Sikkim, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh. I am not talking of J&K because they already enjoy special treatment. I am also not talking of the North-East because they also enjoy special treatment. So, I fully support

Koshyariyji's spirit. I am not going into how you are going to do that, either through a law or through any other method, but I fully support his spirit. So, we require a special treatment for economic development, for the fulfillment of the aspirations of the local boys and girls, for their better employment opportunities and for their better life. Thank you very much.

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Thank you, Vice-Chairman, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. I fully support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Insertion of new article 371 J).

You know Odisha is rich in minerals, forests and other natural resources. So, it is necessary that article 371 should be amended. And, the State of Odisha should get special status to develop its resources. After 65 years of Independence, a Constitution (Amendment) Bill was passed for changing the name of Orissa to Odisha and the Oriya language to Odia. The fact which I referred in my maiden speech, I thank you all for bringing this Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Sir, the State of Odisha should be included in 'special category State' by amending article 371 of the Constitution. Special financial assistance should be provided to meet the cost of development schemes to be undertaken, and to also exploit the natural resources of Odisha. Our late Leader, Shri Biju Patnaik, once said, it is very odd to say that Orissa is a poor country, despite it having a plenty of natural resources. So, to exploit these natural resources, the Central Government should provide assistance, for the development of Odisha. The people of Odisha will be grateful to them. Thank you, Sir.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं उस प्रदेश के विषय में कुछ कहने के खड़ा हुआ हूँ, जो भारत का मुकुट मणि और भारत माता के माथे पर चंदन के तिलक के समान शोभायमान एक देवी और वीरता का प्रदेश है। यह वह प्रदेश है, जहां से तमाम देवी, देवता भारत को मिले, यह वह प्रदेश है, जहां से सर्वाधिक संख्या में भारत के देशभक्त वीरों ने मातृभूमि की रक्षा के लिए अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी, यह वह प्रदेश है, जहां से गंगा निकली, यमुना निकली, जहां बद्री है, केदार है, जहां हरिद्वार और ऋषिकेश के पावन तीर्थ स्थल हैं, जहां जाकर आदि शंकर ने लिखा था कि *देवी सुरेश्वरी भगवती गंगे, त्रिभुवन तारिणी तरल तरंगे*, तीन लोकों को तारने वाली गंगा जहां से निकलती है, वह भागीरथी और अलकनंदा, इसी प्रदेश की हैं, जो प्रदेश विक्टोरिया क्रॉस से लेकर परमवरी चक्र के लिए प्रसिद्ध हो, जो प्रदेश सम्पूर्ण भारत को सुजलाम्, सुफलाम्, मलयज शीतलाम् करने वाला प्रदेश कहा जाता रहा हो, जिस प्रदेश के बद्री और केदार में जाए बिना हिंदुओं के चार धाम पूरे नहीं होते, जहां के पहाड़

[श्री तरुण विजय]

और हेमकुंट साहिब, गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी की तपस्थली से आज भी प्रेरित और गुंजित होते हैं, वह प्रदेश और वह पहाड़ यहीं पर है, लेकिन वहां आज यह कहावत हो गई है कि पहाड़ अपनी संतानों के लिए सबसे निर्मम और निर्दयी हैं। जहां दुनिया भर के तीर्थ यात्री आकर, पर्यटक आकर आनन्द, पुण्य और मोक्ष का अनुभव करते हैं, जहां से पांडव वसुधारा और माना होते हुए सदेह स्वर्गारोहण के लिए गए, जहां पर हनुमान ने घटोत्कच मंदिर का निर्माण करवाया, जहां से प्राचीनतम कैलाश मानसरोवर तिब्बत की ओर जाने का क्षेत्र रहा, आज वह क्षेत्र केंद्र की दयनीय उपेक्षा और एक ऐसे भेदभाव का शिकार हुआ कि वहां के पहाड़ खाली होने लगे हैं। नौजवान रोजगार और रोजी-रोटी कमाने के लिए, वहां के पहाड़ से निकलकर तमाम देश के अन्य शहरों में जाने के लिए मजबूर हुए हैं। वे अपनी इच्छा से नहीं गए, यदि इच्छा से जाते तो ठीक था, लेकिन वे इच्छा से नहीं गए। वे पहाड़ अपनी संतान के लिए सबसे निर्मम और निर्दयी हो गए। यह वह क्षेत्र है, जहां 5 हजार गांव ऐसे हैं, जो आज भी सड़कों से नहीं जुड़े हैं, यह वह क्षेत्र है, जहां थोड़े विकसित कहे जाने वाले 2 हजार गांव ऐसे हैं, जो निकटतम सड़क से 5 किलोमीटर की औसत दूरी पर हैं, यह वह क्षेत्र है, जहां पर आज भी छोटी-छोटी बच्चियां 2-3 किलोमीटर चलकर घर पर पानी लाने के लिए मजबूर होती हैं, यह वह क्षेत्र है, जहां पर आज भी 86 प्रतिशत गांव अविकसित श्रेणी में हैं, जहां का 65 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र वनाच्छादित है। जहां पर 86 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र तमाम शहरी सुविधाओं से अलग है। महोदय, यह तो वह इलाका है, जो भले ही दुनिया को पुण्य और मोक्ष देने के लिए जाना जाता हो, लेकिन उसे दो वक्त की रोजी-रोटी और बिजली लेने के लिए भी वर्षों इंतजार करना पड़ता है।

महोदय, कर्णप्रयाग तक रेल ले जाने का सर्वे 1919 में हुआ था। डेढ़ साल पहले उस योजना का शिलान्यास किया गया। जब इसका शिलान्यास किया गया, तो यह अपेक्षा की गई कि चूंकि यह उत्तराखंड की जनता के लिए है, यह देश और प्रदेश, दोनों सरकारें उत्तराखंड की जनता के विकास के लिए कर रही हैं, लेकिन उस कर्णप्रयाग वाली रेल के कार्य का जब उद्घाटन किया गया, शिलान्यास किया गया, तो उसमें प्रदेश के विराजमान मुख्यमंत्री को उपस्थित होने के लिए एक न्योता तक नहीं दिया गया। वह विशाल हृदयता है हमारी केन्द्र सरकार की। यह उदारता और यह दृष्टि है कि आप जिस प्रदेश में, जिस प्रदेश की जनता के लिए एक अच्छा कार्य करने जा रहे हैं, आपको वाहवाही ही मिलनी थी, उस प्रदेश की जनता द्वारा जो मुख्यमंत्री वहां पर चुना गया, उस मुख्यमंत्री को आपने शिलान्यास के कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित होने के लिए एक चिट्ठी लिख कर उपस्थित होने के लिए भी नहीं कहा। महोदय, क्या देश इस प्रकार से चलेगा? क्या देश इस प्रकार से वैचारिक अस्पृश्यता के आधार पर चलाया जाएगा? हम सब लोग भारतवासी हैं। आज उत्तराखंड में आपकी पार्टी की सरकार है, लेकिन हम आप ही की केन्द्र सरकार से कहते हैं कि कृपया आप उत्तराखंड को अधिक-से-अधिक अनुदान दीजिए, उसको आप स्पेशल पैकेज दीजिए, उसको आप स्पेशल कैटेगरी में 90 और 10 के अनुपात में अनुदान दीजिए, क्योंकि हम नहीं समझते कि पार्टी का रंग या पार्टी का महत्व देश की जनता या उत्तराखंड की जनता से बड़ा हो सकता है। जनता सर्वोपरि है, जनता शिरोमणि है। उसका

विकास करने के लिए किसी भी रंग की पार्टी आए, हम उसके साथ सहयोग करने के लिए दो कदम नहीं, बल्कि दस कदम आगे बढ़ने के लिए तैयार हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि यह दिया जाए।

अभी नंदा राज जात यात्रा की तैयारी के सिलसिले में मैं उत्तराखंड में 15 किलोमीटर यात्रा करके आया। मैं अवसन्न रह गया, स्तब्ध रह गया कि 6 दशकों की स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी पहाड़ को यह सजा दी गई कि तुम शांतिप्रिय हो, तुम भारत की आध्यात्मिक विरासत के सबसे बड़े संरक्षक और पुजारी हो, तुमने देश को सबसे अधिक देशभक्त और वीर सैनिक दिए, इसलिए तुमको विकास के वे मापदण्ड नहीं दिए जाएंगे, जो हम उनको देते हैं, जो भारत का तिरंगा जलाते हैं, जो भारत के खिलाफ विद्रोह की आवाज उठाते हैं, जो अराजकता फैलाते हैं, जो विदेशी ताकतों से पैसा लेकर हिन्दुस्तान में पीएलए जैसे संगठन बनाते हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत को चुनौती देते हैं और कहते हैं कि वे अलग हो जाएंगे।...**(व्यवधान)**...

^THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am sorry to interrupt. I have never interrupted a Member. But, I think, in your anxiety to plead the case that you want to plead, please do not make sweeping generalization about the States to whom you are referring to. It is wrong to compare States in terms of the spirit of nationalism. I think, all States of the Union are equally nationalistic. That is the point that I wish to make.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: I appreciate, Sir, what you have said and I agree with you. But what I wanted to stress was that if the States where there are insurgency activities, if the States where there are terrorist activities, if the States where there are Organizations which are banned by the Ministry of Home Affairs — and they have got names like People's Liberation Army, which appears in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs, which has been banned in Manipur are getting special packages, what have we done, Sir, that you have denied us that package in spite of the promises, in spite of the assurances and in spite of knowing very well that we are more backward—we are, perhaps, as backward, if not more backward — than the States to which you are giving special packages? This is the only request that I want to make. I do not want to compare the nationalism or the patriotism of any State in the country because I stand for every one who is an Indian and who belongs to India and who is as patriotic as the people of any other State. So, there is no comparison. महोदय, मैं आपके सामने केवल ये कुछ बातें बताना चाहता हूँ। जो

[SHRI TARUN VIJAY]

प्रदेश 65% वनाच्छादित है और जो देश को 17,000 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष की **eco-system** की सेवाएं देता है, यह केन्द्र सरकार का आंकड़ा है। हर स्थिति के लिहाज से जब हम दूसरे प्रदेशों से इसकी तुलना करते हैं, तो बहुत भयानक स्थिति सामने आती है।

सर, आप सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों को देखें, तो हम चीन और नेपाल से मिले हुए हैं। हमारी 350 किलोमीटर सीमा चीन से मिली हुई है और 270 किलोमीटर सीमा नेपाल से मिली हुई है। हमारी कुल अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा 650 किलोमीटर है, जिसमें से उत्तराखंड में भारत की टोटल सीमा का 9% और 16% क्रमशः चीन और नेपाल से मिलता है। हमारे 13 में से 5 जिले सीमा पर हैं, यानी 47% इलाका सीमा पर है। 86% इलाका पहाड़ी है, 50% गांव ऐसे हैं, जिनमें 200 से कम पॉपुलेशन है, 80% गांव ऐसे हैं, जिनमें 500 से कम पॉपुलेशन है। ये इलाके ऐसे हैं, जहां पर बहुत छोटे-छोटे खेत होते हैं, जिन खेतों से आप बहुत मुश्किल से एक साल में सिर्फ या दो फसल ही ले पाते हैं।

मैं अभी नंदा राज जात यात्रा की तैयारी में गया था, वहां बाण गांव में एक सड़क है, जो सीमा पर है। 10 किलोमीटर की वह सड़क देवाल और बाण को जोड़ती है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 10 किलोमीटर की वह सड़क पिछले आठ साल से बन रही है और उस 10 किलोमीटर की सड़क को पार करने में हमको पूरा डेढ़ घंटे का समय लगा।

क्या कभी उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को देखा आपने? एक साल पहले वहां एक हॉस्पिटल खुल गया, तीन मंजिल की हॉस्पिटल की इमारत बन गई, लेकिन हॉस्पिटल में आज तक न तो कोई डॉक्टर आया, न कोई इक्विपमेंट आया और न ही कोई एक्स-रे की मशीन आई। आप कहते हैं कि उस क्षेत्र में जाइए। आईटी की सेवाएं हमने सारे हिन्दुस्तान में, सभी गांवों में दी हैं, लेकिन वहां बिजली नहीं आती, ब्रॉडबैंड के कनेक्शन नहीं मिलते, फिर उस क्षेत्र के लोग किस प्रकार से आपकी आईटी की सेवाएं ले पाएंगे? वहां केवल उसी जिले में 200 से ज्यादा गांव ऐसे हैं, जो भयानक भूस्खलन के कगार पर खड़े हुए हैं, 5000 से ज्यादा गांव ऐसे हैं, जो सड़कों से बिल्कुल भी नहीं जुड़े हुए।

मैदानी क्षेत्र और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जो फर्क है, वह बहुत भयानक है। आप देखिए, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में केवल 58% क्षेत्र ही सड़कों से जुड़े हैं, जबकि मैदानी क्षेत्र में 100% क्षेत्र सड़कों से जुड़ गया है, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में केवल 14% एरिया में सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध है, जबकि मैदानी क्षेत्र में 88% में सिंचाई की सुविधा है। इसी प्रकार से बिजली और **commercial use of electricity** में भी वहां भेदभाव होते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में पहाड़ के लोग पहाड़ पर क्यों रहें?

मैं **Milam Glacier** तक जा कर आया हूं। **Milam Glacier** तक जाने के लिए 105 किलोमीटर पैदल चलना पड़ता है। वहां पर भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस की चौकी है। चीन ठीक **Milam Glacier** तक सड़क लेकर आ चुका है, लेकिन हमारे जवान जब वहां जाते हैं, तो उन्हें



पूरा सामान पीठ पर लाद कर पांच दिन तक पैदल चलना पड़ता है, तब जा कर वे **Milam Glacier** तक पहुंचते हैं। बीच में मारतोलिया गांव आता है, जहां 30 रुपये किलो नमक मिलता है, क्योंकि उसमें वहां तक तमाम सामान पहुंचाने का खर्च जुड़ जाता है। पूरी तरह से वहां सोलर एनर्जी नहीं आती है।

डेढ़ साल पहले वहां 950 डॉक्टरों की नियुक्ति की गई थी, उन डॉक्टरों में से लगभग 500 डॉक्टरों ने ही नियुक्ति को स्वीकार करके एपॉइंटमेंट एक्सेप्ट किया। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन 500 में से भी 80% डॉक्टर केवल शहरी क्षेत्रों में ही रहे, ऊपर के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में, जहां सड़क नहीं होती, स्कूल नहीं होते, बिजली नहीं होती, संचार के साधन नहीं होते, कोई भी डॉक्टर वहां जाने के लिए स्वीकृति नहीं देता है। जिस क्षेत्र में डॉक्टर नहीं होगा, बिजली नहीं होगी, सड़क नहीं होगी, कम्युनिकेशन के साधन नहीं होंगे, तो आपके इन तमाम प्रगति के दावों का हमारे पहाड़ की जनता क्या करे? वे कैसे कहें कि सारी दुनिया से बट्टी-केदार में आकर तुम अपनी मन्नतें पूरी करने आते हो, सारी दुनिया से गंगोत्री और गोमुख में आकर तुम पूजा करते हो, अपनी मनोकामनाएं पूरी करते हो, लेकिन, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पहाड़ का आदमी अपनी मनोकामनाएं पूरी करने के लिए किस देवता के दरबार में जाए, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं? यह भारत सरकार पहले यह तय करती है कि 10 साल तक हम स्पेशल इंडस्ट्रियल पैकेज देंगे, लेकिन बिना कोई कारण बताए उस 10 साल के पैकेज को काट कर 7 साल कर देती है। यह भारत सरकार हमें स्पेशल कैटेगरी का दर्जा देती है, लेकिन 90 : 10 के अनुपात में हमें सहायता देने के बजाय 60 प्रतिशत, 70 प्रतिशत तक देती है और उसके बाद कहती है कि बाकी खर्चा तुम अपने आप करो। वे नौजवान कहां जाएंगे, जो इस आस में थे कि उत्तराखंड बनेगा? जब श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने उत्तराखंड बनाया था, तब उन्होंने यह नहीं देखा था कि वहां आज कांग्रेस की सरकार है या बीजेपी की सरकार है। जब श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी जी वहां के मुख्यमंत्री थे, तब श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने उस समय, एन.डी. तिवारी साहब के समय, कांग्रेस की सरकार के समय उनको स्पेशल पैकेज 10 साल का दिया था और जब यू.पी.ए. की सरकार आई तब इसने बिना कोई कारण बताए उस 10 साल के स्पेशल पैकेज को 7 साल तक घटा दिया।

सर, यह भेदभाव क्यों होता है? हम हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, भारतवासी हैं, हम आप ही के साथी हैं। हमारी पार्टी और हमारी विचारधारा हिन्दुस्तान या हमारे प्रदेश के हित से बड़ी नहीं हो सकती। हम आपके साथ कदम-से-कदम चलाने के लिए तैयार होते हैं, लेकिन यह जो भेदभाव होता है, यह असंतोष, क्षोभ, कुंठा और फिर क्रोध को पैदा करता है। यह क्रोध इन सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में पैदा नहीं होना चाहिए।

महोदय, अब मैं केवल अंतिम बात कहना चाहूंगा। यह भारत का मुकुटमणि है, जहां से ऋषि-मुनियों ने यह संदेश दिया - 'आकाशतात् पतितं तोयं यथा गच्छति सागरम्, सर्व देव नमस्कारम् केशवं प्रति गच्छति।' आप किसी भी विचारधारा को मानने वाले हों या किसी भी रास्ते पर चलने वाले हों, अंततः हम सब को भारत माता की शरण में आना है। इसलिए, किसी वैचारिक या राजनैतिक आधार पर भेदभाव नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। मैं उत्तराखंड के लिए मांग करता हूँ कि



[SHRI TARUN VIJAY]

**4.00 P.M.**

यह बिल पास किया जाए। सरकार हमें स्पेशल पैकेज दे, उत्तराखंड की सरकार को स्पेशल पैकेज दे। नंदा राज जात यात्रा, जो अगले साल दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी धार्मिक यात्रा होगी, जो कि 280 किलोमीटर लम्बी होती है और 29 दिनों में तय की जाती है, उसमें एक लाख से ज्यादा लोग भाग लेने वाले हैं, उसके लिए सरकार हमें 1000 करोड़ रुपए का स्पेशल पैकेज दे। वहां सड़क नहीं है, बिजली, पानी और पार्किंग की सुविधा नहीं है। वहां चार-चार फीट चौड़े गलियारे हैं। वहां पर 12 हजार से लेकर साढ़े 17 हजार फीट की ऊंचाई तक यात्री जाएंगे। इससे वहां के पर्यावरण को खतरा होगा। वहां साढ़े छः छः मीटर की परिधि वाले देवदार वृक्ष हैं। मैं पिछले हफ्ते यह नाप कर आया हूं। महोदय, वे पर्यावरण के तमाम दोषों के शिकार हो जाएंगे, आघात के शिकार हो जाएंगे। इसलिए, आपकी ही सरकार को आप स्पेशल पैकेज दीजिए। केन्द्र सरकार उसको मदद दे। उत्तराखंड भारत माता के माथे पर चन्दन के तिलक के समान यदि शोभायमान है, तो केन्द्र सरकार भी उसकी वीरता और उसकी दैवी सम्पदा को मान्य करे तथा उसे स्पेशल पैकेज देकर 90 : 10 के अनुपात में अनुदान दे, तो सम्पूर्ण भारत में आपकी कीर्ति हम गाएंगे। डा. मनमोहन सिंह और अश्विनी कुमार जी, आपकी सरकार की कीर्ति हम उत्तराखंड में गाएंगे, क्योंकि हमारे लिए उत्तराखंड का विकास सबसे बड़ी जरूरत है।

आपको धन्यवाद। वन्दे मातरम्, जय भारत, जय उत्तराखंड।

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान** (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, यह उत्तराखंड के स्पेशल पैकेज के लिए जो बिल रखा गया है, मैं उस पर चर्चा के लिए खड़ा हूं।

मैं समझता हूं कि मरकज़ी सरकार का यह अव्वलीन फ़र्ज़ है कि जो स्टेट बैकवर्ड है, चाहे वह माशी हिसाब से हो, तालीमी हिसाब से हो या डेवलपमेंट के हिसाब से हो, तो मरकज़ी सरकार यू.पी.ए. सरकार की यह ज़िम्मेदारी है। उन्होंने इलेक्शन में वायदा किया था कि हर रियासत की डेवलपमेंट बराबर के हिसाब से करेंगे। लेकिन, चंद ऐसी बातें हैं, जो मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

सर, इससे पहले भी कई रियासतों को स्पेशल कैटेगरी का दर्जा दिया गया और उनके डेवलपमेंट के लिए, उनकी तरक्की के लिए फंड्स दिए गए। लेकिन, उत्तराखंड का एक ऐसा मामला है कि वहां पर वाकई बैकवर्डनेस है। वहां के लोगों को तालीम के मामले में भी ऊपर लाने की जरूरत है और उनको फाइनांशियल मदद करने की भी जरूरत है।

लेकिन यह खास बात हाउस को और आप तमाम मुअज्जिज़ मेम्बरान को पता है कि उत्तराखंड का जो इलाका है, वह तकरीबन 65 फीसदी जंगलात से ताल्लुक रखता है और 35 फीसदी की जमीन है, उसके ऊपर कितना विकास होगा, सरकार कितना विकास करेगी और क्या करेगी, यह भी सवाल हमारे सामने है। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि जिन रियासतों को आपने विकास के लिए स्पेशल फंड दिया था, जिनको इसका दर्जा भी दिया गया था, उनमें भी चंद ऐसी रियासतें हैं, जिनको आपने अभी तक वित्तीय मदद नहीं की है, लेकिन जो मदद हुई थी, उससे कहां तक विकास हुआ, मरकज़ी सरकार को इसका भी अंदाजा करना चाहिए।

میں उत्तराखंड کے اس بیل کے ساتھ دو باتیں آپ کے سامنے رکھوں گا۔ پہلی بات تو یہ ہے کہ کئی ایسی ریاستیں ہیں، جہاں پر ریاستیں نہیں ہونے کے باوجود بھی علاقے-واریت کے حساب سے وہ علاقے کافی کمزور ہیں۔ چاہے پانی کے حساب سے سمجھیں، چاہے جنگلات کے حساب سے سمجھیں، چاہے تالیمی حساب سے سمجھیں، چاہے backwardness کے حساب سے سمجھیں، وہاں کی آواہام کی کافی گوربت کی زندگی گواراتے ہیں۔

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई. एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयपन) पीठासीन हुए)

میسال کے توار پر میں آج اس مائے کا فایدا اٹاتے هے اک بات کھوں گا کہ آंध प्रदेश کے اندر دو علاقے، راولسیما اور تلنگانا، ایسے ہیں، جہاں کربب 50-60 سال کے باء بھی جس حساب سے وکاس کے لیے فنڈ جانا چاہیے تھا، اس حساب سے نہیں گیا۔ لکین، اس میں کوی شک نہیں کہ گجراتے هے 6-7 سال سے، یعنی جب سے یوپی سرکار آئی ہے، تب سے وہاں پر وکاس کا کام تہی سے هے، لکین حالات ایسے هے کہ اس وکاس پر کسی ن کسی ڈنگ سے راک لگ گی۔

उत्तराखंड को यह दर्जा देने के पहले मरकज़ी सरकार से मैं यह चाहूंगा कि जिन-जिन प्रदेशों को आपने यह दर्जा दिया है, उन सबका पहले one time review करें, उसके बाद उत्तराखंड की तरक्की के लिए मरकज़ी सरकार जिस डंग से चाहती है, उस डंग से आप इम्प्लीमेंट करें। इसके साथ ही मैं आपके सामने एक और बात रखूंगा कि जंगलात का जो मामला है और 65 फीसदी की जो बात है, इस बात पर आपको खास तौर से नजर रखना चाहिए और विकास का जो पैकेज है, उस पैकेज को देने से पहले जिन तमाम रियासतों को आपने स्पेशल पैकेज दिया था, उन सबका one time review करें। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की भी चंद रियासतें स्पेशल पैकेज की मुतालबा कर रही है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इससे आप फायदा उठा कर उन रियासतों के विकास और backwardness की तरफ भी अपनी निगाहें दौड़ाएं। जहां पर आप उत्तराखंड की बात को पायातकमील तक पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, तो मैं यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि मैं जिन रियासतों का आपके सामने तज़करा किया हूँ, वहां-वहां पर भी special economic package के जरिए उनकी तरक्की के लिए भी आप जरूर सोचेंगे। आपने मुझे यह मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। जय हिन्द।

† جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش) : سر، یہ آئراکھنڈ کے اسپیشل پیکیج کے لئے جو بل رکھا گیا ہے، میں اس پر جرحہ کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ مرکزی سرکار کا یہ اولین فرض ہے کہ جو اسٹیٹ بینک-ورڈ ہے، چاہے وہ معاشی حساب سے ہو، تعلیمی حساب سے ہو یا ڈیولپمنٹ کے حساب سے ہو، تو مرکزی سرکار اور یوپی-اے۔ سرکار کی یہ ذمہ داری ہے۔ انہوں نے الیکشن میں وعدہ کیا تھا کہ ہر ریاست کی ڈیولپمنٹ برابر کے حساب سے کریں گے۔ لیکن، چند ایسی باتیں ہیں، جو میں آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

سر، اس سے پہلے بھی کئی ریاستوں کو اسپیشل کٹیگری کا درجہ دیا گیا اور ان کے ڈیولپمنٹ کے لئے، ان کی ترقی کے لئے فنڈس دئے گئے۔ لیکن، اترکھنڈ کا ایک ایسا معاملہ ہے کہ وہاں پر واقعی بیک-ورڈنیس ہے۔ وہاں کے لوگوں کو تعلیم کے معاملے میں بھی اوپر لانے کی ضرورت ہے اور ان کو فنانسینشل مدد کرنے کی بھی ضرورت ہے۔ لیکن یہ خاص بات ہاؤس کو اور آپ تمام معزز ممبران کو پتہ ہے کہ اترکھنڈ کا جو علاقہ ہے، وہ تقریباً 65 فیصدی جنگلات سے تعلق رکھتا ہے اور 35 فیصدی کی زمین ہے، اس کے اوپر کتنا وکاس ہوگا، سرکار کتنا وکاس کرے گی اور کیا کرے گی، یہ بھی سوال ہمارے سامنے ہے۔ ساتھ ہی ساتھ میں یہ بھی کہوں گا کہ جن ریاستوں کو آپ نے وکاس کے لئے اسپیشل فنڈ دیا تھا، جن کو اس کا درجہ بھی دیا گیا تھا، ان میں بھی چند ایسی ریاستیں ہیں، جن کو آپ نے ابھی تک معاشی مدد نہیں کی ہے، لیکن جو مدد ہونی تھی، اس سے کہاں تک وکاس ہوا، مرکزی سرکار کو اس کا بھی اندازہ کرنا چاہئے۔

میں اترکھنڈ کے اس بل کے ساتھ دو باتیں آپ کے سامنے رکھوں گا۔ پہلی بات تو یہ ہے کہ کئی ایسی ریاستیں ہیں، جہاں پر ریاستیں نہیں ہونے کے باوجود بھی علاقہ-واریت کے حساب سے وہ علاقے کافی کمزور ہیں۔ چاہے پانی کے حساب سے سمجھئے، چاہے جنگلات کے حساب سے سمجھئے، چاہے تعلیمی حساب سے سمجھئے، چاہے بیک-ورڈنیس کے حساب سے سمجھئے، وہاں عوام بھی کافی غربت کی زندگی گزارتے ہیں۔

(اپ سبھا ادھیکش (ڈاکٹر ای۔ایم۔سدرشن ناچپین) پیٹھاسین ہونے)

مثال کے طور پر میں آج اس موقع کافائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے ایک بات کہوں گا کہ آندھرا پردیش کے اندر دو علاقے، رائل سیما اور تلنگالہ، ایسے ہیں، جہاں

قریب 50-60 سال کے بعد بھی جس حساب سے وکاس کے لئے فنڈ جانا چاہئے تھا، اس حساب سے نہیں گیا۔ لیکن، اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ گزرے ہوئے 6-7 سال سے، یعنی جب سے یوپی-اے-سرکار آئی ہے، تب سے وہاں پر وکاس کا کام تیزی سے ہوا، لیکن حالات ایسے ہوئے کہ اس وکاس پر پھر کسی نہ کسی ڈھنگ سے روک لگ گئی۔

اتراکھنڈ کو یہ درجہ دینے سے پہلے مرکزی سرکار سے میں یہ چاہوں گا کہ جن-جن پردیشوں کو آپ نے یہ درجہ دیا ہے، ان سب کا پہلے one time review کریں، اس کے بعد اتراکھنڈ کی ترقی کے لئے مرکزی سرکار جس ڈھنگ سے چاہتی ہے، اس ڈھنگ سے آپ امپلی-مینٹ کریں۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی میں آپ کے سامنے ایک اور بات رکھوں گا کہ جنگلات کا جو معاملہ ہے اور 65 فیصدی کی جو بات ہے، اس بات پر آپ کو خاص طور سے نظر رکھنا چاہئے اور وکاس کا جو پیکج ہے، اس پیکج کو دینے سے پہلے جن تمام ریاستوں کو آپ نے اسپیشل پیکج دیا تھا، ان سب کا one time review کریں۔ نارتنہ-ایسٹ کی بھی چند ریاستیں اسپیشل پیکج کا مطالبہ کر رہی ہیں، میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سے آپ فائدہ اٹھا کر ان ریاستوں کو وکاس اور بیک-ورڈنٹس کی طرف بھی اپنی نگاہیں دوڑائیں۔ جہاں پر آپ اتراکھنڈ کی بات کو پایہ تکمیل تک پہنچانا چاہتے ہیں، تو میں یہ ضرور چاہوں گا کہ میں نے جن ریاستوں کا آپ کے سامنے تذکرہ کیا ہے وہاں-وہاں پر بھی اسپیشل اکانومک پیکج کے ذریعے ان کی ترقی کے لئے بھی آپ ضرور سوچیں گے۔ آپ نے مجھے یہ موقع دیا، اس کے لئے میں آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

جے ہند۔



SHRI ANIL H. LAD (Karnataka): Sir, I stand here to support the Bill for Uttarakhand. I have a request. हैदराबाद कर्नाटक का एक रीजन है और वहां भी बहुत से backward districts हैं, जैसे चित्रदुर्ग, दावनगेरी, बेल्लारी, गोप्पल, गदग, रायचुर, वीदर, गुलबर्गा। ये सारे जिले समर सीजन में highest temperature districts माने जाते हैं। वहां से तुंगभद्रा, कृष्णा, गोदावरी और भीमा नदियों के गुजरने के बाद भी वहां के लोकल लोगों को कुछ फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। इस एरिया के बहुत से NGOs और बहुत से लोगों ने अनुच्छेद 371 के संबंध में सरकार को निवेदन दिया है, लेकिन सरकार ने कहा कि हम अनुच्छेद 371 में कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, बल्कि 371 में sub-section जोड़ कर ऐसा कर सकते हैं। आप उत्तराखंड को यह पैकेज दे रहे हैं, तो यह बहुत ही उचित है, लेकिन मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे भारत में जो एरियाज backward चिन्हित हुए हैं, आज वह जमाना नहीं रहा है, जब कि इंडिया को टैक्स नहीं मिल रहा हो या कुछ generation नहीं हो रहा हो। हरेक स्टेट के लिए जितना भी हो सकता है, एक बार उसको लिस्ट करके, आईडेंटिफाई करके उन एरियाज को डेवलप करें। सर, हम लोग अभी 64th year of the Independence में है, लेकिन वहां पर रास्ता नहीं है, वहां पर रेल नहीं है और जैसा कि अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि वहां इंटरनेट का कनेक्शन भी नहीं है। वहां लोग जॉबलेस हैं और वहां के जितने भी हमारे लोग हैं, वे तीन सिटीज, गोवा, मुम्बई या बेंगलुरु में कम से कम छः महीने के लिए नौकरी पर जाते हैं। वहां एजुकेशन की फैसिलिटी नहीं है, वहां पर फैक्ट्रीज नहीं आ पाती हैं, क्योंकि वहां कोई logistic support नहीं है। जहां भी आर्टिकल 371 लागू हो सकता है, वहां के लिए सरकार विचार करे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप रिज़र्व बैंक या कहीं और से लोन लेकर भी इस एरिया को डेवलप करें। हमारा केवल यही कहना है कि आज जो दिल्ली, बेंगलुरु या मुम्बई के वासी हैं, उनके लेवल पर तो नहीं, लेकिन कम से कम इंसानियत के नाते लोगों को जिस तरह से जीना चाहिए, उतनी फैसिलिटीज सरकार को देनी चाहिए। आपने मुझे बोलने का जो समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नॉर्थ ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स और जम्मू-कश्मीर की तरह उत्तराखंड को भी विशेष पैकेज मिले, इससे संबंधित बिल के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगी कि हिमाचल प्रदेश भी उत्तराखंड की तरह ही एक पर्वतीय राज्य है, इसलिए उसको भी इस बिल में जोड़ा जाए और हिमाचल प्रदेश को भी विशेष पैकेज दिया जाए।

15 अप्रैल, 1948 को हिमाचल प्रदेश अस्तित्व में आया और 25 जनवरी, 1971 को इसे पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा मिला। इसमें से अलग होकर जब पंजाब और हरियाणा राज्य बने, तो पंजाब का कुछ भाग, जो हिमाचल के साथ लगता था, हिमाचल में मिला दिया गया, जैसे, कांगड़ा और ऊना हिमाचल में मिल गए, परन्तु तब भी हिमाचल के साथ न्याय नहीं हुआ। हिमाचल को धन देने का जो वायदा किया गया था, वह भी नहीं दिया गया।

महोदय, हिमालय की गोद में बसा हिमाचल प्रदेश पर्यटकों का स्वर्ग है। इसे देवभूमि भी कहा जाता है। यहां शक्तिपीठ के प्रसिद्ध मंदिर, जैसे - ज्वालामुखी, नैना देवी, चिन्तपूर्णी आदि हैं, जहां दर्शन के लिए पूरे भारत से पर्यटक आते हैं। यह सीमा के साथ लगा हुआ क्षेत्र है, जो सामरिक दृष्टि से भी महत्वपूर्ण है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में जनसंख्या पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों से अधिक है। राज्य में लाहौल स्पीति, तीसा, भरमौर जैसे दुर्गम क्षेत्र हैं, जो छह महीने बर्फ से ढंके रहते हैं और बर्फ की वजह से वहां राशन पहुंचाने के लिए या यदि कोई बीमार हो जाए, तो उसको लाने के लिए हेलिकॉप्टर की जरूरत पड़ती है, क्योंकि उस समय सड़क-मार्ग बंद हो जाते हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार और हम सांसदों ने बार-बार यह निवेदन किया कि इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार सब्सिडी दे, परन्तु इसका उत्तर नकारात्मक दिया गया। यह क्षेत्र चीन के साथ लगता है। चीन ने तिब्बत, जो कि आज चीन का भाग है, तक सड़क, रेल लाइन और एयर बेस बना लिए हैं तथा उसने वहां पक्की सड़कें भी बना दी हैं, लेकिन इस क्षेत्र में रेल तो दूर, सड़कें भी नहीं हैं। वर्ष 1998 में जब एनडीए की सरकार बनी, तब आदरणीय श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी प्रधानमंत्री बने, तो उत्तराखंड की तरह हिमाचल को भी 2013 तक स्पेशल इंडस्ट्रियल पैकेज दिया गया। उस समय उत्तराखंड में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, लेकिन तब बिना भेदभाव के यह पैकेज दिया गया था, परन्तु जैसे ही यहां यूपीए की सरकार आयी, यह पैकेज 2010 तक कर दिया गया, जबकि पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए यह सुविधा 2020 तक थी। उत्तराखंड की तरह हिमाचल भी पहाड़ी राज्य है, जहां उद्योग लगाने के लिए कंस्ट्रक्शन में समय लगता है। अतः इन दोनों राज्यों के लिए इस समय-सीमा को पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों की तरह 2020 तक किया जाए, यह हमारी मांग है।

महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार ने स्वयं से जितना हो सकता था, विकास किया है। केन्द्र सरकार ने खाद्यान्न के कोटे में भी कटौती कर दी है। उसने केरोसिन ऑयल तथा गैस में भी कटौती कर दी है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेल सुविधा नहीं है, वहां आने-जाने का माध्यम केवल सड़क है, परन्तु सड़कों की हालत खस्ता है। हिमाचल सरकार ने उन सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिए 34 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की थी, जिसमें से केवल 5 करोड़ 60 लाख की मांग ही मानी गयी है। इससे तो केवलमात्र 200 किलोमीटर लाइन की ही मरम्मत हो सकती है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश 66.5 परसेंट वनों से ढका हुआ है। वहां कोई इन्कम के साधन नहीं है। वहां सेब का उत्पादन होता है, फलों का उत्पादन होता है और बाकी वहां कोई इन्कम का साधन नहीं है। वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं है। इसलिए हिमाचल के पानी से बिजली पैदा होती है। हिमाचल बिजली आपको, दिल्ली को तथा और भी जगह देता है। चूंकि हिमाचल 60-70 परसेंट वनों से ढका हुआ है, इसलिए इसको ग्रीन बोनस मिलना चाहिए। अब तो हिमाचल दिल्ली को पीने का पानी भी रेणुका झील से दे रहा है। इसलिए मेरी पुरजोर मांग है कि केन्द्र सरकार से उत्तराखंड, हिमाचल राज्य को पूर्वोत्तर राज्य की तरह और जम्मू कश्मीर की तरह विशेष पैकेज दिया जाए। धन्यवाद।

**श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा** (उत्तराखण्ड): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। यह ध्रुव सत्य है कि हिमाचल की स्थिति प्राचीन काल से ही बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रही है। इसका वर्णन वेद, पुराणों व महाकाव्यों में आता है। "अत्युरस्था तिथि देवात्वो नाम हिमालय" उत्तर दिशा में पवित्र हिमाचल स्थित है, ऐसा स्कन्द पुराण में लिखा हुआ है। यदि अध्यनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से देखें तो प्रत्येक राजतंत्र में हिमाचल स्थित राज्यों की पृथक इकाइयों ने वैदिक से महाभारत व आधुनिक भारत तक अपने अस्तित्व को बनाए रखा है। यह ब्रिटिश काल में सेन्टर प्रोविंस का महत्वपूर्ण भाग रहा है। सोवियत संघ एवं मध्य एशिया के खतरे से आगाह होते हुए हिमालयी क्षेत्रों के व्यापक सर्वेक्षण ब्रिटिशों द्वारा कराए गए। प्राचीन सिल्क रूट का तिब्बत महत्वपूर्ण पड़ाव रहा है और महत्वपूर्ण मंडी रही है, जो कि अब चीन के आधिपत्य में है, जिसके द्वारा सामरिक व आर्थिक दृष्टि से इस क्षेत्र में व्यापक विकास कार्य किए जा रहे हैं। हाल के समय में बनाया गया तिब्बत ल्हासा तक रेल मार्ग विश्व के विशेष निर्माण में श्रेणीबद्ध हो चुका है। नवोदित उत्तराखण्ड के चमोली, उत्तरकाशी, पिथौरागढ़ सीमान्त जिलों में आते हैं, जिनकी सीमाएं चीन और नेपाल से लगी हुई हैं। आजादी के बाद इन जिलों को सीमान्त जिले घोषित किया गया है, जिसको 1960 में मान्यता मिली है। इस विशेष सुविधा क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को विशेष भत्ता दिया जाता रहा है। अभी भी केन्द्र से बॉर्डर एरिया प्लान के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए धनराशि आवंटित होती है। मान्यवर, इसी पृष्ठभूमि में उत्तराखण्ड का 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक भूभाग पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में आता है, जो कि 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के पूर्ण होने के बाद अपने आधारभूत विकास के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है। विशेष पैकेज की बात आती रही, जो कि वास्तव में तर्कपूर्ण व सामयिक है। आजादी के 53 वर्षों तक उत्तराखण्ड उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के रूप में रहा, जहां पर्यटन के रूप में वर्ष के चार महीने आवाजाही रहती है व शेष 8 महीने यहां के लोग दैनिक जीवन में संघर्ष करते रहते हैं। पूर्व में एक मंत्री जी द्वारा पर्वतीय विकास क्षेत्र का नियोजन व क्रियान्वयन किया गया। वर्ष 2001 के बाद सरकार द्वारा यह कार्य किया जा रहा है, जिसमें समय-समय पर व्यापक सर्वेक्षण तथा आज तक दिए गए बजट का अध्ययन कर स्पष्ट किया गया है कि मानकों के हिसाब से विगत 67 वर्षों में दी गयी धनराशि बहुत ही निम्न है, बहुत कम है। अतः इसकी पूर्ति हेतु विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाना उचित प्रतीत होता है। उत्तराखण्ड की सहायता में राष्ट्रीय मानकों का आधार नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए बल्कि हमारी भौगोलिक परिस्थिति को दृष्टिगत रखना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, जैसा कि पूर्व माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा कि उत्तराखण्ड गंगा, यमुना का उद्गम है, लेकिन हम केवल गंगा, यमुना के पानी को निहार सकते हैं, उसका पानी पी नहीं सकते। हमारे उत्तराखण्ड में 65 परसेंट फॉरेस्ट कवर्ड एरिया हैं, परंतु हम जंगल को देख सकते हैं, उसकी लकड़ी जलाने के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हैं। प्रदेश प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, भू-स्खलन, भूगर्भीय दृष्टि से संवेदनशील जोन है और अगर वहां भूकम्प आता है तो 5 से 7 के रिक्टर स्केल का आता है। उत्तराखण्ड में 35 प्रतिशत भू भाग जंगल है और आबादी का घनत्व कम

होने के कारण से हमें मानकों में शिथिलता मिलनी चाहिए। यह क्षेत्र दुर्गम कार्य-क्षेत्र, उच्च व मध्यम हिमालय भाग से आच्छादित है जिस में रेल, सड़क, वायुयान मार्ग का विकास, कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र की तुलना में राष्ट्रीय मानकों से बहुत कम है। इसलिए भी हमें मानकों में शिथिलता मिलनी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, उत्तराखंड को प्रारंभ से ही विशेष क्षेत्र मानते हुए वहां के कर्मचारी व अधिकारियों को बॉर्डर अलाउंस तथा हिल अलाउंस मिलता रहा है। वर्ष 1960 में जब वहां तीन सीमांत जिले-उत्तरकाशी, चमौली और पिथौरागढ़ बने, यहां के कर्मचारियों व अधिकारियों को सीमांत भत्ता मिलता था। इसके अतिरिक्त पर्यटन की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण इस राज्य को विशेष पर्यटन नीति से हमेशा वंचित रहना पड़ता है। अतः मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूं कि उस विषय में भी मानकों की दृष्टि से इस राज्य को शिथिलता प्रदान की जाए।

मान्यवर, इन सभी तथ्यों का संज्ञान लेकर राष्ट्रीय नीति में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को विकास दर के औसतन मानक में लाने हेतु केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से विशेष प्रयत्न किये जाने चाहिए। मान्यवर, वहां वन उद्योग आधारित नीति का अभी अभाव है। साथ ही जब ग्रीन बोनस की बात आती है, तो ग्रीन हाउस के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए कार्बन क्रेडिट क्षेत्र का लाभ प्रदेश को दिया जाना चाहिए। हम जंगलों को देख सकते हैं, लेकिन वहां की लकड़ी जला नहीं सकते। हालांकि गंगा, यमुना का उद्गम वहीं से है, उनके पानी को देख सकते हैं, लेकिन पी नहीं सकते। इसलिए मैं इस बिल को बल देता हूं।

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. Let me, at the outset, profusely thank all the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate and have made forceful pleas in support of the Resolution brought forward by my esteemed colleague, Shri Koshyariji.

Sir, before I begin to reply to some of the specific issues that have been raised, let me also state that the Government fully shares the sentiments of the hon. Members when it comes to increased development of States like Uttarakhand, Goa and other Himalayan States.

Sir, there is an established history about how the special category States came to be conceived, what was the underlining purpose of that conception and what was the criteria that was to determine, which State could be granted that status. I might remind the hon. Members that the special category States were not a creature of the statute. They were established on the basis of criteria determined in the full meeting of the National Development Council represented at the highest levels of the political leadership of the States. In 1969, when we came up with the



[SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR]

Gadgil-Mukherjee formula for the allocation of the Central Funds to the States at the meeting of the NDC, at that time, there were 17 States, out of which 14 were general category States and only three were Special Category States. Over time the nation has expanded as the number of States grew and we came to a position today that out of 28 States, we have 17 General Category States and 11 Special Category States. It is not as if the successive Governments have been oblivious to the need for granting Special Category Status to certain States considering, on an integrated basis, on a holistic basis, the need of the States concerned. Sir, for example, there are four very specific criteria which guide and have guided successive Governments in the matter of granting Special Category Status to States. Low population density is one; sizeable share of tribal population is second; strategic location along the borders with neighbouring countries, which is a very important criterion on the basis of which Special Category Status is given, is third; economic and infrastructure backwardness is fourth. Sir, the comparison here has been with the North-East. Now, any objective assessment or any objective analysis of the situation in this country would compel us to take the view that in certain ways the North-East is a *sui generis*, it is a case that it stands on its own, in terms of connectivity, in terms of their proximity to international borders and in terms of the fact that the developmental process in the North-Eastern States started much later than in some of the States in the mainland. Therefore, having considered the entire situation in the North-East in its totality, in 1998-99, the then Government.... the Government at that time was not a Congress Government; it was an NDA Government.... decided to give certain concessions to the North-East which should not be available to the other Special Category States. This concession to which Koshyariji made repeated reference was the Non-Lapsable Central Pool Resources for the North-Eastern Region. What it means is that 10 per cent of the funds of all Ministries were directed to be expended on the development of infrastructure in specified North-Eastern States. It was found that it might not be possible to spend that 10 per cent in a particular year and in order that the funds should not lapse, they created a special mechanism known as "the Non-Lapsable Central Pool Resource Fund" which was in the public account. The idea was that the 10 per cent component of each Ministry that could not be utilised in any given financial year would be transmitted to that fund, again, to be

reinvested in the North-Eastern States. It is a very equitable formula. It was specified to the North-East considering the special circumstances of the North-East. Insurgency or law and order situation was one of the considerations. Because of the special situation that was developing in those areas it was not possible for successive duly elected Governments to spend the money and, therefore, it was thought that in order not to stall the development process, let us not starve these States which are already reeling under various kinds of pressures, pressures of violence, insurgency and developmental needs. That is why this mechanism was thought of. It has stood the test of time, I dare say. There is a saying in Constitutional Law that you can't treat differently situated entities similarly.. Now, Mr. Vice-Chairman is a well-known lawyer and understands that the similarity of treatment is a concept that is extended to similar context and to similar situations. There could be some similarities between the Himalayan States and the North-Eastern States in terms of developmental issues, but they are not identical situations. The North East stands on its own footing, as all of us in this august House know.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: That was exactly my point. Perhaps, both of us spoke the same thing but in a different language. What I wanted to stress was that no two human beings on this planet are similar, but the similarity can be extended to the peculiar situation of the North Eastern Region and a State like Uttarakhand. The Central Government should not create eklavyas in Uttarakhand. I come from a city which is called Dronacharya City, which created an eklavya to please the rich people. So, don't please the rich people.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I have not yielded. I, therefore, wanted to draw the attention of this House, through the Chair, that there should be no grievance in the fact that considering a very special situation that exists in certain parts of the North East that this special facility was created. That is not, for the moment, to argue that we don't need to have a special focus on the development of certain States, be it Goa for a particular reason; be it Himachal for another reason; be it Uttarakhand for another reason. It is for this reason, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, that over the years we have now got 11 Special Category States, up by nine from two in 1969. Therefore, successive Governments have been alive to the need to bring to bear a special perspective on the development needs of various States.

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Coming back to Uttarakhand. Just a few figures would suffice to show that Uttarakhand has indeed received its due. The fact remains that the normal Central assistance to Uttarakhand in 2008-09 was Rs. 915.44 crores; in 2009-10, this was increased to Rs. 1,049.37 crores; in 2010-11, this assistance was increased again to Rs. 1154.38 crores and in 2011-12, this assistance was Rs. 1237.05 crores. Likewise, if we were to take the total amount of financial assistance under various Government of India schemes, Plan and non-Plan, clubbed together, you would see a very impressive figure, as far as Uttarakhand is concerned. Sir, in 2009-10, this assistance was Rs. 3,425.85 crores; in 2010-11, it was Rs. 4,069.05 crores and it was Rs. 4,915.28 in 2011-12. Therefore, the fact of the matter is that all Governments, over the last several years, when it came to developmental issues, considering the well established criteria and parameters, and within the constraint of resources, did what they thought was the best for those States. Now, Sir, a point was made about special provisions and special concessions. My good friend, Shri Shantaram Naik, made a plea in respect of Goa, that there should be a special provision, which is clearly the mandate of Article 371. But I understand and respect the state in which he made that plea. Obviously, Goa has its own problems. It is true that it has a very small land base; it is true that there is an attempt by many people, directly or indirectly, to enter into activities otherwise prohibited and reserved only for the people of Goa. But that, is a matter for the law enforcement agencies, that is a matter for the State to ensure that laws are not infringed and violated. But I understand and respect the spirit of all the Members who have participated, even in respect to Himachal. But the fact is that all these States, in some form or the other, are the recipients of very liberal and generous Central Government assistance, either on the Plan schemes or non-Plan schemes or in the form of special assistance or additional Central assistance or one-time grants. The fact remains that these States have, over the years, come up. I think it is a matter of great pride and Koshyariji should be really proud of the fact that Uttarkhand despite its new birth has, in fact, come up as a very progressive State. I must tell you — I was Industry Minister for a while-almost every big industrialist wanted to go to Uttarakhand. And the reason was not only because people were very nice, they were hardworking, there was a stable State and there was no law and order problem, but also certainly because we had given a tax holiday for ten years. Now that that purpose has been subserved, now that Uttarakhand is comparable with

any developed State, that was the reason why the Government decided to treat States in the region equally, and that is why, those concessions were withdrawn. Two views are possible. It is possible to take a view that perhaps another five years could have been given. But the fact is that while considering the totality of the situation in the country, it was thought that these concessions to Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh had served their purpose and, progressively and pro-actively served their purpose, and there was no need to continue with those concessions, that these decisions were taken. Sir, in addition to these funds that are available, all these States are also the beneficiaries of various other Flagship Programmes of the UPA Government, whether it is the NREGA, NRHM, SSA, PMGSY, Indira Awas Yojana, RGGVY, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, the Tribal Sub-Plan or the JNNURM, all these schemes apply *mutatis mutandis* to all the States. Therefore, whatever extra has been given to the States, this was given in recognition of the fact that these States required additional assistance. Whether it is Jalpaiguri or Sikkim or Darjeeling, these areas have their own specificities, and these specificities have been factored in; they have been recognized, and they will continue to be recognized. And there is no doubt in my mind that successive Governments, sharing the emotion, sharing the passion, sharing the completely unassailable argument that these States, in the infancy of their existence, or, considering the special circumstances with which they are confronted, need special help, and will be assisted in whichever way, the Government of India can, within the resources available to it.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, before I sum up, and by way of conclusion, let me just say this. The Planning process is a working process. There are never finalities spelt. There is never a final word. And there is never a situation when one rule must prevail over all others. Standing as I do and where I do, today, when we have an overall view of the country, we recognize that if this nation has to move and move-towards an inclusive growth, move together and fly together, it can only do so if all the States of the Union progress. If they are too *bimaru* or laggard States, then, they will bring down the GDP growth; they will impact on the overall growth of the country; they will lead to alienation that would lead to frustration, that would lead to people losing hope in the future, and that is the last thing that any responsive Government, like the UPA Government, would like to envision or face. Therefore, Sir, being fully conscious and alive to our responsibilities and

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being fully conscious and respectful of the concerns that have been expressed by Members cutting across the political divide, I would like to assure the hon. Members that all that is possible has been done and will continue to be done. And, considering the fact that the criteria having been spelt out in the highest forum of India's political establishment, namely, the National Development Council, and having been uniformly applied uninterruptedly since 1969, I would request Koshiyariji, in terms of my statement and in terms of the fact that I share his concern with all the heart and with all the mind that I possess, to not to insist on getting this Resolution passed because the purpose of his intervention has been served. As the Minister of this Government, I have joined myself in espousing the interests of these States, and we will continue to do whatever is humanly, physically and financially possible for the Government to do. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी** (उत्तराखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा विधेयक उत्तराखंड को नॉर्थ ईस्ट की तरह Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources के अंदर लाने का था। मैंने अपनी ओर से कोशिश की कि मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को और सरकार को संक्षेप में इस संबंध में कहूं। मैंने बहुत ज्यादा विस्तार में सब चीजें नहीं कहीं, क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत समझदार हैं। मैंने सोचा था कि आप उन पर विचार करेंगे। मुझे बहुत प्रसन्नता है कि चाहे इस ओर से हों या उस ओर से हों, इस विषय पर, उत्तराखंड को विशेष पैकेज देने जैसे विषय पर हमारे अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत सहृदयता से अपने विचार रखे। मुझे खुशी है कि उत्तराखंड के बहाने, हिमालय के बहाने सीधे समुद्र की बात हुई। जब शान्ताराम नायक जी बोल रहे थे तो लग रहा था कि गंगा का पानी पी रहा हूं या गोवा के नारियल का पानी पी रहा हूं। इसी प्रकार पश्चिमी बंगाल से माननीय सदस्य श्री डी. बंदोपाध्याय जी ने भी अपने विचार रखे। इस प्रकार का एक अच्छा माहौल बना और बहुत अच्छा लग रहा था कि इधर से और उधर से, सभी सदस्यों का एक आग्रह था। वास्तव में 1998 में एक प्रकार की व्यवस्था नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए, इन्क्लूडिंग सिक्किम, उस समय की सरकार ने की थी। उसके माध्यम से मुझे लगता है कि इन राज्यों को सहायता मिली थी। यद्यपि माननीय मंत्री जी ने बड़ी सहृदयता व्यक्त की और कहा कि मैं आपके विचार को समझता हूं, भावना को समझता हूं, लेकिन उन्होंने जिस ढंग से कहा कि वहां विकास हो गया है, इसलिए हमने औद्योगिक पैकेज खत्म कर दिया। महोदय, अगर आपने ध्यान दिया होता तो मैंने कहा था कि हमारे यहां जो आप कहते हैं कि चार हजार करोड़ टैक्स हॉलीडे दिया, स्पेशल असिस्टेंस नौ सौ करोड़ का दिया और वह बढ़ते-बढ़ते हजार-बारह सौ करोड़ तक पहुंच गया है। यह तो एक एक युजुअल प्रेक्टिस है। यह हम हर राज्य को देते हैं, चाहे वह डेवलपड हो, अंडर डेवलपमेंट हो या बैकवर्ड हो। उसमें,

आपकी गवर्नमेंट हो या कोई दूसरी गवर्नमेंट हो, हम लोग गवर्नमेंट में न हों, यहां तो कभी गवर्नमेंट में रहने का मौका नहीं मिला, लेकिन राज्यों में आता है, तब भी ये सब काम चलते रहते हैं। लेकिन विशेष चीज यह है कि एक राज्य बना। मैं इसलिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि राज्य बीजेपी ने बनाया या एनडीए ने बनाया, आप सबके सहयोग से भी बना, अकेले तो बना नहीं है। लेकिन उस राज्य के बनने के बाद आज वहां ऐसी स्थिति बन गयी है। माननीय माहरा जी सामने बैठे हैं, पहले सरकार में भी रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि जितनी सड़कें पचास साल में नहीं बनी होंगी, उतनी दस साल में बन गयी हैं। उस दस साल में पांच साल आपकी सरकार भी थी। जो आप विकास की बात कर रहे हैं, मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि विकास नहीं हो रहा है। लेकिन वहां क्या चीज नहीं हो रही है? मैंने आपको ह्यूमेन इंडेक्स की बात बताई, एचडीआई की बात बताई। आज भी वहां पर आपको 60 प्रतिशत से ऊपर घर ऐसे मिलेंगे जहां शौचालय नहीं हैं। आज भी वहां ऐसी जगहें मिलेंगी जहां लोग डेढ़ किलोमीटर से पानी लाते हैं। अर्थात् यह जो हम लोग प्लान में से काम कर रहे हैं, उस प्लान में से अगर हम कर ही लेते तो आपसे क्यों मांगते? आखिर आपने हमें राज्य दे दिया और माननीय अटल जी ने हमें स्पेशल पैकेज दे दिया, हम शायद उतने में ही खुश रहते, उसमें तो हमें 90:10 का मिलता ही है। महोदय, उस दिन जब मैं बोल रहा था तो माननीय कपिल सिब्बल जी यहां पर थे और आज भी माननीय सिब्बल साहब यहां पर हैं। मैंने इनका एसएसए का उदाहरण दिया। बहुत सी ऐसी स्कीम्स होती हैं जो हजार करोड़ से भी ऊपर की होती हैं। जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की स्कीम्स होती हैं, इन सारी स्कीम्स में जहां नॉर्थ ईस्ट को इस प्रोविजन के अंदर आप 90:10 के हिसाब से सहयोग कर रहे हैं, वहां हमें कहीं पर 50 परसेंट है और कहीं-कहीं पर 65:35 का है। आप इसकी कल्पना करें कि उस गरीब राज्य में थोड़ा इंडस्ट्रियल पैकेज अटल जी दे गए, उससे हमारा जीडीपी बढ़ गया, उसके कारण हम बहुत खुश हों और नाचने लग जाएं, ऐसा नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि जरूरत क्या थी? आज जरूरत यह है कि आप उस पर एक कदम आगे बढ़ें। एक अच्छा काम आपने हिमालय स्टेट्स के लिए किया और राज्य बनाया। बहुत साल पहले आपने हिमाचल प्रदेश बनाया और अब आपने उत्तराखंड बनाया। वह प्रगति की ओर है। मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि वह प्रगति की ओर नहीं है। मैंने तो कहा कि हम प्रगति की ओर हैं, लेकिन आज उसकी कुछ समस्याएं हैं। जैसा कांग्रेस से माननीय महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा जी ने बताया कि हम जंगलों में देख तो सकते हैं लेकिन लकड़ी ला नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि अधिनियम है, हम गंगा का पानी नहीं ला सकते हैं। हमने टिहरी डैम बना दिया और आप दिल्ली में गंगा का पानी पी रहे हो, दिल्ली में आप गंगा की लाइट ले रहे हो। मुझे तो टिहरी की लाइट मिलती नहीं है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य है कि आखिर उसकी कुछ समस्याएं हैं, उसकी भौगोलिक परिस्थितियां हैं और उन परिस्थितियों में बहुत से काम हैं। सपोज, वहां पर बाढ़ आ जाती है या अर्थक्वेक आ जाता है। मुझे ध्यान है कि जब हमारे यहां अर्थक्वेक आया तो बहुत नुकसान हुआ। हमने कहा कि हमें 21 हजार करोड़ दो। पता चला कि हमें पांच सौ करोड़ भी नहीं मिले। मैं सिक्किम गया था, वहां पर भी अर्थक्वेक आया था, मैं वहां भी जाता हूँ। जहां

[श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी]

पर ऐसी-ऐसी परेशानियां होती हैं, मैं तुरंत जाता हूँ। वहां उस छोटी सी स्टेट में, जहां की आबादी 6 लाख, आठ लाख की है, वहां पर आपने पांच सौ करोड़ रुपए दिए। मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगा। मुझे अच्छा लगा कि आपने सिविकम की अच्छी सहायता की। परन्तु आपने हमारे यहां पर सहायता नहीं की। जिस प्रकार से आपने डोनर को नॉन लेप्सेबल सेंटर पूल रिसोर्सस से सहायता दी है, अगर उसी लाइन पर चलकर आप एक नियम उत्तराखंड के लिए बना दीजिए या फिर सेंटर में एक डिपार्टमेंट ही बना दीजिए। मंत्री जी, **you are so enlightened and knowledgeable person. I think, I need not tell you so much. You know everything.** मेरा कहना यह है कि आप उन सब चीजों को जानते हैं। आपकी सरकार की कोई भारी मजबूरी भी नहीं है। यह मैं इसलिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि मैं इधर हूँ, अगर मैं उधर होता, तो भी यही बोलता। इसमें बहुत बड़ा फंड इन्वाल्व नहीं है। जैसे आप वहां 2000 करोड़ दे रहे हैं, वैसे यहां भी हजार-दो हजार करोड़ का मामला है। उस हजार-दो हजार करोड़ से यह होगा कि मेरी जो पानी की स्कीम नहीं बन पा रही है, मेरी जो इरिगेशन की स्कीम नहीं बन पा रही है, वह स्कीम बन जाएगी। मैं आपको उदाहरण के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ, जैसे हमें सिब्ल साहब के यहां से सर्व शिक्षा अभियान का स्कूल मिलता है। उस स्कूल को मैं उतने पैसे में हल्द्वानी में बना सकता हूँ, देहरादून में बना सकता है, लेकिन जब आप उससे दुगुना पैसा देंगे, तभी मैं उसको चमौली में, पिथौरागढ़ में या बागेश्वर में बना पाऊंगा। इसकी वहां पर लगभग डबल कॉस्ट हो जाती है। हमारा अनुरोध है कि इसके लिए आप एक फंड बना दें या एक डिपार्टमेंट बना दें, तो अच्छा रहेगा। आपसे हर राज्य को पैसा मिलता है, हमको भी मिलता है, उसमें इस फंड से मिलने वाला पैसा सहायक होता। अभी तो उत्तराखंड में आपके ही मुख्यमंत्री हैं। अगर आप अभी पैसा दे देंगे, तो उनका काम अच्छा होगा, आपकी सरकार में ही चार चांद लगेंगे। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इस बिल पर जोर दो या ना दो, उसको प्रेस करो या न करो, **That is a secondary thing.** प्रारम्भिक बात तो यह है कि मंत्री जी ने बुझे-बुझे दिल से बात कही है। कम से कम जब बंदोपाध्याय जी हिमालय के बारे में बोल रहे थे, तो लग रहा था कि शायद हिमालय का भी कोई महत्व है। परन्तु जब आप बोल रहे थे, तो आपने अपनी सारी मजबूरियां ही गिना दीं। इससे तो सिब्ल साहब से ही बुलवा देते, तो वह शायद जोश से बोल देते। मंत्री जी, अगर आप वहां की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए, हमें कोई आवश्वासन दे देंगे, तो मैं इसे वापिस ले लूंगा। सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने और आपने हिमालय, उत्तराखंड और हिमाचल के बारे में बोला है कि इस प्रकार की योजना होनी चाहिए, मैं उन सबका आभारी हूँ, उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आपको विशेष धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं अपना अंतिम शब्द बोलूँ, वाक्य बोलूँ, इससे पहले मैं चाहूंगा कि आप थोड़े खुले दिल से अपनी बात बोलेंगे, तो अच्छा रहेगा।

**श्री अश्विनी कुमार:** कोश्यारी जी, मैंने बात बहुत खुले दिल से कही थी। मैं फिर से दोहरा देता हूँ। मैंने आपसे कहा कि एनडीसी के जो निर्धारित मापदंड हैं और संविधान की जो मर्यादाएं हैं, उनके बीच में रहते हुए, जो अधिक से अधिक यह सरकार कर सकेगी, अवश्य करेगी। मैंने आपसे यह भी विनती की थी कि इस तरह के डेवलपमेंट के मुद्दों पर कोई **finality** नहीं होती,



विचारधाराओं का फर्क हो सकता है। आपका एक मानना है, हमारा एक मानना है, कल हमारे मानने में फर्क हो, आपके मानने में फर्क हो, इसलिए न तो किसी भेदभाव का सवाल है, न इसमें कोई राजनीति का सवाल है, सिर्फ कुछ मापदंडों की बात है। जैसे मैंने एक बात आपसे जोर देकर कही कि नार्थ ईस्ट की स्थिति अपने आपमें एक असाधारण स्थिति है। उसके साथ अगर हम तुलना करने लगेंगे, तो कुछ मुश्किलें आयेंगी। इसलिए मैं आपको आश्वास्त करता हूँ और उपसभाध्यक्ष के माध्यम से सदन को भी आश्वास्त करता हूँ कि जिस भावना के साथ सबने अपनी बात रखी है, हम उस भावना का आदर करते हैं। उत्तराखंड हो या जो हिमालयन के क्षेत्र हैं, उनके पूर्ण विकास के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किया जाएगा। एक फंड नहीं, तो दूसरा फंड, दूसरा फंड नहीं, तो तीसरा फंड दिया जाएगा। जैसा मैंने कहा और मैंने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि सारे भारत का समग्र विकास होना है। जब सभी प्रांतों का विकास होगा, तभी हम अपने लक्ष्य में कामयाब होंगे, अन्यथा कामयाब नहीं होंगे। मैं इन शब्दों के साथ, एक बार पुनः आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि आप अपना रेजोल्यूशन वापिस ले लें।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN):** Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyariji, are you withdrawing the Bill or should I put the motion to vote?

**श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी:** सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इतना कहा कि हम पूरा ध्यान रखेंगे, आपकी सारी भावनाओं का ध्यान रखते हैं। इस सदन में मेरे साल-दो साल और बचे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि भावनाओं का ध्यान रखते-रखते कहीं वे ध्यानस्थ न हो जाएं। वे आगे कुछ प्रगति करें और मैंने जो भावनाएं रखी हैं, जो विचार रखे हैं, सदस्यों ने जो विचार रखे हैं, जो वहां की पीड़ा है, उस पीड़ा को समझते हुए, इसमें जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाएँ। हो सके तो इसमें एनडीसी की भी मदद ले लें।

And I have been the Chief Minister, I know that it comes within the purview of the Constitution and within the purview of the National Development Council as well. So, there is no problem. इसलिए मेरा आप से यह निवेदन है कि आप एक बार इस पर विचार करके NDC में लाकर निर्णय लें, इसी विश्वास के साथ मैं अपने बिल को वापस लेता हूँ।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN):** Does Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari have the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill?

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Yes, Sir.

*The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN):** Now, Shri Shadi Lai Batra to move for leave to introduce his Bills.



**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012 (Insertion of New Article 18A)**

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA (Haryana): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The High Court of Haryana Bill, 2012**

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a separate High Court for the State of Haryana and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2012**

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA (Haryana): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, we shall take up Bills for consideration and passing. Dr. Janardhan Waghmare.

**The Prohibition and Eradication of Ragging Bill, 2011**

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to prohibit and eradicate ragging in colleges and educational institutions and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

Sir, my Bill talks about a very serious matter. As you know, ragging is a menace, a brutal, inhuman and barbarous act committed by senior students against freshers. It has widely spread across the country and is being practiced in institutions of higher education, especially medical and engineering colleges. It has reached the stage of physical and mental harassment and torture. It has gone

beyond stripping. It has reached the stage of sexual harassment too. It gives sadistic pleasure to those who play this grievous game and traumatic torture to those on whom this game is played. In recent times, ragging has resulted into attempts of suicide and even deaths. It has taken the toll of lives of several innocent students. Several students are brutally victimized by ragging. Aman Kachru's death in 2009 was a wake-up call to the Government and to the managements of colleges and universities. His last words were, "My death will bring about a change". It has not yet brought any change. In the first decade of the 21st century, 41 cases of death by suicides have been reported. One case of gang rape of a female student in New Delhi in 2002 is reported. A strong law is required to curb this menace. Some States have made anti-ragging laws - Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal and Goa. Gruesome incidents of ragging have taken place in this country. Ragging is not confined to engineering and medical colleges alone. It has spread in the educational institutions at all levels. Like cancer, ragging is a deadly disease. It is prevalent in schools, colleges, universities, institutions of higher education, hostels etc.

Ragging came in India with English education. It is a product of the West. It was not prevalent in ancient universities of India. We do not find even a trace of it in Taxshila, Nalanda, Vikramshila, Vallabhi and other institutions of learning in the ancient times. European universities came into existence in the medieval times. Ragging in one form or the other entered the portals of the European universities. It was rampant in U.S. colleges from 1829 to 1845. During the colonial times it entered in the countries under colonialism. In the beginning it was negligible. It was only on the level of teasing or fun-making. During the twentieth century it prevailed in engineering and medical colleges whose number was rather limited. It increased during the last two decades of the twentieth century. There is a mushroom growth of private educational institutions today. The very first decade of the twenty-first century witnessed ragging in its fierce and formidable forms. Moral values gradually collapsed. Eventually, circumstances made it necessary to make anti-ragging acts.

Sir, Andhra Pradesh was the first State to pass the Prohibition of Ragging Act in 1997. Other States followed Andhra Pradesh. Tamil Nadu passed the

[DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE]

Prohibition of Ragging Act in 1997. Assam and Kerala passed it in 1998; Maharashtra in 1999, West Bengal in 2000, Chhattisgarh in 2001 and Goa in 2006. Jammu and Kashmir has introduced the Jammu & Kashmir Prohibition of Ragging Bill in the Assembly in March, 2011.

Sir, the U.G.C. and the AICTE have taken steps to prevent this brutal menace. They have started self-help lines and call centres. Certain NGOs have taken lead to start and participate in anti-ragging campaign. Aman Kachroo's father, Prof. Rajendra Kachroo has started a movement called "Aman Alarm" with crusading zeal. Sir, I should mention here the name of Vishwa Jagriti Mission for its initiative in curbing the menace of ragging. It took it to the Supreme Court of India through a writ petition. It is at the behest of the Supreme Court that the Central Government appointed the Raghavan Committee to suggest ways and means to curb ragging. The Raghavan Committee studied the problem in depth and made 50 valuable recommendations to the Government in its report. I mention a few of them here — measures to curb ragging should be at the level of schools, higher education institutions, district administration, universities and State authorities and Central authorities; at each level active involvement of media and the civil society is essential in tackling the problem of ragging; the statutory and regulatory bodies should make mandatory rules of discipline to be included in the prospectus of the institutions which come in their ambit; a sense of confidence should be created in the minds of the students; the affiliating universities should prepare academic calendar of the events and activities; sensitizing programmes be arranged periodically involving psychological counsellors; every educational institution must have an Anti-Ragging Committee and an Anti-Ragging Squad; complaints of ragging should be promptly taken into consideration; every university should have a Monitoring Cell on Ragging; cases of ragging should be tried on the fast-track; CPC should be suitably amended to that effect. School curriculum should contain human rights education of which awareness of ragging should be a compulsory part. A 'regular and periodic psychological counselling' be made compulsory at secondary and higher secondary levels for every student till he/she passes out. Parents/guardians should be involved in the psychological counselling sessions. The school leaving certificate and the character certificate of the student should mention the behaviour pattern of the student. DIETs should be reoriented. Corporal

punishment should be banned in schools. Teachers doing B. Ed. and other training courses should be sensitized against corporal punishment. At the level of the higher educational institutions, it should be mandatory for the student to submit a character certificate. The prospectus should contain rules, regulations and guidelines of the institutions. Undertaking should be taken from the student for orderly behaviour. The Statutory and regulatory bodies such as the U.G.C., NAAC, HCI, DCI and HCI should initiate statutory measures to curb ragging.

Sir, as I have stated earlier, ragging is not a new phenomenon. It existed even in olden times. It was part of Western civilized societies in the past. It was prevalent at the ancient seats of learning, e.g., Berytus and Athens. It existed in army schools of England. It took root in the medical and engineering colleges. In English society ragging took the form of parading the freshers by the senior students in streets. It was prevalent in the medieval European universities. It flared up after World War-1. The first "hazing" death took place in a US college in 1878. Today it is prevalent in America, Canada, European and Asian countries, especially Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Japan and Philippines.

After World War-I, ragging took a brutal form. In Indian sub-continent ragging came with English education. Ragging is not a new phenomenon; it is an old practice. It has been prevalent through and through in the educational institutions in all the countries, eastern and western. But its origin was in the West. It is known by different names such as "hazing", "ducking", "fagging", "yanking", "bullying", "racking", "pledging", "teasing", "brimade", "horseplay" etc. "Ragging" contains elements of abuse, outrage, insult, obscenity, ridicule, assault, torture. It annihilates the dignity of an individual. It violates human rights. It is a form of systematic and sustained physical, mental and sexual abuse of fresh students in the colleges, universities, hostels, dormitories etc., at the hands of senior students who get sadistic pleasure out of ragging. Ragging evolved from teasing to stripping to sexual assault. It started in fun and frolic and ends in assault and brutality.

Sir, "Ragging" means teasing. And today it has taken the form of torture. It has now crossed the civilized limits and entered into the uncivilized domain. It has defeated the very objectives and goals of education. Ragging in educational institutions is a travesty of education. We need a value-added and value-loaded education. The youth today live in a half nude, pornographic and erotic world

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**5.00 P.M.**

where sex has become a symbol of freedom. The media has created a world of temptations and fantasies. Ragging in reality has created a nightmare in the academic world.

Sir, the following NGOs have been active enough in preventing and curbing ragging: Vishwa Jagriti Mission; CURE, *i.e.*, Coalition to Uproot Ragging from Education; SAVE, *i.e.*, Society Against Violence in Education; SPACE, *i.e.*, Society of People's Action, Change and Enforcement; SATHEE; and Aman Movement, etc. These NGOs are trying to curb and eradicate the menace.

Personality development is the main objective of education. Education is the manifestation of all that is good and beautiful in man and his culture. Educational institutions are supposed to be the seed-beds of culture and civilization. It is in educational institutions that the destiny of individuals is shaped and thereby the destiny of the country as a whole. Education is the manifestation of all that is good and beautiful in man and his culture. Educational institutions are supposed to be the seed-beds of culture and civilization. It is in educational institutions that the destiny of individuals is shaped and thereby the destiny of the country as a whole. Educational institutions are not only the transmitters of knowledge but also of values. Youth is indeed the future of the nation. Education is the fountain-head of moral and spiritual values. Through education these values should be inculcated in the students. What we need today is the value-based education in schools and colleges. Education *sans* values, however excellent it might be, is useless. It will create brutes and not human beings. We require man-making and character-building education. Educational institutions are the centres of learning where students should learn how to live together in peace and harmony as civilized human beings. Acts that amount to misconduct and misbehaviour have no place in educational institutions. Ragging is, of course, misconduct and turpitude. It should be nipped in the bud. Measures to prevent it should be taken without any delay. The U.G.C. and the AICTE have made certain statutory provisions in their rules and regulations to curb ragging, but they have not proved to be effective. They have failed to deal with the problems effectively. The Helpline has Call Centre facilities in twelve languages, *i.e.* English, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Punjabi, Marathi, Oriya, Assamese, Gujarati and Bengali. But it has not helped.

Negligence and indifference and apathy are the reasons. Aman Kachroo's death by ragging was alarming. "My Death will bring about a change" – these were the last words of this innocent boy. But has it brought about a change? Not yet a complete change. Ragging still continues. It is not only an aberration, it is an abhorrent persistent practice especially in engineering and medical colleges. It has gone deep into the psyche of the students. It should be uprooted from the psyche itself. President Pratibha Patil has described it "as a crime against humanity". Former President A.P.J. Kalam has described it as "terrorism". Ragging requires both preventive and curative measures. Strong anti-ragging legislation is, therefore, the need of the time. The hideous practice should be ruthlessly eliminated. We should create zero tolerance for this menace. Most of the countries in the world have made anti-ragging laws to that effect. Keeping before the eyes the suggestions of the Supreme Court and the recommendations of the Raghvan Committee we should make a strong law which should prove to be a stringent deterrent. My Bill, Sir, aims at that. Several gruesome incidents of ragging have taken place. The moral fibre of society has become fragile and weak. Erosion of values has created a kind of social anarchy. The U.G.C. Regulations on curbing the menace of ragging have proved ineffective. The Helpline has become dysfunctional. The Call Centres do not work effectively. There is negligence on the part of those who monitor the system. On complaints, the National Human Rights Commission, NHRC, itself has investigated the problem through experts and found that the Anti-Ragging Helpline and the Call Centre have become dysfunctional. The expert group visited several colleges and made a thorough investigation. Leaving things to the technical devices alone will not serve the purpose. We cannot fix the accountability on technology. Accountability can be fixed on human beings. Technology cannot be sensitized, human beings can be. It is a matter of sensitivity and accountability. We require, however, a very stringent law. Power to deal with the problems of ragging should be given to the Heads of the institutions of education and they should be directly held accountable. There should be an anti-ragging cell in every educational institution. Heads of educational institutions should be accountable for incidents of ragging. Most of the countries in the World have passed anti-ragging laws. Why should we lag behind? What should be the punishments to those who indulge in the acts of ragging? They are as follows, suspension from attending classes for a specific time, suspension from

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hostel accommodation, expulsion from the school, college, university or any educational institution, rustication from the school college or university or any educational institution for periods for one academic year or more, expulsion from the school or college or university or any educational institution and consequent debarring the students from admission to any other educational institutions ... cancellation of admission, withholding the examination result, withdrawing his scholarship and other benefits. These are the measures to be taken. Therefore, there should be a very strong legislation. The Central Government should make a very strong law that can be applicable to all the Central institutions and other colleges. This is the need of the hour. Incidents are still taking place. Even two-three months ago, a student died because of ragging. Our HRD Minister is having all types of very effective legislations to curb all malpractices in the colleges. And, this one is a very serious matter. Therefore, I request the House to pass this Bill and there should be a very effective legislation.

Thank you very much.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, with this proposal of my esteemed colleague, Dr. Janardhan Waghmare, I want to bring, through you, a few important points to true notice of our Union Government. The terrific behaviour of the students reflects the imbalance in his or her mental equilibrium. The mental health and the sustained self-confidence is of utmost importance to the future of 'future India'. What Shri Waghmareji is asking is to codify the existing regulations, began with an enactment in 1997 by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. Not only ragging, I would like to add that the total environment of the educational institution, which is terrifying, to bring under this codification. This shall enable to evolve an educational tribunal at the State level as well as district level with the provisions of special courts so as to deal with civil and criminal procedures to curtail the criminal terrific incidents happening in lower, higher and the highest institutions. The incident of Tamil Nadu, the incidents of Andhra Pradesh and also the incidents reported in Delhi and other universities and educational institutions have brought in shame and horror to the peace-loving parents and sincere students. Hence, without taking much time, following the efforts and initiative of the Supreme Court in 2009, the regulations



stipulated by the University Grants Commission, shall form into a proper law, which will enable a serious warning and a proper behavioural pattern of the students of the country. For this, I request the Union Government, the Ministry of Human Resource Development to look into the possibilities of codifying all the existing regulations to safeguard the environment in educational institutions, to have a peaceful learning and teaching environment for both, students as well as the teaching fraternity. With that, we can give a proper focus as well as a landmark enactment which can, definitely, be followed by other nations of the Globe. Sir, I respect the understanding of and study made by Dr. Waghmare. While understanding and respecting his anguish, and also sharing his anguish, I request the Union Minister of Human Resource Development to take it up as a priority item and evolve an institutionalised structure of educational tribunals, anti-ragging and anti-terrifying committees supported by sufficient squads, so as to deal with the peace of the educational institutions. I also request Dr. Waghmare to study further about what he mentioned about Takshashila, Nalanda and all such Indian educational institutions. He also explained about the existence of European educational institutions and their internal environment. So, he shall also throw some light on other aspects enabling the Union Government to bring forward a proper law for safeguarding the peace of the educational institutions. With this, I would like to conclude. Thank you very much.

**श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया** (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं जनार्दन वाघमरे जी को भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने रैगिंग के संबंध में चिंता प्रकट की और उस बड़ी चिंता के समाधान के लिए एक अधिनियम लेकर आए। मैं उनको सुन रहा था, उनके अंदर रोष भी था और चिंता भी थी। देश के अंदर रैगिंग के खिलाफ एक माहौल बनाया जाए। आज हमारे देश के अंदर ऐसा नहीं है। महोदय, मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि यह हमारे समाज के लिए, हमारे देश के लिए कैंसर के समान है। अगर कैंसर से भी बड़ा कोई शब्द हो, तो वह भी मैं इसके लिए कह सकता हूँ। इसके लिए हमें इस प्रकार का माहौल बनाना पड़ेगा, जो हमारे शिक्षण संस्थान हैं, उनके जो **Head** हैं, वहां उनको एक **Anti Ragging Committee** बनानी चाहिए, ताकि रैगिंग के बारे में बताया जा सके कि यह एक प्रकार से कैंसर के समान है और इससे छात्रों के **carrer** पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है और इससे बड़ा नुकसान होता है।

महोदय, इसके लिए काम किया जा रहा है। इसके लिए राज्यों के अंदर कानून भी बने हैं। इसकी शुरुआत हुई है। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री बहुत विद्वान हैं, बड़े अधिवक्ता हैं और इनके दिल में इस दिशा में कुछ नया करने की इच्छा है। इनके



[श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया]

सामने बाधाएं जरूर आती हैं, लेकिन ये बाधाओं से संघर्ष करते हुए आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रैगिंग के सवाल पर कठोर कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

अभी आपने देखा होगा कि इतवार को "सत्यमेव जयते" नाम से एक सीरियल आया और एक घंटे के उस सीरियल ने पूरे देश के लोगों की अंतरात्मा को छू लिया। उस एक घंटे के सीरियल से पूरे देश के अंदर ऐसा वातावरण बन गया कि यह जो भ्रूण हत्या है, वह देश के लिए बहुत खतरनाक है। जहां से शुरूआत की गयी, मैं राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस दिशा में कठोर कदम उठाये हैं और वहां की ज्युडिशियरी ने इसके लिए एक स्पेशल कोर्ट खोला है।

महोदय, मैं इस प्रकार की बात का वर्णन इसलिए करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात बहुत छोटी लगती है, लेकिन यह मौत का कारण भी बन जाती है। शुरूआत एक छोटा-सा गाना गाने से होती है और वही शुरूआत आगे जाकर एक बड़ी **violence** का रूप धारण कर लेती है तथा उसमें मृत्यु तक हो जाती है। अभी वाघमरे जी ने बताया कि हमारे छात्रों ने कितनी आत्महत्याएं की हैं। महोदय, गैंगरेप, जो सबसे बड़ी खतरनाक चीज है, वह रैगिंग से पैदा हुई है।

महोदय, मैं इसके प्रावधानों को पढ़ रहा था। इन प्रावधानों में छात्र-छात्राओं को होने वाले कष्टों, चाहे वे मनोवैज्ञानिक कष्ट हों, शारीरिक कष्ट हों, चाहे उनको वित्तीय नुकसान पहुंच रहा हो, उनकी पढ़ाई पर कोई बुरा असर पड़ रहा हो, उनका शारीरिक दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, इन सारी बातों का वर्णन किया गया है। महोदय, शारीरिक दुरुपयोग बड़ा भयंकर विषय है, जिसमें यौन-शोषण होता है। आज रैगिंग का यह काम छोटे-छोटे स्कूलों में पहुंच गया है। यह केवल मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजिज तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि यह हमारे स्कूलों तक पहुंच गया है। इसमें समलैंगिकता के हमले हो रहे हैं और इसके अंदर नग्न करने की कार्रवाईयां हो रही हैं। इसके अंदर अश्लील चित्र दिखाए जा रहे हैं या अश्लील एक्टिविटीज़ करने के लिए दबाव डाला जा रहा है। इस प्रकार का वातावरण आज स्कूल से लेकर हमारे मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों तक, हर जगह पैदा हो रहा है।

महोदय, मैं लम्बी बात न करके यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में राज्यों ने शुरूआत की है। कानून बने हैं और उनका पालन भी हुआ है, लेकिन आज एक ऐसा कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे एक ऐसा वातावरण बने, जिसमें देश को हम इससे मुक्ति दिला सकें। महोदय, पहले हमारे देश में रैगिंग जैसी व्यवस्था कहां थी? हमारे देश में पहले इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं थी। हमारे देश में तो एक ऐसा शैक्षिक वातावरण था, जिसके बारे में हम आज बड़े-बुजुर्गों से सुनते हैं। उस समय जब छात्र शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिए स्कूल में जाते थे, तो

वे एक दूसरे से प्यार और सम्मान से गले मिलते थे और साथ में बैठते थे। तब एक ग्रुप होता था, जो आपस में बैठ कर आगे की रणनीति बनाता था, चाहे वे स्कूल के विद्यार्थी हों, कॉलेज के विद्यार्थी हों, मेडिकल या इंजीनियरिंग के विद्यार्थी हों अथवा किसी भी शिक्षा को ग्रहण कर रहे हों।

महोदय, अभी इन्होंने नालन्दा का उदाहरण दिया। मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ। मेरे घर के पड़ोस में एक स्कूल है और उस स्कूल के अंदर संस्कृत का अध्ययन कराया जाता है। वहां कई जगहों से लड़के आते हैं, जिनमें से कोई तीन साल का होता है, कोई चार साल का होता है और कोई पांच साल का होता है। वे बहुत ही छोटे-छोटे बच्चे होते हैं। सुबह जब हम उठते हैं, तो उस समय सामूहिक रूप से जब वे प्रार्थना करते हैं, तब एक ऐसा सुन्दर वातावरण पैदा होता है, जैसे सुबह के समय चिड़िया चहचहाती हैं। ऐसे वातावरण के अंदर वे अपने दिन की शुरुआत करते हैं। उसके बाद उन सब लोगों का अपने-अपने परिवार से दूर रह कर ऐसी शिक्षा ग्रहण करना, जिसके बाद वे स्वाभिमान से कह सकें कि हमारे देश के अंदर शिक्षा है, एक अच्छी बात है। महोदय, आज हमारे देश के अंदर पाश्चात्य शिक्षा का असर आ गया है। यह बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि जब हम टी.वी. खोलते हैं और बच्चे साथ में बैठे होते हैं तो उनके साथ में हम टी.वी. भी नहीं देख सकते। आज टी.वी. पर ऐसी-ऐसी ऐड आने लगी हैं जो हमारे वातावरण को खराब कर रही हैं। सर, आज हम लोग इस दिशा में कठोर कदम नहीं उठाएंगे तो हमारा बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होने वाला है। मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ अपने आंध्र प्रदेश को जिन्होंने 1997 के अन्दर सबसे पहले शुरुआत की। वहां पर इसका असर पड़ा है, अच्छा वातावरण बना है। आज महाराष्ट्र शिक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत आगे है। वहां पर इतनी शिक्षण संस्थाएं हैं, मेडिकल की, इंजीनियरिंग की, जो आज दूसरे प्रदेशों में नहीं हैं। उन शिक्षण संस्थाओं में इस प्रकार की रैगिंग जैसी एक्टिविटीज शुरु हुईं। इसको वह अपना स्वाभिमान समझने लग गए। सीनियर छात्र या सीनियर छात्रों के ग्रुप द्वारा नए छात्र पर जिस प्रकार से अत्याचार करते हैं, जिस प्रकार से वे उस पर दबाव डालते हैं, वह बहुत ही शर्मनाक है। महोदय, मैं एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान में मेरे जिले के अन्दर एक गांव का विद्यार्थी जो पढ़ने में बहुत होशियार था, लेकिन उसको अच्छी शिक्षा दिलाने के लिए उसके परिवार के पास साधन नहीं थे, जिससे उसको मेडिकल की पढ़ाई कराई जा सके। लेकिन उस परिवार ने जैसे-तैसे करके उस बच्चे का मेडिकल में एडमिशन करा दिया। एडमिशन के खर्च के कारण परिवार को अपनी जमीन बेचनी पड़ गई तथा अपने अन्य साधन भी बच्चे के भविष्य के ऊपर लगा दिए। महोदय, जब वह बच्चा मेडिकल कॉलेज में पहुंचा तो उसके साथ में रैगिंग के रूप में इस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया गया, इस प्रकार का अत्याचार किया गया कि आप उसकी कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते। महोदय, अन्त में यह स्थिति हुई कि उस बच्चे का मानसिक संतुलन बिगड़ गया और पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़नी पड़ गई। उस पर इतना मनोवैज्ञानिक असर पड़ा कि वह बच्चा पागल हो गया। महोदय, एक गरीब किसान जिसका सपना था कि मेरा बेटा डॉक्टर बनकर देश की सेवा करेगा लेकिन कॉलेज में रैगिंग की कुप्रथा के कारण उसका सपना साकार नहीं हो सका।

[श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया]

महोदय, रैगिंग के कारण उस परिवार पर क्या बीती होगी। महोदय, मैंने इसलिए कहा कि यह रैगिंग नहीं है, यह बीमारी नहीं है, यह एक बहुत बड़ा कैंसर है। सिब्ल साहब, इस समस्या के संबंध में आज पूरा देश आपके साथ है, आप खड़े होइए और कानून की रक्षा करने के लिए बहस करते समय जब आपका हाथ उठता है, उसी प्रकार से आज आप इस प्रकार का एक कानून लेकर आएँ, ताकि जो आज रैगिंग करने वाले लोग हैं, उन लोगों को यह पता लगे कि रैगिंग करने से आपको बहुत कठोर दंड मिलेगा।

महोदय, इस पर कानून बनाने का विषय राज्यों का है। मंत्री महोदय को राज्यों को चर्चा के लिए बुलाना चाहिए और कहना चाहिए कि वह इस व्यवस्था के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करें। मैं मंत्री महोदय से विनती करता हूँ कि इसके लिए जरूरी वातावरण तैयार करना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं एक बार फिर डा. वाघमरे जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वे एक ऐसा बिल लेकर आए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे रैगिंग करने वालों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही करें। डा. वाघमरे जी ने बिल में एक साल की सजा व एक लाख रुपए के जुर्माने की व्यवस्था की बात की है। मैं तो इसे छोटा दंड मानता हूँ। ऐसा करने वाले व्यक्ति को तो इस प्रकार की सजा मिलनी चाहिए जो दूसरे लोगों के लिए यह सबक बने। जो शैक्षणिक संस्थाएं इस बुराई को रोकने में नाकाम रहती हैं, उनके ऊपर भी आपको कड़ी-से-कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। उस संस्था के हैड के खिलाफ भी आपको कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए, ताकि ऐसी शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं को चलाने वालों को पता लगे कि अगर वे अपने यहां इस बीमारी का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते तो उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही की जा सकती है, उनको सजा भी हो सकती है और ऐसी शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं पर पाबंदी भी लगनी चाहिए। महोदय, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप इन सब बातों पर गहराई से विचार कर, देश से ragging की बीमारी को दूर करने के लिए जल्द ही राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों व शिक्षा मंत्रियों से चर्चा करेंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Would you like to continue on the next listed day?

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11.00 am on Sunday, the 13th May, 2012.

The House then adjourned at twenty-five minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Sunday, the 13th May, 2012.