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7 Vaisakha, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 27th April, 2012/7th Vaisakhe, 1934 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the Clock

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Impact of Global Warming on Agriculture

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the adverse impact of global warming on agricultural production in developing countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has assessed the impact of global warming on agricultural sector of the country; and

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

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

Statement

(a) and (b) There are a number of reports by several organizations and authors about the possible impacts of climate change in general, and rise in temperature in particular, on global agriculture. Publications such as those by Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (2007) and Universal Ecological Fund (2011) indicate such impacts on some crops in different regions of the world.

According to these reports, there will be 14% deficit in global wheat production, 11% in rice and 9% in maize by 2020. They also claim that there will be reduction of up to 50% in rainfed crops in some African countries during 2000-2020 period.

(c) Indian studies conducted under ICAR Network Project on Climate Change (NPCC), however, indicate that climate change may reduce yield of timely sown irrigated wheat by about 6% in 2020. When late and very late sown wheat is taken into consideration, the projected impact could reduce the yield by 18%, if no adaptation measures are followed. Similarly, this study projects 4-6% reduction in yield of rice and up to 18% in respect of irrigated *kharif* 'maize, and 2.5% in rainfed sorghum by the year 2020.

(d) As part of the National Action Plan for Climate Change, the Mission Document on National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been formulated jointly by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Department of Agricultural Research and Education, in active consultation with stakeholders including State Governments, and has been approved in principle by Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change for the XII Plan. A scheme 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)' with an outlay of Rs. 350 crores for the period 2010-12 has been implemented by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The components of the scheme include: (i) strategic research on natural resources, major food crops, livestock, marine and freshwater fisheries for adaptation and mitigation; (ii) demonstration of available climate resilient practices on farmers' field in 100 most vulnerable districts of the country; (iii) strengthen research infrastructure and capacity building for climate change research; and (iv) sponsored research.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Sir, my first supplementary question is: is there any Research and Development Project undertaken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to invent new crop varieties of various kinds, which should be resilient to climate change? If so, what is the total number of such new varieties invented till today by ICAR?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, the general expectation is, there will be some impact on wheat crop and for wheat we have instructed Indian Council for Agricultural Research, particularly, scientists and readers, from wheat side. They have developed four new varieties. One is HD 29-85, the second is HD 29-87, the third one is HD 30-47 and Golden Halna. These varieties are terminal heat solvent wheat varieties and we are observing, and I think we will definitely get good results.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Sir, my second supplementary question is: is there any additional research project undertaken by the Ministry to upgrade the existing crop varieties, especially paddy and wheat, to enable those varieties resilient to excess drought and flood?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: It is not because of climate change or global warming. But ICAR and their scientists and readers are continuously working to develop new varieties. About the paddy, they have developed some variety which

will definitely be convenient for either flood or drought kind of situation. If we see the overall impact, generally, throughout India, internationally, there is a continuous talk. If there is a serious impact globally, there will be a serious impact on Indian agriculture also. It will affect the crop yield, but, for the last five years, if you see carefully, in the areas of wheat, rice, cotton and sugarcane, in all these areas, fortunately in India, production has not dropped; in fact, we are getting more production.

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: सर, हमारे देश में रबी और खरीफ की दो फसलें होती हैं और उनके लिए एक समय मुकर्रर होता है कि कब हमें sowing करनी है और कब harvesting करनी है। ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के कारण climate change हो रहा है और इस वजह से बारिश के मौसम भी बदल गए हैं। क्या सरकार sowing and harvesting के समय में कोई तब्दीली लाने की कोशिश करेगी?

श्री शरद पंवार: सर, जहां तक paddy की बात है, बारिश की शुरुआत होने के बाद paddy plantation के लिए कोई समस्या नहीं आती है। गेहूं की फसल के लिए ज्यादा समस्या आती है। इसमें समस्या यह आती है कि आज कल जिस season में हम sowing operation करते हैं, उसी सीजन में इसको करना चाहिए, लेकिन अगर बीच में कहीं तापमान में बदलाव आ गया, यानी तापमान बढ़ गया और खास तौर पर जब grain formulation की स्टेज हो, तब अगर तापमान पर कोई बुरा असर हो गया, तो इसकी जरूर कीमत चुकानी पड़ती है और इससे total production पर serious effect पड़ता है। चार साल पहले खास तौर पर वेस्टर्न यूपी, पंजाब और हरियाणा में एक बार ऐसा हुआ था, मगर आज अभी तक ऐसी स्थिति नहीं आई, क्योंकि wheat crop is an important crop for us. What requires winter, cold weather. So, unless and until there is a change in cold, I don't think we should follow that rule. But as on today जो समय तय किया गया है, अगर उस समय पर sowing operation हुआ, तो नुकसान नहीं है। जिस समय पर हम sowing operation करते हैं, अगर उसमें delay हुआ, तो इससे नुकसान होता है, मगर इस पर साइंटिस्ट्स का ध्यान है। हम observe कर रहे हैं और अभी तक के observations का जो रिजल्ट है, वह यह है कि sowing operation का जो period है, उसमें बदलाव लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। ऐसा निष्कर्ष उन्होंने निकाला है।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this February, an international conference on Agriculture and Climatic Change was conducted by the ICAR and a non-Governmental institute called National Council for Climatic Change and Sustainable Development and Public Leadership. In that conference, it was observed that knowledge and understanding of implication of climate change at the national level is inadequate and fragmentary. It was not seen in the reply of the hon. Minister. So, I would like to know, through you, from the hon. Minister as to what steps have been taken in terms of commissioning for studies to assess the impact of global warming on agriculture and what specific projects, in addition to one project which is mentioned in the reply, formulated by the Government to address this issue.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, it is already given in the reply itself that the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change for the XII Plan, a scheme called

National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture with an outlay of Rs. 350 crores for the period 2010-12 has been implemented.

We have also introduced another scheme. And, under this, practically, we have selected 100 most vulnerable districts in the country and we are working in these 100 vulnerable districts. As on today, there is a sort of fear or complex in the minds of many learned people that there would be a serious impact of climate change on Indian agriculture or global agriculture. Sir, after studying all the figures globally, there is only one country — Nigeria — where we have seen some impact of climate change on their productive chain production. But, in the rest of Africa also we have not seen, in Asia also we have not seen and in India also we have not seen. We have seen in India, as I said, about four years back, when question came about formulation of grain in wheat. For fifteen days there is a sort of heat wave and the wheat production was affected in India. But, that will happen at any time. If you study or observe it in the last three years, at least, we have not seen that type of a situation. But, still, this is an important issue. We have to work. We are not in a position to compromise on the issue of productivity and production and that is why it is our responsibility to continue with our research, keep close observation and see that if that type of a situation emerges then some viable alternative by way of crops or any other system has to be available in the country.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, my question is: In the 20th Century, the global climate change and the temperatures rose only by 0.6 degrees. In the 21st Century, there is escalation. Is it a fact that the impact is going to be so much on the Indian conditions that the Himalayan Glaciers are going to be diminished and that is going to impact the Ganga delta basin and the water table is going to be receding as well? And, is that going to affect us? It is because there are two things. The first one is water supply and irrigation and the other is temperature. Now, you have talked about only one and not the other. So, how do you assess both things, because that is what is going to affect? The studies say that this is going to affect the whole pattern of agriculture. This has not really been addressed and we have not thought about it also.

We have also not given thought to new patterns. Even farmers today feel that they are not getting what they used to get earlier, and the pattern is changing very, very fast.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: In fact, experts' reports are very confusing. Some reports say that there would be more rain, there would be greater availability of water, which might even affect the crops, and there would be more floods. Now, if there is more rainfall, it would not be for the whole season; it might be there only for a limited period, and that will affect the crop and the availability of water. So, that was one of the observations. But then, we had also gathered some information from 100 vulnerable districts in the country. In each district, we selected certain Blocks; in

those Blocks, we randomly selected certain villages, and in those villages, again, we selected certain groups of farmers. We collected information from them and from their fields. By and large, we haven't come across that kind of a situation so far.

Now, as far as the question of availability of water is concerned, I must accept that there is too much pressure on our water resources in the country. The percentage of water-lifting from the soil is very high. Wastage of water is also a serious concern, and that is why we have been facing problems. The solution for that is an effective water conservation programme and an effective management of water resources. These are the two most important things. We have constant dialogues with State Governments. Even through NREGA, our thrust is to give more weightage to such programmes. We do expect that there will be good results.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 322.

पश्चिम रेलवे के अन्तर्गत आमान परिवर्तन किया जाना

*श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रेलवे ने पश्चिम रेलवे के अन्तर्गत आने वाले किन-किन रेल मार्गों के आमान परिवर्तन की स्वीकृति प्रदान की है और उक्त स्वीकृति किस-किस परख को दी गई है;

(ख) उपरोक्त स्वीकृतियों की तुलना में किन-किन रेलमार्गों का कितना-कितना आमान परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) रतलाम जंक्शन से इंदौर, माऊ, खंडवा रेल लाइन के आमान परिवर्तन के कार्य को कब तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी): (क) से (ग) पश्चिम रेलवे के अंतर्गत आमान परिवर्तन की 10 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई थी, जिनमें से 4 परियोजनाएं अर्थात् भरुच-समनी-दाहेज (62.36 किमी.), प्रतापनगर-छोटाउदयपुर (99.27 किमी.), अंकलेश्वर-राजपीपला (62.89 किमी.) और पीपावाव और सुरेन्द्रनगर-धगधरा (419.48 किमी.), तक विस्तार सहित सुरेन्द्रनगर-भावनगर-ढोला-ढासा-महुआ को पूरा कर लिया गया है और शेष 6 परियोजनाएं प्रगति के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं। चालू परियोजनाओं का परियोजना-वार विवरण और उनका स्वीकृति/बजट में शामिल करने का वर्ष नीचे दिया गया है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	स्वीकृति/बजट में शामिल करने का वर्ष
1.	रतलाम-महोव-खंडवा-अकोला (472.64 किमी.)	2008-09
2.	अहमदाबाद-हिम्मतनगर-उदयपुर (299.20 किमी.) और मोदसा-समलाजी के बीच नई लाइन (22.53 किमी.)	2008-09
3.	वयोर तक विस्तार (24.65 किमी.) सहित भुज-नलिया (101.35 किमी.)	2008-09
4.	राजकोट-वेरावल, सापुर-सराडिया के लिए नए मैटिरियल मौडिफिकेशन सहित 1994-95 वांसजलिया से जेतलसर तक और वेरावल से सोमनाथ तक नई लाइन और सोमनाथ-कोडीनर (365.54 किमी.)	

5.	मेहसाणा-तरंगा हिल के लिए नए मैटिरियल मौडिफिकेशन सहित भिलडी-वीरमगाम (213.03 किमी)	1990-91
6.	विद्युतीकरण सहित मियागांव-कर्जन-धबोई-शमल्या (96.46 किमी.)	2011.12

इन चालू परियोजनाओं में से राजकोट-वेरावल सोमनाथ और वांसजलिया-जेतलसर (321.61 किमी.) और वीरमगाम-महसाणा-पाटन (104.79 किमी.) खंडों के आमान परिवर्तन का कार्य पूरा हो गया है।

संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार, शेष कार्य आगामी वर्षों में पूरे किए जाएंगे।

उपरोक्त चालू परियोजनाओं के अलावा, बोटड-अहमदाबाद (170.48 किमी.) और ढासा-जेतलसर (104.44 किमी.) के आमान परिवर्तन के कार्य को भी 2012-13 के बजट में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

Gauge Conversion Under Western Railway

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

(a) the railway routes under Western Railway for which Railways have given approval for gauge conversion, along with the dates of approval;

(b) the extent of gauge converted against the above approvals, rail route-wise; and

(c) by when the gauge conversion of the railway line from Ratlam junction to Indore, Mhow and Khandwa would be completed?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) 10 gauge conversion projects were approved under Western Railway, out of which 4 projects namely Bharuch-Samni-Dahej (62.36 km.), Pratapnagar-Chhotaudepur (99.27 km.), Ankeshwer-Rajpipla (62.89 km.) and Surendernagar-Bhavnagar-Dhola-Dhasa-Mahuva with extension to Pipavav and Surendernagar-Dhrangadhra (419.48 km.) have been completed and remaining 6 projects are in different stages of progress. The project-wise details of the projects in progress and their year of sanction/inclusion in the Budget are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Year of sanction/ inclusion in the budget
1	2	3
1.	Ratlam-Mhow-Khandwa-Akola (472.64 km.)	2008-09
2.	Ahemdabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur (299.20 km.) and new line between Modasa-Samlaji (22.53 km.)	2008-09

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

1	2	3
3.	Bhuj-Naliya (101.35 km) with extension to Vayor (24.65 km.)	2008-09
4.	Rajkot-Veraval, Wansjaliya to jetalsar with new material modification for shapur-Saradiya and new line from Veraval to Somnath and Somnath-Kodinar (363.54 km.)	1994-95
5.	Bhildi-Viramgam with new Material modification for Mehsana-Taranga Hill (213.03)	1990-91
6.	Miyagaon-Karjan-Dhaboi-Shamlya (96.46 km.) with electrification	2011-12

On these ongoing projects, gauge conversion of Rajkot-Veraval-Somnath and Wansjaliya-Jetalsar (321.61 km) and Viramgam-Mahesana-Patan (104.79 km.) sections have been completed.

Remaining works will be completed in coming years subject to availability of resources.

Besides above ongoing projects, gauge conversion of Botad-Ahmedabad (170.48 km.) and Dhasa-Jetalsar (104.44 km.) have also been proposed for inclusion in the Budget 2012-13.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के भाग (ख) और (ग) का उत्तर नहीं आया है। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन मार्गों के आमामान परिवर्तन की स्वीकृतियां हुई हैं, उनके आर्थिक और भौतिक लक्ष्य क्या थे और अभी तक वर्षवार कितना-कितना काम हो गया है?

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: माननीय सभापति जी, जैसाकि उत्तर में बताया गया है कि Gauge Conversion के 10 प्रोजेक्ट्स थे जिनमें से 4 प्रोजेक्ट्स जैसे भरुच-समनी-दाहेज, प्रतापनगर-छोटा उदयपुर, अंकलेश्वर-राजपीपला, सुरेन्द्रनगर-भावनगर-ढोला-ढासा महुवा with extension of पीपावाव और ध्रगंधरा - ये सब हो गए हैं और बाकी के प्रोजेक्ट्स के, जैसे रतनाम-महोव-खंडवा-अकोला, अहमदाबाद-हिम्मतनगर-उदयपुर, भुज-नलिया with extension of राजकोट-वेरावल, वासंजलिया से जेतलसर। साथ में भिलड़ी-वीरमगाम और मेहसाणा-तरंगा और छटा प्रोजेक्ट मियागांव-कर्जन-धबोई-शमल्या पर काम चल रहा है।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, मंत्री जी ने मेरे पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि काम चल रहा है। मैंने पूछा है कि आर्थिक और भौतिक लक्ष्य और उनके विरुद्ध उपलब्धि की प्रोग्रेस क्या है? इस बारे में मंत्री जी कुछ नहीं बता रहे हैं। महोदय, आप इसमें देखें, वर्ष 1994-95 से एक योजना स्वीकृत है, 1990-91 से है, 2008-09 से है, उनके बारे में अभी तक क्या किया है, यह माननीय मंत्री जी बताने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। जिन चार योजनाओं को पूरा कर लिया गया है, उसकी जानकारी उन्होंने दे दी, लेकिन जो 6 योजनाएं

निर्माणाधीन हैं, उनके लिए वर्षवार बजटवार प्रावधान कितना था उसके against भौतिक उपलब्धि कितनी हुई, यह मैंने पूछा था और प्रश्न के (ग) में पूछा था कि इन योजनाओं को कब तक पूरा कर लिया जाएगा? महोदय, डिटेल्स प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट में दिया जाता है कि फेजवाइज इतना-इतना काम करेंगे और इस वर्ष में यह कार्य पूरा करेंगे। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे यह जानकारी दें और सभापति महोदय, आपसे भी आग्रह करूंगा कि आप यह जानकारी दिलवाएं।

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: चेयरमैन सर, जैसाकि माननीय सदस्य छ: प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में जानकारी चाहते हैं, रतलाम-महोव-खंडवा-अकोला क्षेत्र मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र से गुजरता है और वेस्टर्न रेलवे में आता है। इनके दो गेज कंवर्जन हैं। इसकी लम्बाई 472 किलोमीटर है और स्वीकृति वर्ष 2008-09 है। इसकी लेटेस्ट कॉस्ट 1421 करोड़ रुपए है और अभी तक 80 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए हैं। आने वाले समय में 2012-13 में 35 करोड़ रुपए और खर्च होने वाले हैं। तो यह काम चल रहा है। आपने यह भी पूछा कि इसके पूर्ण होने की टारगेट तिथि क्या है। टारगेट के लिए जो उपलब्धियां होती हैं, रिसोर्सिंग होते हैं, रिसोर्सिंग के हिसाब से ये काम चलते हैं, उस हिसाब से वह काम पूरा किया जाता है।

उसी तरह अहमदाबाद-हिम्मतनगर-उदयपुर के बारे में भी यह दो गेज कंवर्जन का काम है। इसकी लम्बाई 321 किलोमीटर है। इसका सैंक्शन 2008-09 में हुआ था। इसकी कॉस्ट 798 करोड़ रुपए है। इस पर मार्च तक एन्टीसिपेट्री एक्सपेंडिचर 72 करोड़ 78 लाख रुपए है। 2012-13 में इस पर 35 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए जाएंगे। इसके अलावा 2008-09 में भुज-नलिया का प्रोजेक्ट सैंक्शन हुआ था। उसकी लेटेस्ट कॉस्ट 468 करोड़ रुपए है। इस पर एन्टीसिपेट्री एक्सपेंडिचर 45 करोड़ रुपए और 2012-13 में इस पर 50 करोड़ रुपए और खर्च होंगे। उसी तरह राजकोट-वेरावल, वांसजलिया-जेटलसर के प्रोजेक्ट 1994-95 में सैंक्शन हुए थे। इसकी लेटेस्ट कॉस्ट 931 करोड़ रुपए है। अब तक 467 करोड़ रुपए की लागत खर्च आई है। इसके लिए आउटले 15 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है।

श्री सभापति: अब आपका सब हो गया, डिटेल्स मिल गई?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, उत्तर तो आया ही नहीं। अगर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को ठीक से बता नहीं पा रहा हूँ तो फिर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। वर्षवार बजट प्रावधान और उसके विरुद्ध भौतिक उपलब्धियों के बारे में मैंने पूछा है। वह तो बतला नहीं रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप उनको डिटेल्ड इंफार्मेशन भेज दीजिए।

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: मैं भेज दूंगा।

श्री सभापति: अब आपको डिटेल्ड इंफार्मेशन मिल जाएगी। अब आपका कोई दूसरा प्रश्न है?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रतलाम-महोव-खंडवा-अकोला के लिए जो आमामान परिवर्तन की स्वीकृति हुई है, उसमें आपने कितना बजट प्रावधान किया और इन चार सालों में अभी तक क्या-क्या काम करवाए हैं? केवल इतना बदला दें।

श्री सभापति: वे आपको यह सब लिखित में भेज देंगे। मेरा ख्याल है कि डिटेल्ड इंफार्मेशन ठीक रहेगी।

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: ऐसे तो सभी मंत्री करने लगेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री सभापति: अगर लम्बे-लम्बे टेबिल पढ़े जाएंगे तो दूसरा प्रश्न नहीं हो सकता।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, यह भी निर्देश दीजिए कि वे तैयारी करके आया करें।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we can have a correspondence school.
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, I think it will be more productive from the point of view of the hon. Member if this information is given, in writing, in a tabulated form. Now, Mr. Naresh Agrawal. यह सवाल वेस्टर्न रेलवे पर है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति महोदय, मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई कि आप अन्तर्यामी भी हो गए हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश का आपको विशेष ध्यान रहा होगा।

सभापति महोदय, मान्यवर, हर साल एक फैशन सा हो गया जब रेलवे का बजट पेश होता है और उसमें तमाम नई योजनाओं की घोषणाएं कर दी जाती हैं। लेकिन यह नहीं देखा जाता कि उनका पैसा कहां से आएगा और वे कब पूरी होंगी। माननीय सदस्य इस बात को भी कह रहे थे कि 1994-95 व 1989-90 की योजनाएं अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुईं। माननीय मंत्री महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन बजटों में आपने कितनी नई योजनाएं अब तक घोषित की हैं और उन योजनाओं पर कितना पैसा खर्च होगा? और क्या आप यह भी बतलाएंगे कि बजट घाटे को देखते हुए ...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, यह सवाल इससे रिलेटिड नहीं हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप सुन लीजिए।

श्री सभापति: वेस्टर्न रेलवे पर सवाल है, आप उस पर सप्लीमेंट्री पूछ लीजिए।

नहीं, नहीं। नरेश जी, यह सवाल इससे रिलेटिड नहीं है। यह वेस्टर्न रेलवे पर सवाल है, आप उस पर सप्लीमेंटरी पूछें।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने उस क्वेश्चन को कोई नॉर्दर्न रेलवे में बदलने की कोशिश नहीं की है। मैं तो मंत्री महोदय से पूछ रहा हूँ कि टोटल तीन साल में कितनी घोषणाएं की गईं और उन पर कितना रुपया खर्च होगा? हम कहते हैं कि आप खाली वेस्टर्न रेलवे को बता दें कि वेस्टर्न पार्ट ऑफ द कंट्री, इस देश के पश्चिमी भाग के लिए पिछले तीन साल में इन्होंने कितनी योजनाएं घोषित की हैं, उन पर कितना रुपया लगेगा? और, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दबाव में जो इन्होंने रेलवे किराया नहीं बढ़ाया है, घाटे को देखते हुए रुपया कहां से लाएंगे?

श्री सभापति: नहीं, यह सवाल इससे लिंक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हटा दें। अच्छा, किसी के दबाव में चलिए, किसी के दबाव में मान लें।...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। Let us get on with the Question Hour.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: महोदय, हमारा खाली इतना जवाब दिला दीजिए कि पिछले तीन साल में कितनी योजनाएं घोषित हुईं, उन पर कितना पैसा लगेगा और वह पैसा कहां से आएगा?

श्री सभापति: वह इंफोरमेशन आपको बजट डॉक्यूमेंट से मिल जाएगा। वह आपको भेज देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमान अगर सब कुछ लाइब्रेरी और बजट डॉक्यूमेंट से मिल जाएगा, तो फिर हम सब लोग यहां बेकार बैठे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी आपको भेजेंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आप हमें संरक्षण दीजिए। क्या नए सदस्यों को आप संरक्षण नहीं देंगे? सर, संरक्षण दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, Please allow the other question to be answered.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरे सवाल का जवाब दिला दीजिए।

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: सर, कुल मिलाकर 10 प्रोजेक्ट हैं, जिनमें से 4 हो गए हैं और 6 होने वाले हैं। गेज परिवर्तन के कुल 24 प्रोजेक्ट हैं, भविष्य में हम जिन्हें पूरे करने वाले हैं अभी 12 प्रोजेक्ट का सर्वे चल रहा है और जहां-जहां जरूरत होती है, उसकी राशि लगाई जाती है।

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I want to inform the hon. Minister about the pathetic condition in Odisha and want to know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is on Western Railway. Please ask on Western Railway.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, with only 4 per cent of India's total track, the East Coast Railway caters to about 12 per cent of the total loading of the country which accounts for around 7 per cent of the total earnings of the Indian Railways and is thus a cash cow for the entire country. However, on account of persistent apathy of the Centre, Odisha has always missed..

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a question on railways in Odisha.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: My question is, even after 64 years of Independence, Odisha's seven districts are not having any railway line. I want to inform the Minister that the Bolangir-Khurda line, which is 192 kms, in 20 years, only 30 kms line is constructed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a question which relates to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rupala.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं, जैसा कि उन्होंने अपने जवाब में बताया कि राजकोट-वेरावल और सोमनाथ के अमान परिवर्तन का कार्य पूरा हो गया है, लेकिन उसमें कोडिनार का जिक्र नहीं है, जबकि कोडिनार का पहले घोषित भी किया गया था, तो सोमनाथ से कोडिनार का जो कार्य था, उसकी स्थिति क्या है और उसे कब तक पूरा करेंगे?

श्री भरतसिंह सोलंकी: सभापति महोदय, जैसाकि माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि यह सोमनाथ-कोडिनार का काम कब तक पूरा किया जाएगा, वैसे राजकोट से वेरावल का ट्रैफिक का ओपन तो गया है, वेरावल-सोमनाथ का भी हो गया है, वासलिया-जैतलसर भी हो गया है, शाहपुर-सरदिआ भी हो गया है और सोमनाथ-कोडिनार जो 36.95 किलोमीटर है,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

सेक्शन हो गया है, जो न्यू लाइन है, इसको कहते हैं मैटिरियल मोडिफिकेशन, जो मेन लाइन से निकलकर दूसरे हटकर लाइन ली जाती है, इससे पूरी सोसायटी को, सबको लाभ होता है। फरवरी, 2011 में इसकी कोस्ट 252.68 करोड़ थी और इसका पार्ट एस्टीमेट फोर अप्रेजल तैयार किया गया है। यह अंडर प्रिपरेशन है। इसका काम जल्द से जल्द पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा: सर, इसमें जल्द की जगहज कोई तारीख डाल दें, आपका इलाका है।

श्री सभापति: क्वेश्चन 323.

The question Dr. C.P. Thakur was absent

फलों और सब्जियों की बर्बादी

***डॉ. सी.पी. ठाकुर:** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार ने फलों और सब्जियों की बर्बादी को रोकने के लिए क्या-क्या उपाय किए हैं;
- (ख) प्रतिवर्ष अनुमानतः कितने मूल्य के फल और सब्जियां बर्बाद हो जाते हैं;
- (ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार ने किसानों के हित में फलों और सब्जियों के लिए शीत-भंडारण क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए शीत भंडार-गृहों के निर्माण पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की है; और
- (घ) कितने नए शीत-भंडार गृहों का निर्माण किया गया है और उनकी कुल भंडारण क्षमता कितनी-कितनी है?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री शरद पवार): (क) फलों एवं सब्जियों में कटाई पश्चात नुकसानों को कम करने के लिए उपाय करना राष्ट्रीय बागवानी मिशन (एनएचएम), उत्तर प्रदेश तथा हिमालयी राज्यों के लिए बागवानी मिशन (एचएमएनईएच) और वर्तमान में कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की गई राष्ट्रीय बागवानी (एनएचबी) स्कीमों का एम महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। इनमें शीत भंडारण/नियंत्रित/संशोधित वातावरण (सीए/एमए) अवसंरचना के विकास, रीफर वैनों इत्यादि के लिए सब्सिडियों के प्रावधान शामिल हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय (एमएफपीआई), वाणिज्य मंत्रालय कृषि एवं प्रसंस्कृत श्राव्य उत्पत्ता निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (अपेडा) और राष्ट्रीय सहारी विकास निगम (एनसीडीसी) के माध्यम से शीत भंडार की स्थापना और कटाई पश्चात प्रबंधन सुविधाओं के लिए सहायता भी उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय कटाई पश्चात इंजीनियरी एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (सीआईपीएचईटी) (आईसीएआर लुधियाना) की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, जोकि 2005 से 2007 के दौरान कराए गए राष्ट्रव्यापी नमूना सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर अप्रैल, 2010 में प्रकाशित हुई, फलों एवं सब्जियों की वार्षिक छीजन 5.8 प्रतिशत से 18 प्रतिशत तक की सीमा में अनुमानित है। इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 8 फलों (सेब, केला, निंबु वर्गीय, अंगूर, अमरूद, आम, पपीता, स्टोप) और 8 सब्जियों (गोभी, फुलगोभी, हरि मटर, खुंबी, प्याज, आलू, टमाटर, टैपियोका) की वार्षिक छीजन की अनुमानित कीमत 13.309 करोड़ रू० हैं।

(ग) और (घ) वर्तमान सूचना के अनुसार गत तीन वर्षों (2009-12) के दौरान 5.56 मि०मि० टप क्षमता के 1066 शीत भंडारण (सीए/एमए) अवसंरचना स्थापित की गई जिसमें 656.33 करोड़ रू० की कुल सब्सिडी परिव्यय सम्मिलित था।

Wastage of Fruits and Vegetables

†*323. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to check wastage of fruits and vegetables;

(b) the annual estimated value of this wastage;

(c) the amount of money spent by Government to construct cold storage chain in order to enhance the cold storage capacity for fruits and vegetables in the interest of farmers, during the last three years; and

(d) the number of new cold storages set up along with the total storage capacity of these cold storages?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Measures to reduce post harvest losses in fruits and vegetables is an important component of the National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Horticulture Board (NHB) schemes presently implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture. These include provision of subsidies for development of cold storage Controlled/Modified Atmosphere (CA/MA) infrastructure, reefer vans etc.

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

(b) As per the report of Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET) (ICAR Ludhiana), published in April 2010, based on nationwide sample survey conducted during 2005 to 2007, annual wastage of fruits and vegetables is estimated to range from 5.8% to 18%. As per this report, estimated value of annual wastage of 8 fruits (Apple, Banana, Citrus, Grapes, Guava, Mango, Papaya, Sapota) and 8 vegetables (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Green Pea, Mushroom, Onion, Potato, Tomato, Tapioca) is Rs. 13,309 crore.

(c) and (d) As per the present information, during the last three years (2009-12), 1066 Cold Storages/CA/MA infrastructures having capacity 5.56 million MT were set up, involving a total subsidy outgo of Rs. 656.33 crore.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 323, Dr. C.P. Thakur. The hon. Member is absent. Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस संबंध में जो जवाब दिया है, मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में फल, सब्जियों और अनाज के भंडारण की बड़ी समस्या है। ऊपर वाले की मेहरबानी से पिछले 8-9 वर्षों से रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन हो रहा है, लेकिन सरकार की मेहरबानी से वह सड़ रहा है। सरकार बार-बार इस बात का आश्वासन देती रही है कि भंडारण की व्यवस्था को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर प्रोत्साहित किया जाएगा और इसके लिए सरकार योजनाएं बना रही है, राज्य सरकारों को प्रोत्साहित कर रही है, subsidies दे रही है, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस संबंध में स्पष्ट जवाब नहीं दिया है कि किन-किन राज्य सरकारों ने इन 5-6 सालों में cold storage की व्यवस्था अपने राज्यों में की है और केन्द्र सरकार ने इस दिशा में कौन से प्रभावी उपाय किए हैं? माननीय मंत्री जी के जवाब से ही पता लगता है कि भंडारण की समुचित व्यवस्था न होने के कारण 18 प्रतिशत सब्जियां और फल सड़ रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन 5-6 सालों के अंदर फल, सब्जियों और अनाज के भंडारण की उपयुक्त व्यवस्था के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने कौन से उपाय किए हैं और इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों की क्या मदद की है?

श्री शरद पंवार: इस सवाल का जो पहला हिस्सा है, उसमें आपने कहा है कि ऊपर वाले की मेहरबानी से प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है। मैं मानता हूँ कि किसानों की मेहनत के कारण प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: किसानों की मेहनत भी है, लेकिन ऊपर वाले की मेहरबानी भी है और आपकी मेहरबानी से महंगाई बढ़ रही है।

श्री शरद पंवार: आप बेशक ऊपर वाले पर भरोसा रखिए, लेकिन किसानों की मेहनत से उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है।

श्री तारिक अनवर: राम भरोसे तो आप चलते हो।

श्री शरद पंवार: यह restricted सवाल है और यह सवाल cold storage chain के बारे में है। No doubt, warehouses are the ultimate *bhandaran*. But it is also true that, as on today, we do not have enough facilities to store the total production, which is available in this country. That's why there are some damages also. I entirely agree with you on this point. But that subject is altogether a different subject. There are some schemes that come under the Food Ministry. There are some schemes, for construction of *bhandaran*, which come under the Ministry of Agriculture; but, those are at the village cooperative society level. Here, the question is to check wastage of fruits and vegetables, and to expand the facilities for cold-storages. We have already given the total damages of fruits and vegetables in our country. This is mainly because of various types of operations. We are getting some information about the causes of damages, for instance, harvesting, congestion, thrashing, draining, sorting, cleaning, drying, packaging, transportation and storage, depending upon the commodity. Basically these are the reasons. Now, what is the solution for that? The solution for that is that we have to construct more cold-storages. And, the Government of India has introduced various schemes. Some schemes are under the

National Horticulture Mission. Some schemes are under the Horticulture Mission for the North-East. Some schemes are under the APEDA, which is controlled and governed by the Ministry of Commerce. Some schemes are under the Ministry of Food Processing. Through these schemes, certain monetary support has been given to entrepreneurs or to those who intend to set up cold-storages. This financial support or subsidy, which has been provided, is different from the North-Eastern region and the hilly States. Rest of the country is somewhat near to 25 per cent to 40 per cent. That is for general category. For scheduled areas and hilly areas, it is 33.33 per cent to 55 per cent. This much of financial support is provided by the Government of India. Then, the point is, how many facilities have been created. Since the question put is for the last three years, Sir, in the last three years, that is, 2009-2012, we have created some facilities. The number of cold storages constructed was 1,066. The capacity created was 50,66,000 to 60,00,000 metric tons. The total Government subsidy which has been given to these projects is Rs. 656 crores. So, this is the total amount that has been spent, and these are the additional facilities that have been created. But, to be frank, this is not sufficient. As on today, what is the requirement of the nation with respect to cold storage capacity? The total requirement of cold storage capacity in the country, as on today, is 6,11,30,000 metric tons. What is the availability today? Today, as against the requirement of 6,11,30,000 metric tons, the availability is 2,42,98,000 metric tons. So, still, there is a gap of 3,68,32,000 metric tons. We have to see how we will be able to fill up this gap. That is why, through various measures and various observations plus some support from the State Government and some financial support from the NCDC, certain programmes have been taken up in different States.

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह बताया कि 2005 से 2007 में 8 फलों और 8 सब्जियों का 13,309 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 2005 से 2007 के बीच कितने कोल्ड स्टोरेज थे? मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि 2009 और 2012 के बीच में 1066 कोल्ड स्टोरेजों की स्थापना की गई थी। क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 2005 और 2007 के बीच में फलों और सब्जियों का नुकसान जो 13,309 करोड़ के आसपास पहुंचा, क्या उस वक्त हमारे पास कोल्ड स्टोरेजों की व्यवस्था नहीं थी?

श्री शरद पंवार: मैंने कहा कि आज भी गैप है और 3 करोड़ टन से ज्यादा का गैप है। उस गैप को पूरा करने के लिए हमें ज्यादा कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाने पड़ेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा: मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि उस वक्त कोल्ड स्टोरेज थे या नहीं? 2005 और 2007 के बीच में कितने कोल्ड स्टोरेज थे, मैं केवल यह जानना चाहता हूँ। अगर इतना नुकसान हुआ है, तो उस वक्त जो आपकी रिपोर्ट आई है, उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 2005 और 2007 के बीच में 13,309 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ। माननीय मंत्री जी को मैं बधाई दूंगा कि आपने 2009 और 2012 के बीच में 1066 कोल्ड स्टोरेजों की स्थापना की, लेकिन क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 2005 और 2007 के बीच में कितने कोल्ड स्टोरेज थे।

श्री शरद पंवार: कंट्री में टोटल 6156 कोल्ड स्टोरेज थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा: तो आखिर इतना नुकसान क्यों हुआ?

श्री शरद पंवार: जहां पैदावार होती है, वहां कोल्ड स्टोरेज नहीं हैं। कई राज्यों में कोल्ड स्टोरेज हैं, तो वहां बिजली नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह नॉर्थ-ईस्ट और हिमालयन स्टेट्स का सवाल है, जहां फलों का उत्पादन अधिकाधिक होता है?

SHRI K.N BALAGOPAL: Sir, for checking the wastage, there are some techniques used in Kerala, which may be helpful. Using those techniques, apple will not perish for one month and orange will also not perish for one month. Not only in Kerala but also in some other parts of the country, they are using chemicals. I would like to know whether these kinds of chemicals are allowed by the Ministry of Agriculture or any other Ministry; if it is a toxic chemical, then, whether some other chemicals or some other measures will be promoted, through research, for preserving the food items. I am saying about the chemical poisoning of food items, adulteration of food items.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, in fact, that particular subject comes under the Health Ministry. That is the concerned Ministry which is taking decisions and giving guidance and directions.

*324 [The questioner Shri Natuji Halaji Thakor was absent]

Functioning of Multi-State Cooperative Societies

*324. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Multi-State Cooperative Societies registered during the last three years across the country, Statewise;

(b) the number out of these, which are currently functional and dysfunctional, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by Government on the dysfunctional societies;

(d) whether there is any mechanism to monitor the functioning of these societies;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons for ignoring such important issue of small investors?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) 209 Multi-State Cooperative Societies have been registered across the country during the last three years. State-wise and year-wise details are as under:-

State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Maharashtra	15	32	59
Gujarat	01	01	03
Rajasthan	04	06	18
Delhi	07	05	08
Uttar Pradesh	06	06	05
Karnataka	-	-	02
Kerala	02	01	02
Tamil Nadu	03	05	01
Goa	01	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	01	-	01
Jharkhand	01	-	01
Pudducherry	01	-	01
Punjab	-	01	01
Bihar	-	01	-
Assam	-	01	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	01	-
Haryana	-	01	-
Odisha	-	-	03
Nagaland	-	-	01
TOTAL	42	61	106

(b) As per the available records, there is no report of dysfunctioning of the multi-state cooperative societies registered during last three years in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Provisions for monitoring and regulating the functioning of the multi-state cooperative societies exist in the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002 (MSCS Act, 2002). These *inter-alia* include regular annual audit of the books and accounts of the society by professional auditors (sections 70 and 72 of the MSCS Act, 2002); power of Central Government/Central Registrar of Co-operative Societies to direct special audit/inquiry/inspection (sections 77, 78, 79 and 80 of the MSCS Act, 2002); reference of disputes to arbitration (section 84 of the MSCS Act,

2002); filing of annual returns by the society with the central registrar of co-operative societies (section 120 of the MSCS Act, 2002) and provision for offences and penalties (section 104 of the MSCS Act, 2002).

(f) Does not arise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any Supplementary?

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that in Gujarat, there are totally five Multi-State Cooperative Societies. I will request the hon. Minister to state in which villages of Gujarat these Multi-State Cooperative Societies are situated and whether they are having any branches in other States of India.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, I would not be able to tell in which villages, they are situated. But I can definitely tell you that in Gujarat, in 2009-10, there was 01; in 2010-11, there was 01 and in 2011-12, there were 03. The question is, what is a multi-state cooperative society? It means that the society's operation should be in more than one State. Unless and until it is not in more than one State, the Central Registrar doesn't give permission for registration. So, Gujarat might be having total 05, but they must be definitely having either in some neighbouring States or somewhere else some branches or some operations.

श्री तरुण विजय: सभापति महोदय, जो सूची दी गयी है, उसमें विभिन्न राज्यों में 209 मल्टी स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज के रजिस्ट्रेशन की जानकारी दी गयी है। उस सूची में उत्तराखंड और अरुणाचल प्रदेश के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं दी गयी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इन दो हिमालय राज्यों में कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज के पंजीकरण की क्या स्थिति है, किस प्रकार का उनका कार्य मॉनिटर किया गया है और उनके कामकाज के रेगुलेशंस के बारे में सरकार क्या टिप्पणी करना चाहती है।

श्री शरद पंवार: सर, सरकार खुद जाकर कोई सोसायटी नहीं बनाती है। जिन स्टेट्स में कुछ लोगों के द्वारा इस तरह का प्रपोजल तैयार करके यहां पर रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए दिया जाता है, वहां पर गाइडलाइन्स के अनुसार कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी के रजिस्ट्रेशन की इजाजत मिलती है। कई ऐसे राज्य हैं, जहां पर इस तरह की सोसायटी के प्रपोजल्स नहीं आए हैं। इस सूची को देखने के बाद आप पाएंगे कि गुजरात में कोऑपरेटिव का अच्छा काम है, लेकिन फिर भी अभी तक गुजरात में हार्डली पांच सोसायटीज बनी हैं क्योंकि वहां की स्टेट की जो सोसायटीज हैं, शायद वे वहां की समस्याओं को हल करने में कामयाब होंगी, इसलिए मल्टी स्टेट कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज के बारे में वहां के लोग नहीं सोचते होंगे। अल्टीमेटली कोऑपरेटिव सेक्टर में काम करने वाले लोगों की जो जरूरत है, उसके अनुसार ऐप्लीकेशंस आती हैं और कई राज्यों में ऐप्लीकेशंस आती ही नहीं हैं।

'शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा'

*325. श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन: क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी विद्यालयों के लिए 'शिक्षक पात्रता परीक्षा' आरंभ करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रयोजनार्थ कतिपय मानदण्ड निर्धारित किए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार शिक्षा-स्नातक (बी.एड.) प्रशिक्षण की गुणवत्ता में सुधार किये जाने के पक्ष में है और इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या-क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री कपिल सिब्बल): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभापटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम की धारा 23 के अनुसार में राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद (एनसीटीई) ने दिनांक 23 अगस्त, 2010 की अपनी अधिसूचना के द्वारा कक्षा 1 से 8 तक के अध्यापक के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए पात्र होने वाले व्यक्ति के लिए न्यूनतम अर्हताएं निर्धारित ही हैं। पात्रता की शर्तों में से एक यह है कि व्यक्ति को राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद द्वारा तैयार किए गए दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार उपयुक्त सरकार द्वारा आयोजित अध्यापक पात्रता परीक्षा (टीईटी) पास करनी होती है। अध्यापक पात्रता परीक्षा आयोजित करने के लिए दिशानिर्देश 11 फरवरी, 2011 को सभी राज्य सरकारों को परिचालित कर दिए गए थे तथा मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट (www.education.nic.in) पर भी उपलब्ध है। दिशानिर्देशों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अध्यापक पात्रता परीक्षा में बैठने वाले व्यक्ति के लिए पात्रता मानदंड, परीक्षा की संरचना और विषय-वस्तु, परीक्षा पास करने के लिए न्यूनतम अंक आदि का उल्लेख किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम अर्हताएं, जिसमें अध्यापक पात्रता परीक्षा शामिल है, प्रारंभिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने वाले सभी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति पर लागू होते हैं।

(घ) अध्यापक शिक्षा की गुणता में सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद ने अध्यापक शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्य का ढांचा (एनसीएफटीई, 2009) और बी.एड. कार्यक्रम सहित विभिन्न अध्यापक शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए मॉडल पाठ्यक्रम तैयार किए हैं जिसमें विश्वविद्यालयों और राज्य सरकारों को शामिल किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद उसके द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंडों एवं मानकों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अध्यापक शिक्षा संस्थाओं की, जिनमें बी.एड. पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करने वाली संस्थाएं शामिल हैं, नियमित रूप से मॉनीटरिंग और उनका निरीक्षण भी करता है।

Teacher eligibility test

†*325. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to start a Teacher Eligibility Test for Government and private schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has set certain criteria for this purpose; and

(d) whether Government is in favour of improving the quality of B.Ed training and the steps taken in this regard?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

(a) to (c) In pursuance of Section 23 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) vide its notification dated 23rd August, 2010 has laid down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher for classes I to VIII. One of the eligibility conditions is that a person has to pass the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) conducted by the appropriate Government in accordance with the guidelines framed by the NCTE. The Guidelines for conducting the TET were circulated to all State Governments on 11th February, 2011 and are also hosted on the website of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (www.education.nic.in). The Guidelines, *inter-alia*, specify the eligibility criteria for a person to appear in the TET, the structure and content of the test, the minimum marks for qualifying the test, etc. The minimum qualifications laid down by the NCTE, including the requirement of passing TET, apply for appointment of teachers of all schools imparting elementary education.

(d) With a view to improving the quality of teacher education, NCTE has developed the National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (NCFTE, 2009), and model syllabi for various teacher education courses, including for the B.Ed programme, which have been shared with Universities and State Governments. The NCTE also undertakes regular monitoring and inspection of the teacher education institutions, including institutions imparting B.Ed course, to ensure adherence to the norms and standards laid down by it.

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Sir, for getting an appointment, the condition is that the person has to pass the TET. But what are the minimum marks required for that qualification, to pass the examination, and what are the results during the last two years?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the minimum marks required to pass the TET examination is 60 per cent, and I have the results for 2011-12. I have the results of the CTET and the pass percentage in Paper 1 — because Paper I relates to primary and Paper 2 relates to upper primary — is 9.12 per cent and the pass percentage in Paper 2 is 7.5 per cent. These are the 2011 figures. As per 2012 figures, the pass percentage in Paper 1 is 5.5 per cent and the pass percentage in Paper 2 is 6.5 per cent. Those are the figures. If you want to convert them into numbers, around 54,000 people passed in Paper 1 in 2011, and 43,000 in Paper 2; 20,000 in Paper 1 in 2012, and around 34,000 in Paper 2.

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Sir, after seeing these results, one can understand what standards we have at present. If only five to six per cent of the candidates pass this Examination, we could imagine the amount of hard work we shall have to put in. My second question is, is this applicable to Government-unaided schools also?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Yes, Sir. The RTE Act is applicable to all schools in the country, whether aided or unaided. But, as far as the unaided schools are concerned, they are entitled to take any test, either the State Test or the Central Test, either the CTET or the TET. It is applicable to all schools in the country.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, taking into account the experience of NET and SET qualifications prescribed for the college or university teachers, it is my apprehension that introduction of this Teacher Eligibility Test is likely to create a chaotic situation in the country, particularly, when after the Twelfth Standard, candidates are supposed to pass Diploma in Education, and after Graduation, they are supposed to pass the Bachelor in Education degree. After having these two qualifications, what is the relevance of this TET? My second point in this context is, when we start the implementation of RTE in a full-fledged manner after 2013, and if the results are five to six per cent, will the State Governments be able to ensure sufficient number of teachers and will it not come in the way of implementation of the RTE and serve as one of the pretexts for the State Governments and the Central Government not to implement RTE in full spirit?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, as far as the first question is concerned, in fact, results show that those who have BA degrees and B.Ed, degrees are not even able to pass the TET. That only shows the poor quality of institutions imparting education. Therefore, it is very, very important today that we must move from access to quality. Unless our children get quality education, we will not be able to get quality students in the university system. But 60 per cent is only the eligibility; everybody must get the 60 per cent. That is the answer to the first question. (*Interruptions*) So, the point is, if we are going to stress on quality, we must ensure that a certain minimum eligibility requirement is taken care of when teachers educate our young children. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, don't interrupt.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: As far as the second question is concerned, there are enough teachers. Even with these numbers, there is no scarcity of recruitment. There are enough teachers in the system to be able to take up jobs in various States. And for those States where there is a paucity of teachers and who don't have the appropriate qualifications, we have separate schemes. For instance, for West Bengal we have a separate scheme; for the North-East we have a separate scheme, and for other States we have separate schemes. So, we are offering bridge courses; we are offering distance education programmes for those who don't even have the qualifications. And we are not displacing anybody. Today, we are giving concessions to States. Where there are no teachers, we tell them that we would give them concessions; let them pass the TET, but, for those who don't have the Degrees, we would give them concessions, so that they can acquire the Degrees in one year or two years, as the case may be. So, there is no problem there, but we must ensure quality, and that is the objective of the Government.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, there is some confusion about whether TET would be applicable to the existing teachers who have passed B.Ed, and TTC and are in service for 20-30 years. Will it be applicable to them?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, it is for new recruitments. For those who are already teaching there is no issue.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Sir, the teacher is the Achilles heel in our education system. The future of education hinges upon him. There should be a very sound recruitment policy for appointing teachers. A teacher cannot be a successful teacher unless he has aptitude for teaching and communicative skills, and many teachers lack in these. They have neither the aptitude for teaching nor communicative skills. Therefore, training is very essential, not only formal training, but continuous in-service training is required, if we wish to have quality education. Will you consider having a sound recruitment policy for teachers?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the distinguished Member has asked a very important question. I want to share with the House that under the 12th Plan there is now an approved outlay of Rs. 6308 crore for improving the teacher education system. There are several steps that this Government is going to take in this regard. One is, strengthening and upgradation of State Councils for Education Research and Training and State Institutes of Education; strengthening of existing Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education and upgradation of Departments of Education of Universities to Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education; strengthening of existing Colleges of Teacher Education and establishment of new Teacher Education Colleges; strengthening of existing District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET), extending their mandate for training of teachers at the secondary level and establishment of DIET in all districts, and this applies to the existing teachers as well as new teachers; establishment of Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITE), and this is a new scheme. We have identified 196 SC/ST/Minority concentration districts as Elementary Pre-service Teacher Education Institutions, which we are going to implement under the 12th Plan. We have also identified 50 institutions including the Departments of Education in Universities, Academic Staff Colleges and other institutions in the non-Government sector to conduct refresher courses for teacher education. We are going to provide hardware. Sir, the real problem in this country is that if you look at Government institutions, the number of Government institutions recognized at the elementary level and other levels is 1178 and the number of private institutions is 12,689. So, the poor quality of teachers is ascribed to the private institutions which have mushroomed throughout. We need to ensure that those private institutions provide the right quality of education. That is why we have asked for the TET because, at least, that ensures that private institutions don't introduce teachers into the system who don't even have the requisite qualifications. So, we need to be very careful because we cannot play around with the future of India and the future of our children. So, that is really the objective and under the

12th Plan there is going to be a whole scheme to strengthen teacher education in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 326.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, टीचर्स का मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we have gone to the next question...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: It should be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: अगर आप उस पर डिस्कशन चाहते हैं, तो डिस्कशन मांग लीजिए। You give notice for a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Status of projects announced in railway budgets

*326. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to state:

(a) the details of present status of announcements made in Railway Budget for 2010-11 for North East Frontier (NF) Railway, particularly Tertiary-Level Multi Speciality Hospital at Guwahati, New Bongaigaon and Rangapara North, including Wagon Manufacturing factory at Guwahati;

(b) whether such announcements made in Railway Budget 2010-11 and 2011-12 like gauge conversion as well as survey on doubling and new line in NF Railway have been completed;

(c) if so, the details thereof, proposal-wise along with present status;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of practices being adopted by Government to physically implement the proposals announced in Railway Budgets?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) In the Budget 2010-11, 522 hospitals and diagnostic centres were proposed to be set up by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on surplus Railway land, which is not immediately operationally required, by way of signing of Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Railways with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. High Power Working Group consisting of the senior officials from both the Ministries have identified 91 healthcare infrastructures for a pilot project. New Bongaigaon and Rangapara North have been identified for setting up of Tertiary-Level Multi Speciality Hospital. A Transaction Adviser has been appointed by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for carrying out the feasibility studies for development of the hospitals on Railway land. Ministry of Health is in the process of implementing this project on pilot basis at 11 locations to

test the model. Further, the matter is under consideration in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to finalise the financing Model for Establishment and Operation of the proposed Diagnostic cum OPD Centres on a pilot basis under Public Private Partnership mode.

The work of setting up of wagon manufacturing factory at Guwahati has been sanctioned in the year 2010-11 at an anticipated cost of Rs.188 crores in Public Private Partnership mode. Land for the factory has been identified and business model has been finalised. Government approval for leasing of Railway land to the Private Partner is being sought.

During the 2010-11 and 2011-12, 11 and 10 surveys respectively, for new lines and doubling were announced. Out of these, 5 surveys have been completed and the remaining surveys are likely to be completed during 2012-13. Details are given in Statement (*See below*). Byrnihat-Shillong (108.4 km) and Murkongselek-Pasighat (30.61 km.) were announced in the Budget 2010-11 and 2011-12.

These projects have been sanctioned and preliminary activities and Final Location Survey (FLS) on Murkongselek-Pasighat taken up. FLS between Byrnihat and Shillong is held up due to representations by the Khasi Students Union.

Projects are implemented as per availability of resources and progress is closely monitored at various levels.

Statement

Survey announced in budget 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of Proposal	Status
1.	Barpeta Road-Tihu	Survey in progress
2.	Murkongselek-Pasighat	Survey completed and project sanctioned in 2011-12
3.	Chaparmukh-Dibrugarh	Survey completed
4.	Dangri-Dhola	Survey completed
5.	Ranpo-Gangtok	Survey completed
6.	Rupai-Parsuramkund	Survey completed
7.	Tuli-Tuli Road	Survey completed
8.	Jogighopa-Silchar	Survey completed
9.	Jogighopa to Guwahati via Barpeta, Sarthebari	Survey completed
10.	North Lakhimpur-Along Silapather	Survey completed
11.	Guwahati-Lumding-Tinsukhia-Dibrugarhdoubling	Survey completed

Survey announced in Budget 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of Proposal	Status
1.	Dimapur-Tizit	Survey completed
2.	Jowai (Jainthia hills)-Lokro	Survey in progress.
3.	Dibrugarh-Dangri via New Tinsukhia Town	Survey in progress.
4.	Shillong-Chandranathpur	Survey in progress.
5.	Sivok-Mirik	Survey in progress.
6.	Tirap-Lekhpani	Survey completed
7.	Silghat-Tezpur	Survey in progress.
8.	Sivok-Kalimpong	Survey in progress.
9.	New Bongaigaon-Rangiya Kamakhya doubling	Survey in progress.
10.	New Bongaigaon-Kamakhya via Goalpara doubling	Survey in progress.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, in the year 2010-11, the then Railway Minister, in her Budget Speech, announced that most of the Railway projects of the North-Eastern Region are national projects and all the projects of the North-Eastern Region will get very special attention from the Government of India. Sir, 14 years back, a railway bridge was constructed on the River Brahmaputra, but one-fourth of the bridge is not yet completed. I think the Railway Ministry is going to make a Guinness Record in delaying the construction of the bridge.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the supplementary question?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I am coming to the question. This is related to my question. ...*(Interruptions)*...Secondly, the Railway Ministry took 13 years to construct a railway tunnel in the North-Eastern Region. Sir, the then Railway Minister announced that...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please read your question.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I am coming to the question. Hon. Railway Minister announced on the floor of the House that the funds for those projects will be generated in consultation with the DoNER Ministry and the North-Eastern Council. But, this was not reflected in the General Budget. This was also not reflected in the budget of the DoNER Ministry. As it is a continuous process, I

would like to know the status of this announcement. From where will this project get the money? Have the Railways Ministry consulted the DoNER Ministry or the North-Eastern Council? I am asking this because there is no reflection of this project either in the General Budget or in the DoNER Ministry's budget.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, hon. Member is much concerned, and I can understand his feelings. The bridge structure is complete and the work of super-structure is in progress.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Only one-fourth is complete even after 14 years.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, the target for completion of the bridge is 2015. The hon. Member has put a question which is not related to the main question. The main question is about the medical facility, particularly the Tertiary-Level Multi-Speciality Hospital, the new surveys...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: ...and about broad-gauge rail line.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: About new rail lines, I would inform the hon. Member that in 2010-11, ten surveys were carried out. One is Barpeta road.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, it was announced that funds for those projects would be generated in consultation with the UoNER Ministry and the North-Eastern Council. What is the status of that announcement?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: There are ten national projects-nine for new lines and one for gauge conversion. And, on what hon. Member has asked, he can ask another question and I will reply to that.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I am not getting the reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary please.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I am not satisfied; I am not getting the reply. This is very much related to my question, that is, funding of the projects announced by the then Minister of Railways will be generated in consultation with the North-Eastern Council and the DoNER Ministry. But, this was not reflected in the General Budget and the budget of the DoNER Ministry. I want a detailed reply from the hon. Minister.

SHRI MUKUL ROY: Sir, I am coming soon with the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Railways. In that speech, I will give an answer to the hon. Member. I will come within three or four days. In Lok Sabha, the Demands for Grants have been sanctioned. When it comes to Rajya Sabha, I will answer that point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, second supplementary. Please, put a question without making a speech.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the North-Eastern Region consists

of eight States and there is not a single coach factory in this Region. Will the Ministry of Railways plan setting up a coach factory in the North-Eastern Region?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: The hon. Member has given a good suggestion. We would like to look at his suggestion.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, if we study the reply given by the hon. Minister, we will find that in the Budget of 2010-11, 522 hospitals were proposed on railway land. After that, it was reduced to 91. The Working Group identified 91 locations. But, now, this is being implemented only at 11 locations. From 522 in 2010-11, now, it has come down to 11 hospitals in 2012-13. I do not know whether it will come down to zero. Now, will the hon. Minister assure the House that in future, they will propose realistic targets in the Budget? Otherwise, people will be misguided, which the hon. Minister does not want and we also do not want. Can the hon. Minister assure us that they will place realistic Budget in future? This situation is absolutely absurd, which is found in the reply itself.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, on 5th February, 2010, an MoU was signed between the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. This was regarding construction of 522 hospitals, including about 381 Outdoor Patient and Diagnostic Centres, Secondary-level general hospitals, and, tertiary-level super-speciality hospitals. For that, the Railway has earmarked the land, which they are going to provide. It is a 200 sq. mtr. plot for OPD, 5-acre land for secondary-level hospital, and, around 20-acre land for tertiary-level hospital.

The Ministry of Health has a transaction advisor for formulating and constructing this hospital in future, namely, Infrastructure Leasing and Finance Services Limited, which looks after the land evaluation, feasibility, infrastructural requirements, pre-qualification criteria, and, RFQ evaluation. After coming to a conclusion, out of 522 proposed hospitals, 91 places were identified, and, then, ultimately, for a pilot project, as rightly mentioned by the hon. Member, 11 places have been identified where pilot projects are going to be taken up, and, after these pilot projects are completed, future development is going to take place.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, my point was whether the Minister will assure us that in future, we will not be misguided.

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, Assam and the eastern States are farthest away from Delhi but they should not be farthest away from our hearts and concerns. I think, the concern raised by the hon. Member who asked this question, deserves the highest consideration from the Railway Minister. For security and other hundred reasons, bridges over the Brahmaputra are needed more and more. We may have one, or, maybe, two. We have taken 15 years to build it. With whatever railway lines they have, Sir, would the Minister assure us that Assam and that entire region will also get his full attention?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Can you please repeat the question?

डा. एम.एस. गिल: मैं आपसे इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि असम और अन्य ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स बड़े दूर हैं, लेकिन वे आपके दिल से दूर नहीं होने चाहिए। उनके जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, खासकर ब्रह्मपुत्र सबसे बड़ा दरिया है, अगर उसके ऊपर पुल नहीं होगा तो न फौज, न सिक्युरिटी और न ही इकानॉमिक्स चलेगा। इतने साल निकल गए हैं, उनके सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स जल्दी-से-जल्दी पूरे कीजिए?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: It is under process, and, as I mentioned earlier, the structure is completed, and, super-structure is in progress and, by 2015, it will be completed.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We have heard this.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: At the same time, there are national projects which are also taken up. About ten national projects are taken up for the North-Eastern Region.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, हर साल रेलवे बजट के अन्दर तकरीबन एक सौ से डेढ़ सौ नए प्रोजेक्ट्स अनाउंस होते हैं, जिनमें डबलिंग ऑफ लाइन, इलेक्ट्रिकेशन, न्यू रेल लाइन्स के प्रोग्राम होते हैं? जो रिपोर्ट वजीर-ए-मौसूफ ने पार्लियामेंट में सवाल के जवाब में रखी है, उसमें तकरीबन हर साल उन प्रोजेक्ट्स को ही दोहराया जा रहा है या प्रोजेक्ट्स में इजाफा हो रहा है।

सर, मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ। मैं वजीर-ए-मौसूफ से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि

†جناب محمد علی خان : سر، ہر سال ریلوے بجٹ کے اندر تقریباً ایک سو سے ڈیڑھ سو نئے پروجیکٹس اناؤنس ہوتے ہیں، جن میں ڈبلنگ آف لائن، الیکٹریفیکیشن، نیو ریل لائنس کے پروگرام ہوتے ہیں۔ جو رپورٹ وزیر موصوف نے پارلیمنٹ میں سوال کے جواب میں رکھی ہے، اس میں تقریباً ہر سال ان پروجیکٹس کو ہی دوہرایا جا رہا ہے یا پروجیکٹس میں اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔

سر، میں آندھرا پردیش سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں۔ میں وزیر موصوف سے یہ

جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ —

श्री सभापति: यह सवाल कहां का है?

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, मैं सवाल की तरफ ही हूँ।

†جناب محمد علی خان : سر، میں سوال کی طرف ہی ہوں۔

श्री सभापति: यह सवाल नॉर्थ-ईस्ट से related है?

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: मैं इनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पेदापल्ली-करीमनगर लाइन को 18 साल का अरसा गुजर चुका है, लेकिन आज तक वह प्रोजेक्ट कम्पलीट नहीं हुआ है?

† جناب محمد علی خان : میں ان سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ پیڈاپلی-کریم نگر لائن کو 18 سال کا عرصہ گزر چکا ہے، لیکن آج تک وہ پروجیکٹ کمپلیٹ نہیں ہوا ہے۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is a separate question.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, यह एक नए प्रोजेक्ट का मामला है। यह नए प्रोजेक्ट्स के स्टेट्स की रिपोर्ट है, सर।

† جناب محمد علی خان : سر، یہ ایک نئے پروجیکٹ کا معاملہ ہے۔ یہ نئے پروجیکٹس کے اسٹیٹس کی رپورٹ ہے، سر۔

श्री सभापति: आप पहले सवाल पढ़िए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सवाल पढ़िए।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन तमाम प्रोजेक्ट्स को पाए तकमिल तक पहुंचाने के लिए क्या रेलवे मंत्री या रेलवे बोर्ड ने कोई ऐसा प्रोग्राम बनाया है कि...

† جناب محمد علی خان : سر، میں منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان تمام پروجیکٹس کو پایہ تکمیل تک پہنچانے کے لئے کیا ریلوے منتری یا ریلوے بورڈ نے کوئی ایسا پروگرام بنایا ہے۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, I can't allow this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: एम.पी.जे. के द्वारा जो प्रोजेक्ट्स के प्रोजेक्ट्स होते हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनको पाए तकमिल तक पहुंचाया जाए।

† جناب محمد علی خان : ایم پی جی کے ذریعے جو پروجیکٹس کے پروپوزلس ہوتے ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ان کو پایہ تکمیل تک پہنچایا جائے۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Khan Saheb, please focus on the question.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, यह रेलवे का ही मामला है।

† جناب محمد علی خان : سر، یہ ریلوے کا ہی معاملہ ہے۔

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... रेलवे के होने का यह मतलब नहीं है। आप पहले क्वेश्चन को पूरा पढ़िए। Thank you. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Targets for construction of new railway lines**

*327. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has fixed any target to construct new railway lines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of new lines constructed out of the target, so far;
- (d) whether there is a shortfall in the construction of new lines;
- (e) if so, whether Government has analyzed the factors responsible for the shortfall in the construction of new lines;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the details of steps taken to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY):

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Target for completion of 1075 Km. was fixed for 2011-12.

(c) 727 Km. of new line have been completed in 2011-12 which is highest in a year since Independence. Details of new line sections completed in 2011-12 are given in Statement (*See below*)

(d) to (g) Yes, Sir. Limited availability of resources and huge throwforward of ongoing projects, delay in land acquisition and forestry clearances, law and order problems and contract failures are main reasons affecting timely completion of projects.

To expedite completion of ongoing projects, efforts are made to generate extra budgetary financing through State participation, Public Private Partnership, defence funding, declaring some projects as National Projects, revival of Capital Fund and implementation of bankable projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited.

In addition, (i) the contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management and field units have been empowered with further delegation of powers; and (ii) Security, land acquisition and environment issues are also taken up with State Governments and Ministry of Environment and Forest for early approvals.

*Statement**Details of new line sections completed in 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Zonal Railway	Name of the New Line sections completed during 2011-12	Length (in km)
1	2	3	4
1.	Central	Chandurbazar-Narkhed (Part)	8

1	2	3	4
2.	Eastern	Gokulnagar-Mayonapur	6
3.	Eastern	Talpur-Arambagh	20
4.	Eastern	Banka-Kakwara	5.1
5.	Eastern	Dumka-Barmasia	13
6.	Eastern	Dumka-Barapalasi	11.4
7.	Eastern	Kumaradol-Hansdiha	7
8.	East Central	Danapur-Patliputra	6
9.	East Central	Daniawan-Chandi	17
10.	East Central	Koderma-Urma	14
11.	East Central	Dhanawar-Jamua	19
12.	East Central	Runisaidpur-Jubbasani	18
13.	East Central	Biraul-Harnagar (Part)	3
14.	East Coast	Lanjigarh Rd.-Junagarh (Part)	47
15.	Northern	Khamano-Samrala	15
16.	Northern	Pandu Pindara-Bhambewa	20
17.	North Central	Lalitpur-Udaipura	26
18.	North Central	Udaipura-Mawai (From Km. 32.675 to km. 65.1)	34
19.	North Central	Fatehabad-Etawah (Part)	35
20.	North Central	Bhind-Etawah (Part)	18
21.	North Central	Etawah-Mainpuri (Part)	10
22.	North Eastern	Paniyahwa-Chhitauni	3.7
23.	North Eastern	Mahrajganj-Bishnupur Mahuari of Mahrajganj-Mashrakh	5
24.	North Eastern	Bishnupur-Sagar Sultanpur (Part)	11
25.	Northeast Frontier	New Coochbehar-Golakganj (Part)	26
26.	Northeast Frontier	New Changrabandha-New Coochbehar (Part)	45
27.	Northeast Frontier	Harmuti-Naharlagun (Part)	20
28.	Northeast Frontier	Agartala-Udaipur (Part)	10
29.	Northeast Frontier	Jhiribam-Dholakhal	12.5
30.	North Western	Dausa-Deedwana	15

1	2	3	4
31.	Southern	Namakkhal-Mohanur	19
32.	Southern	Mohanur-Karur	15
33.	Southern	Needamangalam-Manargudi	14
34.	Southern	Walajah Road-Ranipet	6
35.	South Central	Jagayapet-Melacheruvu	21
36.	South Central	Raichur-Pandurangaswamy-Chandrabanda	20
37.	South Central	Metpally-Mortad	21.8
38.	South Central	Homnabad-Hallikhed	12
39.	South Central	Nossam-Banaganapalle	45.3
40.	South Central	Devarakadra-Krishna (Part)	12
41.	South Western	Sakrayapanta-Kanivehalli	15
42.	South Western	Kanivehalli-Chikmagalur (Part)	3
43.	West Central	Lalitpur-Khajuraho-Satna, Khajuraho-Mahoba and Rewa-Singraulli new line (From Mawai to Khargapur)	22

New guidelines for education sector

*328. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has laid down new guidelines to change the basic structure of education sector and ensure decline in the drop-out rate of children going to schools across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the objectives of new guidelines have been achieved, so far, in various States;

(d) whether Government has sanctioned Rs. 25,000 crore for achieving the objectives; and

(e) if so, the details of the mechanism to check proper utilisation of funds sanctioned for the said purpose by various States?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1968, stated that it will be advantageous to have a broadly uniform educational structure in all parts of the country. The ultimate objective should be to adopt the 10+2+3 pattern. This includes 10 years of elementary and secondary education, 2 years of senior secondary

education, and 3 years of collegiate education. NPE 1986, as revised in 1992, reiterates the need for the 10+2+3 structure and also states that efforts will be made to move towards an elementary system comprising 5 years of primary and 3 years of upper primary education.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for elementary education, comprising 8 years of primary and upper primary education of children in the 6-14 age group. This is in consonance with the NPE, 1968, 1986, 1992. Several States continue to follow a 7-year elementary education cycle comprising 4 years of primary and 3 years of upper primary education. These States have been advised to shift to a 5+3 pattern and ensure that children in the 6-14 age group are provided 8 years of elementary education. With a view to facilitating States to move towards a 5+3 elementary education cycle, the Government has revised the norms of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme to provide for additional classroom and additional teacher and teaching learning material as per approved norms.

Further, with a view to ensuring universal access, reducing drop out and improving the quality of education, SSA provides *inter alia* for (a) opening new schools as per neighbourhood norms prescribed by the State in the RTE Rules, (b) providing additional teachers as per the pupil teacher ratio (PTR) prescribed in the schedule to the RTE Act, (c) providing additional classrooms and infrastructure facilities as per the RTE Act, (d) making provisions for uniforms for all girls, SC, ST and BPL children, (e) provision of Special Training for mainstreaming out-of-school children into an age-appropriate class. SSA norms also provide for untrained teachers to acquire the professional qualifications prescribed by NCTE. In addition, the revised SSA norms provide for augmenting academic support for block and cluster resource centres.

(d) and (e) The Central outlay for SSA proposed in the Budget 2012-13 is Rs 25,555 crore. For effective implementation of SSA, a rigorous monitoring system is in place, which includes *inter-alia*, annual financial audits by Chartered Accountants empanelled by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, concurrent financial reviews by the Institute of Public Auditors of India (IPAI), periodic review meetings with State SSA Finance Controllers, field level monitoring through reputed institutes of social sciences and university departments of education, as also independent review missions on programme progress. A transparent system of electronic transfer of funds to State Project Offices of SSA in States and Union Territories is also in place.

Railway projects

*329. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of projects/activities shelved for want of funds;

(b) the details of all the railway projects which have remained unfinished due to lack of funds;

(c) the quantum of funds required to complete those projects; and

(d) the details of new investment projects of Railways for which private investment in PPP mode would be needed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) No sanctioned project has been shelved for want of funds.

(b) and (c) There is huge shelf of ongoing projects and limited availability of resources. As a result, funds get thinly spread and projects are progressing as per availability of resources. As on 01.04.2011, there are 340 ongoing new line, gauge conversion and doubling projects requiring about Rs. 1,24,229 Cr. for their completion.

(d) The 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 and other energy saving projects.

Agricultural marketing

*330. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a comprehensive agricultural marketing policy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of investment in agricultural sector *vis-a-vis* other sectors, during the last three years, State-wise;

(e) the details of percentage of marketing expenditure from the investment; and

(f) the details of measures taken by Government to develop competitive agricultural market?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (f) The National Policy for Farmers, 2007 *inter-alia* provides for various steps to be taken for assured and remunerative marketing opportunities in the country which includes effective implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP), strengthening of the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), development of a single national market, transformation of the role of Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees and State Agricultural Marketing Boards to promote grading, branding, packaging and development of markets for local produce and development of terminal markets for agriculture in public private partnership mode to provide better market access to the farmers.

As per the information available, the percentage share of Agriculture and Allied sector in Total Gross Capital Formation in the country during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is 6.38 percent, 8.10 percent and 7.13 percent, respectively, at 2004-05 prices. The details of State-wise investment in agriculture is not compiled by Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

The percentage expenditure incurred on agriculture marketing under various schemes of the Government in the Ministry of Agriculture to the total public investment in Agriculture and Allied sector during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are 5.19%, 4.27% and 6.54% respectively.

In order to promote market reforms for providing alternative competitive market channels to farmers for ensuring remunerative prices for their produce, a model Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (Development and Regulation) Act, 2003 was circulated to all the States and Union Territories for its adoption in their respective legislations. The model Act provides for contract farming, direct marketing, setting up markets by private and cooperative sectors, etc. The Government has also implemented various schemes in the country such as Rural Godown Scheme (RGS), Development/Strengthening of Agriculture Marketing, Grading and Standardization (AMIGS), Market Research Information Network (MRIN), Strengthening of Agmark Grading Facilities (SAGF), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Small Farmers AgriBusiness Consortium (SFAC) to facilitate development of competitive agricultural market Infrastructure and supply chains.

Subsidy burden of Urea

*331. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to raise the price of urea by 10 per cent in order to reduce its annual subsidy burden; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Formulation of policy for existing urea units beyond New Pricing Scheme-Stage-III is under consideration of Government.

Railway objectives in five year plans

*332. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the major objectives for the Railway sector in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the extent to which Railways have been able to achieve those objectives;
- (b) whether Railways have formulated objectives for Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of measures taken to improve amenities for passengers; and
- (e) the steps taken to check train accidents including those due to human error?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) The major objectives of the Eleventh Five Year Plan were capacity creation by construction of new lines, doubling, gauge conversion and electrification, strengthening of High Density Network (HDN), enhancing acquisition of rolling stock acquisition, improving service levels and technological up-gradation. The achievements in the Eleventh plan *vis-a-vis* targets set during Mid Term Appraisal are given below:

Fixed Infrastructure creation:

Item	Target for XIth Plan set during Mid Term Appraisal	Likely achievement in the XIth Plan
New Lines	2000	2207
Gauge Conversion*	6000	5321
Doubling	2500	2758
Railway Electrification	4500	4501

* Gauge conversion works fell short of target as increased emphasis was given on New Lines and Doubling.

Projects to provide rail connectivity to remote areas and to decongest the system through doubling.

Rolling Stock Acquisition:

Item	Target for XIth Plan set during Mid Term Appraisal	Likely achievement in the XIth Plan
Wagons	62000	64518
Coaches (including EMU/MEMU/DEMU**	19863	17234
Diesel Loco	1019	1304
Electric Loco	1205	1200

** The main reason for short fall in coach production *vis-a-vis* targets is less acquisition from sources other than Production Units of Railways and capacity constraints in some of the Production Units.

(b) and (c) The proposed objectives of the Twelfth Five Year Plan for the Railways sector proposed by Ministry of Railways to Planning Commission are improving safety, modernization and capacity augmentation.

(d) Improvement of passenger amenities is a continuous and ongoing activity based on the volume of passengers, traffic handled at the station, inter-se priority of works etc. Measures have been taken to augment and improve facilities at stations like Retiring Rooms, Waiting Halls, Foot Over Bridges, Booking Windows, Water Coolers, Signages etc.

(e) All possible steps are undertaken on a continuing basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for up-gradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signaling and interlocking systems, safety drives, etc. To minimize accidents due to human error, Safety Devices/Systems on Indian Railways include provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System(AWS), Vigilance Control Device (VCD), Anti Collision Device(ACD)/Train Collision Avoidance System, Train Protection Warning System (TPWS),etc.

Work on royapuram terminal

*333. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when the work on Royapuram terminal would commence in accordance with the commitment made in this year's Railway Budget;

(b) how the heritage would be protected, given that the Royapuram railway station is over 150 years old; and

(c) the details of Government's long term plan to decongest railway traffic in Chennai with the Royapuram terminal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) Pre-feasibility study for development of Royapuram station would be considered after the Railway Budget is passed by the Parliament.

(b) Royapuram Railway Station has an old building which is not classified as a heritage structure. Hence, at present, no action is being planned from heritage point of view for this station.

(c) As a part of Government's long term plan to decongest railway traffic in Chennai, Tambaram has been sanctioned as the third terminal, besides Chennai Central and Egmore that already exist as terminal stations. Pre-feasibility study for Royapuram station will be conducted, as announced in Budget 2012-13, as a part of decongestion plan.

Spending of funds for SSA

*334. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the funds allocated under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) have been spent on white-washing of school buildings;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any specific and clear-cut instructions/guidelines have been issued to State Governments for spending of the funds allocated under SSA;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps Government proposes to take to ensure that the funds allocated under the scheme are utilised properly?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides support for a variety of interventions for universalisation of access and retention in elementary education, bridging gender and social category gaps in enrollment, and improving the quality of education. These include, *inter alia*, support for providing (i) new schools as per norms laid down under the State Rules of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, (ii). Special Training for out-of-school children to be mainstreamed in regular schools, (iii) textbooks and school uniforms for children as per the prescribed norms, (iv) additional teachers so that the pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) mandated under the RTE Act is maintained, (v) academic support through block and cluster resource centres for enhancing teacher capability to teach children, (vi) adequate classrooms and other facilities, such as drinking water, toilets as well as ramps for barrier free access to children with disabilities, (vii) school and teacher grants for procurement of local materials to enhance teaching-learning,

(viii) grants under the Innovation component of SSA for girls, SC, ST, minority, urban deprived children, early childhood care and education, and computer aided learning, etc. SSA also provides an annual Maintenance Grant to keep the existing schools in good condition. Maintenance Grant is provided at the rate of Rs. 5000 per school for schools with three classrooms, and Rs. 10000 for schools with more than three classrooms. The Maintenance Grants are utilised for keeping the building in good condition, including for white-washing.

(c) to (e) The SSA Manual on Financial Management and Procurement (FMP) contains detailed procedures on fund flow arrangements, accounting, financial reporting, internal controls and audit, external audit, procurement procedures, etc. The FMP Manual is available on the website www.ssa.nic.in. SSA has a rigorous monitoring system, which includes *inter-alia*, annual audit by Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, concurrent financial review by the Institute of Public Auditors of India (IPAI) as well as a system of internal audit. In addition, SSA conducts Quarterly Review Meetings with Finance Controllers of all States/UTs for monitoring the optimum utilization of funds, conducts periodic review meetings with States, monitors field level interventions through reputed institutes of social sciences and university departments of education, and undertakes independent review missions on programme progress.

Setting up of adarsh stations

*335. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when the Ministry would set up Adarsh stations by upgrading Banspani, Bolangir, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, Khurda Road, Koraput Junction and Rayagada stations, announced in 2009-10; and Angul, Belpahar, Bobbili, Jakhpura, Jharsuguda, Lanjigarh Road, Lapanga, Meramundali, Rengali and Raghunathpur stations, announced in Railway Budget, 2010-11; and

(b) the status of five multi-functional complexes announced to be established at Cuttack, Brahmapur, Jharsuguda, Rayagada and Sambalpur?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) Banspani, Bolangir, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, Khurda Road, Koraput Junction, Rayagada, Belpahar and Jharsuguda stations have already been developed under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme and all related works have been completed. At Angul, Bobbili, Jakhopura, Lanjigarh Road, Lapanga, Meramandali, Rengali and Raghunathpur, works for development under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme are planned for completion during 2012-13.

(b) The development of Multi Functional Complexes (MFCs) at Cuttack, Brahmapur, Jharsuguda, Rayagada and Sambalpur has been entrusted to Rail Land

Development Authority (RLDA). Developer has been fixed for MFC at Cuttack. Sites for MFCs have been finalized at Brahmapur and Jharsuguda. Sites are under finalisation at Rayagada and Sambalpur.

Decline in cases of ragging

†* 336. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in cases of ragging after the enactment of rules for checking ragging in educational institutions;

(b) if so, the percentage of decline along with the names of States that have registered a decline and the States that registered an increase in the occurrence of such cases; and

(c) the details thereof for the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) After the notification of regulations issued by the University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI) and Dental Council of India (DCI) in 2009, subsequent to the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 8.5.2009, in Civil Appeal No. 887 of 2009 between University of Kerala VS Council, Principals, Colleges, Kerala and Ors. and various measures taken by the Government viz. launching of the Anti-Ragging Helpline in June, 2009; the media campaign started by Government since 2009 through print, audio/visual; the advisories issued before the start of the academic session to the Civil and Police authorities of States/UTs to participate in the anti-ragging committees of the institutions and take immediate deterrent action in cases of ragging etc. have created tremendous amount of awareness amongst the students and parents about the ill-effects of ragging.

The cases of complaints reported to Anti-Ragging Helpline/Call Centre during 2010, 2011 and 2012 (January to April) is given in Statement (*See* below). It may be mentioned that there is increase in number of complaints registered in the Anti-Ragging Helpline/Call Centre during 2011 compared to 2010 by about 24.7%. This is indicative of the fact that the students and parents are coming forward to register the cases without fear. However, now the cases of ragging registered in the Helpline during the period from January to April, 2012 shows declining trend. The steps taken by the Government have created awareness in the educational institutions and amongst student community about the deterrent measures against ragging. The Government is committed to fully curb the menace of ragging in all higher educational institutions.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	2010	2011	Increase/ Decrease	Percentage	2012
		Jan 2010- Dec 2010	Jan 2011 Dec 2011			Jan 2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	10	-1	-10.00	1
2.	Assam	6	6	0	000	1
3.	Bihar	15	27	-12	-44.44	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	8	6	2	33.33	1
5.	Delhi	15	11	4	36.36	0
6.	Goa	0	1	-1	-100.00	0
7.	Gujarat	2	9	-7	-77.78	0
8.	Haryana	10	18	-8	-44.44	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	2	0.00	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	5	1	20.00	0
11.	Jharkhand	11	17	-6	-35.29	2
12.	Karnataka	15	17	-2	-11.76	3
13.	Kerala	12	27	-15	-55.56	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	33	37	-4	-10.81	2
15.	Maharashtra	30	40	-10	-25.00	1
16.	Manipur	0	1	-1	-100.00	0
17.	Orissa	41	54	13	-24.07	8
18.	Puducherry	3	1	2	200.00	0
19.	Punjab	18	5	13	260.00	2
20.	Rajasthan	15	32	-17	-53.13	4
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0.00	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	20	33	-13	-39.39	5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	105	120	-15	-12.50	18
24.	Uttaranchal	5	12	-7	-58.33	0
25.	West Bengal	54	89	-35	-39.33	12
	GRAND TOTAL	435	578	-143	-24.74	70

(-) indicates increase

(+) indicate decrease

Implementation of nutrient based subsidy

†*337. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has implemented Nutrient Based Subsidy for providing Government subsidy on fertilizers during previous years;
- (b) if so, when was this scheme implemented;
- (c) whether the consent of all the concerned Departments was obtained before implementing this scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether it is a fact that Government is implementing another scheme due to the failure of the above said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India is implementing the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010.

(c) and (d) The NBS Policy was implemented with the approval of Cabinet. All stakeholders and concerned Ministries/Departments were consulted before taking this decision.

(e) As the policy has been in operation only for last 2 years, no formal study or evaluation of NBS policy has yet been conducted.

Utilisation of surplus railway land

*338. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 188 given in the Rajya Sabha on 12th August, 2011 and state:

- (a) whether Transaction Adviser has been appointed for carrying out feasibility studies for development of hospitals on Railway land;
- (b) if so, the details of the feasibility studies;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Expression of Interest has been invited for setting up of six new civil sector Kendriya Vidyalayas;
- (d) if so, how many have responded and the progress made in this regard;
- (e) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has invited Expression of Interest for five medical colleges; and
- (f) if so, how many have responded and the progress made in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. A Transaction Adviser has been appointed by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for carrying out the feasibility studies for development of the hospitals on Railway land. Ministry of Health is in the process of implementing this project on pilot basis at 11 locations to test the model. Further, the matter is under consideration in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to finalise the financing model for establishment and operation of the proposed Diagnostic Cum OPD Centres on a pilot basis under Public Private Partnership Mode.

Kendriya Vidyalayas are set up by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan under the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD). Pursuant to signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), Ministry of HRD have set up seven new Civil Sector Kendriya Vidyalayas on Railways respectively at Carriage Repair Workshop Harnaut (Bihar), Railway Campus Nanded (Maharashtra), Railway Campus Rangiya (Assam), Freeland Ganj Railway Colony Dahod (Gujarat), Krishnarajapuram Diesel Loco Shed Colony Bangalore (Karnataka) and Shakurbasti, West Punjabi Bagh (Delhi.)

Further, in pursuance of Budget Announcement 2009-10, Expression of Interest (EOIs) for five Medical Colleges viz. Kharagpur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Chennai and Secunderabad were invited. In response 17 EOIs were received. Based on the response of EOIs, Bids for appointment of Consultant for Kharagpur were invited and the tender has been discharged on technical grounds and retendering for the same is being processed. For the remaining four Medical Colleges, Zones are processing for appointment of Consultant.

People affected by endosulfan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that National Human Rights Commission has recommended to the Central Government that a nation-wide survey of the population that have been affected by the use of Endosulfan sprayed from the air must be conducted, so that the extent of relief and rehabilitation needed may be determined;

(b) whether steps have been taken to implement this recommendation;

(c) if so, the present status of the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Taking suo-moto cognizance of newspaper reports published in the Hindustan Times dated 16.11.2010 titled "Crippled Kerala villagers cry for endosulfan ban," the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has recommended to the Central

Government vide its proceedings held on 31.12.2010 to conduct a nation-wide survey of populations that have been affected by the use of endosulfan, particularly sprayed from the air, to determine the scope of relief and rehabilitation that may be needed.

ICMR had earlier constituted a Committee to examine the report of National Institute of Occupational Health on the health effects of Endosulfan in Kasaragod district of Kerala, to review the available literature related to its health effects and to suggest future course for research in the area of health effects of Endosulfan. Meanwhile, in writ petition (civil) No. 213 of 2011 "Democratic Youth Federation of India vs. Union of India and Ors." the Supreme Court of India passed an ad interim order on 13.5.2011 banning production, sale and use of Endosulfan in the country till further orders and appointed a Joint Committee headed by the Director General of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Agriculture Commissioner, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation to conduct a scientific study on the question whether the use of Endosulfan would cause any serious health hazard to human beings and environmental pollution. The Joint Committee has since submitted its interim report.

Promotion of sports in schools

*340. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the Sports Ministry's request that schools should revamp games infrastructure and bring sports and physical education on the daily schedule;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to fill up vacancies of physical education teachers throughout the country in schools, create such posts where there is no such post and recruit teachers so that sports and games are made components of Government's flagship 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' (SSA) and allocate some percentage of budget of SSA for promotion of sports in primary schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The Conference of Ministers of Youth Services and Sports of States/UTs passed a resolution on 18th November, 2011 that: "Games and Sports should be introduced compulsorily as part of curriculum of education in schools at all levels both in Centre and States. Further, one period each day should be allocated for Games and Sports in all schools. The students' participation should be graded and evaluated at par with other subjects and adequate weightage should be given to participation in Games and Sports".

The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 as revised in 1992 provides

that sports and physical education are an integral part of the learning process, and will be included in the evaluation of performance. Further, the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 adopts a holistic definition of health within which physical education and yoga contribute to the physical, social, emotional and mental development of a child.

With a view to promoting sports and physical education in schools a joint letter from the Department of School Education and Literacy, and Department of Sports, Government of India, was written to the Chief Secretaries of States/UTs for integration of sports with school education. States have been requested to ensure that adequate time and space is provided for Games and Sports in the daily school time-table at primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary levels and to fill up the vacancies of physical education teachers.

Further, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which became operative w.e.f. 1st April, 2010 provides, *inter alia*, for (a) playground for each school; (b) part-time Instructor for Health and Physical Education in upper primary schools where admission of children is above one hundred, (c) supply of play material, games and sports equipment to each class, as required. The Government has revised the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework of Implementation to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act. SSA has also sanctioned 1,05,034 posts of part-time instructors for Health and Physical Education in 2010-11 and 2011-12 on the basis of the proposals received from the States, and States have been advised to fill up the vacancies expeditiously.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Special programme to boost productivity

2481. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special programme was launched in the year 2010-11 in eastern part of the country to boost productivity in the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the details of the programme and also about the States which were covered under the programme;

(c) the total production in the year 2011-12 from this region and the percentage-wise increase in comparison to the last two years; and

(d) the targets fixed for the year 2012-13 from the region and how it will be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India launched a

special programme of “Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI)” – a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) from 2010-11 in the eastern States comprising of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh (East) and West Bengal with an objective to increase the productivity of rice based cropping system by promotion of recommended agricultural technologies and addressing the underlying key constraints of different agro climatic sub regions. Under this scheme, a bouquet of activities have been taken up that include block demonstrations of rice and 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.

(c) and (d) The total production of rice during 2011-12 in seven States of the eastern region (as per 3rd Advance estimates) is 5.54 million tones, which is about 21 percent and 18 percent more than the production of 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively. In general, yearly production targets are fixed State-wise based on production in previous years, climatic condition, consumer behavior etc. For achieving the targets, farmers are encouraged to grow more crops by providing incentives for procuring quality inputs, ensuring timely availability of credit, creating conducive marketing facilities and good minimum support price.

Impact of climate change on agriculture in Tamil Nadu

2482. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any analysis has been done about the adverse impact of climate change on agriculture in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Modeling techniques have been used for estimating the impact of climate change on the yield of rice for the state of Tamil Nadu. The results have indicated that rice yields are likely to decrease by about 217-356 kg per ha per decade. It has also been projected that the area under major crops such as rice, sugar cane and ground-nut may decrease by about 3.5 to 12.5% and the production by about 9 to 22%.

As part of the National Action Plan for Climate Change, the Mission Document on National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been formulated jointly by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Department of Agricultural Research and Education, in active consultation with stakeholders including State Governments, and has been approved in principle by Prime

Minister's Council on Climate Change for the XII Plan. A scheme 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)' with an outlay of Rs. 350 crores for the period 2010-12 has been implemented by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which involves strategic research, technology demonstration and capacity building components. In Tamil Nadu, 4 districts such as Villupuram, Namakkal, Nagapattinam and Ramanathapuram have been covered under the NICRA program. In the XII Plan, the scope of the scheme is being expanded to cover more districts and farming communities.

Assistance to Bihar under National Dairy Plan-I

2483. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given any assistance to Bihar under their National Dairy Plan phase-I;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. National Dairy Plan-Phase-I (NDP-I) is being implemented from 16th March, 2012 by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) through End Implementing Agencies.

(c) No project proposal seeking funding assistance has been received under NDP-I from any of the End Implementing Agencies in Bihar by NDDB till 23.04.2012, hence no assistance has been provided.

Exploitation of cotton and onion growing farmers

2484. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that a majority of cotton and onion growing farmers in Maharashtra are debt-ridden and an exploited lot;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps Government proposes to take to improve the condition of these farmers in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) As per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) report No. 498 on the "Indebtedness of Farmer Households" (as part of Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers - 59th Round) released by NSSO in the year 2005, the number of indebted farmers households in the State of Maharashtra was 36.1 lakh. Separate data regarding crop wise indebtedness of farmers are not available.

In order to reduce the dependence of farmers on private money lenders, the Government has taken several measures to improve agriculture credit flow from institutional credit sources. 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, implementation of revival package for short term cooperative credit structure in the country etc.

Drought in Andhra Pradesh

2485. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the drought in Guntur and Prakasam districts of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that help is provided to farmers of these districts and to prevent labour shortage in farms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh declared drought in 22 districts in 876 mandals including Guntur and Prakasam, during 2011 and submitted a detailed Memorandum seeking financial assistance from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

(c) The Government of India has approved an amount of Rs.706.15 crores for Andhra Pradesh from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) subject to the adjustment of 75% of balance available in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and also release of Rs. 8.00 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works in Andhra Pradesh.

Requirement of foodgrains under food security bill

2486. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA:

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether massive investments are needed in the agriculture sector to meet the requirements of the Food Security Bill;
- (b) if so, the measures taken to achieve the challenge of providing food to all;

(c) whether the present stock of foodgrains can meet the objects of Food Security Bill; and

(d) if not, the steps taken for enhancement of production of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Proposed National Food Security Bill (NFSB) under Section - 38 of chapter-XIV read with schedule-III focuses on the Revitalization of Agriculture with increase in investment in agriculture, including in research and development, extension services, micro and minor irrigation, ensuring remunerative prices, credit, irrigation, power, crop insurance etc.

(b) The Government is implementing Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under which food grains at subsidized prices are provided to targeted households. The Government is also implementing Other Welfare Scheme (OWS) such as Integrated Child Development Services, Mid Day meal scheme, Annapurna etc. to ensure Food Security of especially vulnerable groups.

(c) and (d) As per the provisions of NFSB and using 2011 Census population, the requirement of food grains for TPDS and OWS prescribed in the bill, is estimated at 60.74 million tons. The stock of food grain available in the Central Pool as on 1st March, 2012 is 54.43 million tons as against the buffer norms of 25 million tons for the quarter beginning 1st January, 2012. The procurement of wheat and rice during 2010-11 was 62.53 million tons and expected procurement of rice and wheat during 2011-12 is 67.12 million tons. With the stock of food grains available in the Central Pool and trends of procurement, it would be possible to meet the estimated requirement of food grains under NFSB. However, Government is implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes for increasing the production and productivity of food grains.

Advance assessment for agricultural production

2487. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not making any assessment by Government in advance about probable requirements and probable supply of various agriculture commodities/crops/fruits/vegetables so that excess agriculture production and acute shortage may be avoided; and

(b) the action taken by Government to cater to the rising food requirements of the increasing population of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Planning Commission assesses the demand and supply

of various agriculture commodities in the country before each five year plan. Demand projections relate to dynamics of population and their consumption over time and space. Supply projections are sourced based on domestic production and import. Keeping in view the demand assessment made by the Planning Commission, Ministry of Agriculture fixes annual crop production targets based on the past trend of production, the demand as reflected by increased and decreased prices both in domestic and global market, potential of commodity and anticipated rainfall, weather situation etc.

(b) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has implementing a number of crop development Schemes and Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Maize and Oil Palm (ISOPOM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton and Jute, Macro Management of Agriculture, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Green Revolution in Eastern India etc. for increasing agriculture production to cater to the rising food requirement.

Setting up of mango research centre

2488. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government on project proposal of Navsari Krishi University for setting up Mango Research Centre at Pariya for development of various variety of mangoes;

(b) whether Government will consider the above proposal in coming Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken by Government to shape out separate Board for mangoes; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) On enquiry with Navsari Agricultural University, Gujarat dated 20/04/2012; they have informed that a proposal on "Setting up Mango Research Centre" at Pariya was submitted to Govt. of Gujarat, Agriculture and Cooperation Department on 11th January, 2011, for onward transmission to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) and (c) Indian Council of Agricultural Research has already established a centre on mango research at Pariya under All India Coordinated Research Centre on Sub-tropical fruits, which is functioning since 1988 and has done appreciable works

for conservation of genetic resources, development of cultivars and technologies for the region. There is no proposal at present to establish a new centre on mango at Pariya.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration at present to set up a separate Board for mangoes.

(e) Does not arise.

Review of policy to ensure agricultural profit

2489. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent report of Government, daily earning of more than 65 per cent of farmer's family in the country is less than Rs. 20;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether Government would take fresh steps to ensure comfortable profit in agricultural profession and review the agricultural policy in light of above facts;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted the Situation Assessment survey of Farmers during 2003 in the rural areas collecting information, *inter alia*, on receipts and expenses relating to cultivation, farming of animals, non-farm business and wages. The average monthly income per farmer household at all India level during the year 2002-03 was Rs. 2115. The average monthly income per farmer household by source in each of the major States during 2002-03 is given in Statement (*See below*)

(c) to (f) With a view to increase the production, productivity and income of the farming sector, Government is implementing through State Governments the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses and Maize (ISOPOM), besides others. Under these schemes emphasis is given to easy and reliable access to inputs such as quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation, suitable technology, extension services, support infrastructure and innovative marketing system. Further, to ensure remunerative price, Government announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) for agricultural commodities every year. National Policy for Farmers, 2007 also has provisions to improve economic viability of

farming. In order to improve credit flow to agriculture sector, Government of India decided in June, 2004 to double flow of agriculture credit in three years with reference to base year 2003-04. Flow of agriculture credit has consistently exceeded the targets since 2003-04. To facilitate flow of credit to farmers and increase financial inclusion, Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) are being provided to farmers. From Kharif 2006-07, farmers are receiving crop loan up to principal amount of Rs. 3 lakh at 7% rate of interest. In addition, since 2009-10, Government has been providing 1% interest subvention to farmers who repay loans on time. This subvention was increased to 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. Thus, effective rate of interest on crop loan up to Rs.3 lakh for farmers who repay on time has come down to 4% per annum.

Statement

Average monthly income per former household by source during 2002-2003

State	Cultivation	Wages	Farming	Non-farm of Animals	Total Business
Andhra Pradesh	743	643	93	155	1634
Assam	1792	973	141	255	3161
Bihar	846	497	265	202	1810
Chhattisgarh	811	709	-3	101	1618
Gujarat	1164	925	455	140	2684
Haryana	1494	1268	-236	356	2882
Jammu and Kashmir	2426	2060	382	620	5488
Jharkhand	852	924	86	207	2069
Karnataka	1266	1051	131	168	2616
Kerala	1120	2013	154	717	4004
Madhya Pradesh	996	560	-227	101	1430
Maharashtra	1263	799	144	257	2463
Orissa	336	573	16	137	1062
Punjab	2822	1462	236	440	4960
Rajasthan	359	931	5	203	1498
Tamil Nadu	659	1105	110	198	2072
Uttar pradesh	836	559	53	185	1633
West Bengal	737	887	77	378	2079
All India	969	819	91	236	2115

APMC Rules

†2490. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers in the country are not getting reasonable price for their products because of rules of Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC);

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that farmers of certain States of the country are exempted from above rules; and

(d) if so, the name of those States, and Government's plan to exempt farmers throughout the country from such rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) 'Agriculture Marketing' is a State subject. Most of the notified Agricultural commodities are traded through the network of regulated Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs). In order to facilitate growth of competitive and alternative marketing channels, the model APMC Act, 2003 was circulated to all States and Union Territories for its adoption. The model Act, among others, provides for direct marketing, contract farming, setting up markets in private and cooperative sector with the objective of providing opportunities to farmers for remunerative price for their produce. States/UTs of Kerala, Manipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, and Lakshadweep do not have APMC Act. Bihar have repealed the APMC Act with effect from 1.9.2006.

The farmers are free to sell their produce anywhere in the country.

Need for reforms in seed market

†2491. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every year new variety of seeds are arriving in agricultural seeds market in the country;

(b) if so, the annual percentage of new seeds arrived in the market on average in the last five years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that presently all types of seeds whether authentic or otherwise, are being sold in the market;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, whether any reform is needed in seeds market; and
- (e) if so, the details of the proposal for such reform?

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

(b) The annual percentage of new seeds that arrived in the market on an average, in the last five years, is approximately ten percentage.

(c) to (e) Under the Seeds Act, 1966, Seed Rules, 1968 and Seeds (Control) Order, 1983, it is compulsory for all kinds of seeds sold in the market to have a label to indicate that such seeds conforms to the specified minimum limits of germination and purity. The quality of all kinds of seeds whether notified or non-notified varieties are being regulated by State Department of Agriculture under the above mentioned legislations through Seed Inspector.

Capital generation in agriculture sector

†2492. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that agricultural loan amounting to 32.21 per cent only of Agricultural Gross Domestic Product is being provided under institutional financial system in the country;
- (b) if not, the facts in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the situation of capital generation in agriculture sector is not satisfactory; and
- (d) if so, the status of capital generation in agriculture sector in the year 2000-01 and year 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As against Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (AGDP) (factor cost) at current prices of Rs. 13,86,882 crore in 2010-11, disbursement of agriculture credit was Rs.4,68,291 crore during 2010-11 forming 33.77% of AGDP.

(c) and (d) Capital formation in agriculture as a percentage to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in agriculture (2004-05 prices) has increased from 11.9% in 2000-01 to 20.1% in 2010-11.

Opposition to BT. Cotton

2493. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that opposition to Bt. Cotton is increasing and taking

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

shape of agitations in Maharashtra as the Bt.Cotton production is responsible for suicide of farmers in Vidarbha region;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action Government has taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Central assistance for veterinary hospitals in Chhattisgarh

‡2494. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of veterinary dispensaries and veterinary hospitals for construction of which approval has been granted for 100 per cent central grant under one time Central assistance to Chhattisgarh;

(b) the amount proposed to be granted and the time by which it would be released to the State; and

- (c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Department has not granted any approval for 100 per cent central grant for veterinary dispensaries and veterinary hospitals for construction under one time Central assistance to Chhattisgarh.

This Department, in order to address the need to set up new veterinary hospital/dispensaries and to strengthen/equip the existing ones by the States, is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Establishment and Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)' since August, 2010 under which financial assistance is provided to States on 75:25 basis of cost norms of the scheme between the Centre and States except NE States, where the grants are provided on 90:10 basis. Under this component, a sum of Rs. 595.575 lakhs was released by this Department to Chhattisgarh during 2011-12 for establishment of 41 nos. of veterinary hospitals and 98 veterinary dispensaries.

However, Ministry of Finance has also provided funds to the tune of Rs. 1.47 crore out of Rs 4.90 crore during 2010-11 for construction of six veterinary hospitals/AI centre and 68 veterinary dispensaries/AI Sub-centre under Additional Central Assistance (ACA)' Scheme to the State of Chhattisgarh as 30% admissible Grant.

- (c) Question does not arise.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Banning of cow slaughter

2495. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many States in the country have enacted laws banning cow slaughter and to what extent they are identical with each other;
- (b) the States which allow slaughter of cow and sale of beef;
- (c) whether Government at any point of time, in past or recent years, thought of banning cow slaughter across the country and cooking/serving of beef in Government run kitchens/mess/luncheons/banquets etc; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) As per Article 246(3) of the Constitution, the preservation of cattle is a matter on which State legislature has exclusive powers to legislate.

The list of States/Union territories having legislation on banning or restricting slaughter of cow and its progeny is given in Statement (*See below*). The States/Union territories which do not have such law for banning cow slaughter are given in Statement (*See below*). All State laws have a basic similarity; namely that they deal with the issue of banning cow slaughter.

Statement-I

The States/Union Territories have legislation on banning or restricting slaughter of cow and its progeny

Name of the States:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Goa
5. Gujarat
6. Haryana
7. Himachal Pradesh
8. Jammu and Kashmir
9. Karnataka
10. Madhya Pradesh
11. Maharashtra

12. Orissa
13. Punjab
14. Rajasthan
15. Sikkim
16. Tamil Nadu
17. Tripura
18. Uttar Pradesh
19. West Bengal
20. Manipur
21. National Capital Territory of Delhi
22. Uttrakhand
23. Jharkhand
24. Chhattisgarh

Name of the Union Territories:

1. Andaman and Nicobar Island
2. Chandigarh
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
4. Daman-Diu
5. Puducherry

Statement-II

The States/Union Territories with no legislation on banning or restricting slaughter of cow and its progeny

Name of the States:

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Kerala
3. Meghalaya
4. Mizoram
5. Nagaland

Name of the Union Territories"

1. Lakshadweep

Opening of agriculture university in Uttar Pradesh

‡2496. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating upon opening an Agriculture University and a National Institute of Bio-technology in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, whether sites have been selected for both of these institutions; and
- (c) if so, the amount of money likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) A Central Agricultural University is proposed to be established at Jhansi for the Bundelkhand region.

(b) The Central Agricultural University will be established on the land of ICAR institutes, namely, Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI) and National Research Centre for Agro-Forestry (NRCAF) at Jhansi.

(c) Rs. 467.00 crores during the XII Plan.

Foot and mouth disease in cattle

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has re-inforced its commitment for controlling the contagious Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in cattle;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the direct economic loss from the disease is estimated at Rs. 20,000 crore a year; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) In order to prevent, control and contain the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in the country, the Department had initiated 'Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)' since 10th Five Year Plan period in 54 districts which was extended in 11th Plan to 221 districts and thus now covers all the districts in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Puducherry, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and 16 districts in Uttar Pradesh. The scope of the FMD control programme will further be expanded in a phased manner during 12th Five Year Plan and beyond so as to cover remaining districts.

(c) and (d) It is intimated by Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR),

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

that in a recent pilot study on the economic impact analysis undertaken by ICAR in the year 2011, in Andhra Pradesh and Punjab, it is estimated that the direct losses could be more than Rs. 18400.00crore a year in terms of direct production losses in milk yield alone. When the other losses are taken into account and detailed study taken up in more areas of the country, it is expected that the losses could be much more than this.

Promotion and expansion of biofertilizers

‡2498. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of subsidy granted by Government every year on chemical fertilizers in agriculture sector;
- (b) the details of this subsidy during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) the measures taken by Government to provide incentive to bio-fertilizers in agriculture sector;
- (d) the agricultural area wherein use of bio-fertilizers have increased with the help of these measures;
- (e) the amount spent by Central Government on programmes relating to promotion and expansion of bio-fertilizers during the last three years; and
- (f) the year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per reports of Department of Fertilizer, subsidy provided on chemical fertilizers during the last three years is as under:

Year	Total subsidy (in Rs. Crore)
2009-10	64032.29
2010-11	65836.68
2011-12	73790.94

(c) and (d) Use of bio-fertilizer is promoted through Integrated Nutrient Management strategy. To ensure availability of bio-fertilisers, financial assistance is provided under National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming (NPOF) for setting up of bio-fertiliser production units as back ended subsidy through commercial Banks and NABARD. Consumption of bio-fertiliser is increasing and its production has increased from 25065.03 MT during the year 2008-09 to 37997.61.MT during the year 2010-11.

- (e) and (f) The amount sanctioned/released for setting up of bio-fertiliser

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

production units under NPOF during the last three years is as under:-

Year	Amount sanctioned/released (in Rs. Lakh)
2009-10	84.034
2010-11	7220
2011-12	43.30

Average landholding in the country

2499. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- whether average landholding of a farmer family is 1.23 hectare and 64.77 per cent of farmers hold less than 1 hectare (2.4711 acre);
- whether land gets further fragmented with each division in the family;
- if so, whether such holdings are economically viable;
- if so, the solution for such impasse;
- whether India lags behind other nations in spending in Research and Development (R&D) in Agriculture as well as per hectare production; and
- if so, the statistics thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the latest Agriculture Census 2005-06, the average size of operational holdings in the country was 1.23 hectare and marginal operational holdings (operated area below 1.0 hectare) constituted 64.77 percent of total holdings in the country. The average size of operational holdings has been decreasing during various Agriculture Censuses conducted in the country since, 1970-71.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken several measures to make small/marginal land holdings viable, which include promotion of modern technologies and practices like multiple cropping, intercropping and integrated farming systems. Besides, Government provides assistance to farmers, including small and marginal farmers, under various schemes such as National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Micro Irrigation, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) etc.

(e) and (f) As per the information supplied by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), a Statement giving per-capita Public Sector Research and Development (R&D) expenditure in Agriculture for the year 2003 for various countries is given in Statement I (*See* below).

A statement giving per hectare production for some important crops, for major producing countries during the year 2009 is given in Statement II.

Statement

*Country-wise comparative statement of Public Sector
per-capita R&D expenditure in Agriculture*

Sl. No.	Country	Public sector per-capita R&D expenditure in Agriculture (2003 Purchasing Power Parity U.S. Dollar)
1.	Indonesia	0.9
2.	Pakistan	1.2
3.	India	1.3
4.	China	2.2
5.	Sri Lanka	2.6
6.	Mexico	4.4
7.	South Africa	5.5
8.	Brazil	6.7

Source: Data furnished by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

Statement II

Per hectare production for some important crops during the year 2009

Sl. No.	Crop	Country	Per hectare Production (In tonnes)
1.	Paddy	India	3.19
		China	6.58
		Indonesia	5.00
		Bangladesh	4.20
		Vietnam	5.23
		World	4.33
2.	Wheat	India	2.91
		China	4.74
		Russian Federation	2.32
		U.S.A.	2.99
		France	7.45
		World	3.04

3. Maize	India	2.00
	U.S.A.	10.34
	China	5.26
	Brazil	3.71
	Mexico	3.24
	World	5.16
	4. Sugarcane	India
Brazil		78.85
China		68.08
Thailand		71.66
Pakistan		48.62
World		69.87
5. Groundnut (in shell)		India
	China	3.36
	Nigeria	1.13
	U.S.A.	3.82
	Myanmar	1.62
	World	1.52

Source: FAO, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok.

Status of Ban on Endosulfan

2500. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of ban on Endosulfan;
- (b) whether Government has completed studies of impact of Endosulfan;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and;
- (d) whether Government has submitted the new evidences and evidences and findings before the Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Supreme Court of India in writ petition (civil) No. 213 of 2011 filed by Democratic Youth of India vs. Union Government has passed an ad-interim order on 13.5.2011 banning production, sale and use of Endosulfan in the country till further orders and appointed a Joint Committee headed by the Director General of Indian Council of Medical Research and the Agriculture Commissioner to conduct a scientific study on the question whether the use of Endosulfan would

cause any serious health hazard to human beings and environmental pollution. Accordingly, the Central Government issued instructions on 14.05.2011 to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to implement the order of the Supreme Court in toto, which are binding on all manufacturers.

Also, Joint Committee has since submitted its interim report.

Monitoring of pesticide residue in food crops

2501. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any programme to monitor the pesticide residue presence in food crops, soil, water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not providing such information in the public domain through websites, and warn public not to consume such food or warn farmers not to use such pesticides; and

(d) whether Government has any plan to implement any such warning system in the public domain so that consumers are aware and they can avoid such foods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level" under which samples of various food commodities including rice, wheat, vegetables, fruits and water are analyzed for the presence of pesticide residues. During the period April, 2010 to March, 2011, 15321 samples of food commodities were analyzed, of which 188 samples (1.23%) had pesticide residues above Maximum Residue Limit prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954.

(c) The pesticide residue data generated under the scheme are shared with State Governments and concerned Ministries/Organizations to initiate the corrective action for judicious and proper use of pesticides on crops with an Integrated Pest Management approach and to generate awareness amongst farmers. Government of India is also promoting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) through Farmers Field Schools focusing on safe, judicious and need based use of approved pesticides and other pest management practices.

(d) The implementation of Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006 rests with States/Union Territory governments whose functionaries draw random samples of food articles regularly and take penal action in cases where the samples are found not conforming to the-provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

Use of harmful pesticides in agricultural fields

2502. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pesticides that are extremely harmful for human beings are widely used in farms across the country;

(b) the methods for checking extensive use of harmful pesticides in agricultural fields;

(c) whether any scientific study has been conducted for finding out the amount of pesticides in fruits, vegetables and other crops; and

(d) whether any scientific system is prevalent as a regular mechanism to check vegetables, fruits and other crops that are having contents of harmful pesticides and chemicals, used at the fields or at storages and coming in the market for daily consumption of the general public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no report that harmful pesticides are being used in farms across the country. Use of pesticides in the country is regulated under the Insecticides Act, 1968. Pesticides are permitted for use after verifying claim of efficacy and safety to human beings and animals and are to be used as per the label claims. Central and state Government functionaries impart extensive training to the farming community in the use of pesticides to ensure that only the approved pesticides are used against target pests on respective crops.

(c) and (d) Government of India is implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level" under which samples of various food commodities including vegetables and fruits are analyzed for the presence of pesticide residues. Food Safety and Standard Authority of India analyzes samples of food items including fruits and vegetables for the quality and safety regularly.

Use of urine in agriculture

2503. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a report published in a prominent English Daily on 27th March, 2012, Chennai Edition, according to which use of urine as a fertilizer can significantly reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and increase agricultural production;

(b) if so, the comments of Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken for further research in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Preliminary study conducted by National Research Centre for Banana, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu has revealed that urine is a source of plant nutrients particularly, nitrogen and its application as liquid manure enhances banana yield and reduces use of chemical fertilizers. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is conducting further studies to validate results.

Productivity of BT. Cotton

2504. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the productivity of Bt. Cotton is now projected to decline and there are also signs of diminishing returns;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) since when Bt. Cotton variety has been introduced in the country;
- (d) the production of cotton since then; and
- (e) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Cotton productivity over the past decade (2002-2011), after the introduction of Bt. cotton, averaged at 472 kg/hectare, as compared to an average of 302 kg/ha during the years 1992-2001, prior to the introduction of Bt cotton. Integrated nutrient management strategies besides integrated pest management strategies are continuously advocated in order to sustain the higher yields of Bt. cotton. Soil health management options are also being given due importance.

(c) “Bt. Cotton hybrids containing cry 1AC gene (MON 531) event of M/s Monsanto was the first transgenic crop released in India in April 2002 with the approval of the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC), constituted by Ministry of Environment and Forests under Rules 1989 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. As of date only Bt. cotton hybrids are under commercial cultivation and no Bt. Cotton variety is commercially cultivated.

- (d) Production of cotton since then (2002-03 to 2011-12) is as under:-

Year	Production in lakh/ bales
2002-03	86.24
2003-04	137.29
2004-05	164.29

Year	Production in lakh/ bales
2005-06	185.00
2006-07	226.32
2007-08	258.84
2008-09	222.76
2009-10	240.22
2010-11	334.25
*2011-12 (estimated)	340.87

*Provisional

Source: Director of DOCD, Mumbai

(e) The breeder seed production of high yielding conventional cotton varieties/hybrids suited for different agro-climatic situations, released through National Agricultural Research System involving State Agricultural Universities and Indian Council of Agricultural Research institutes are being ensured and distributed for effective seed availability through foundation and certified seed production chain. Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur under ICAR is also engaged in alternate production strategies involving non-Bt varieties under High Density Planting System under low cost production system. Suitable niche areas have been identified in Vidarbha to popularize *desi* cotton to meet the demands of surgical/non-textile sectors, yet providing higher returns to farmers.

Procurement of hybrid seeds under PPP Model

2505. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Private Partnership (PPP) being entered into by various State Governments using Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) funds to procure propriety hybrid seeds of maize, rice, sunflower and other crops have relied on competitive bidding and scientific testing of the seed for the local growing conditions;

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

(c) whether such PPP agreements dilute the accountability on the seed provider to norms lesser than what the existing seed laws in the country prescribe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Gujarat State Department of Agriculture is implementing schemes on production and productivity enhancement of different crops viz. Maize, Paddy, Bajra, Bt Cotton, Moong, Mustard, Wheat, Gram etc. since last year. Details of particular crop-variety/hybrid is sought by

giving Expression of Interest in all the editions of leading newspapers. After due scrutiny, only the best performing variety of each company is selected in the joint meeting of Department officials, Gujarat State Seed Corporation officials and respective scientists from the State Agricultural Universities. Due quality control checks are done by the department at all stages including field performance. Variety is selected, considering sale permission in Gujarat State and registration with State Department of Agriculture.

Rajasthan State through an MoU between M/s. Monsanto India Limited and Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Rajasthan procured maize hybrid seed, 1650 quintals and 39130.70 quintals in the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively and distributed in tribal areas of State using Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) funds.

Uttar Pradesh state, in order to increase the productivity of Maize in 2011-12, procured hybrid seeds of Maize under RKVY for distribution through competitive bidding and scientific testing. The details are as under:

Name of companies	Quantity in Quintals
Monsanto India Ltd.	534.60
J.K Agrigenetics Ltd.	372.60
Shri Ram Fertilisers & Chemicals Ltd.	320.00
Nuzividu Seed Pvt. Ltd.	507.00
Total	1734.20

Direct payment of subsidy to farmers

2506. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted a Commission for Agriculture Cost and Price;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, whether Government is planning to do so;
- (d) if so, by when;
- (e) whether it is a fact that Government has announced direct payment of subsidy to farmer instead of industry;
- (f) if so, the status of this announcement;
- (g) whether there is any proposal for separate agriculture budget;
- (h) if so, the details thereof; and

- (i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) The Agricultural Prices Commission was set up in 1965 to advise the Government on price policy of major agricultural commodities with a view to evolve a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer. Since March, 1985 the commission has been known as Commission for Agriculture Cost and Price (CACP).

(e) and (f) Under the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for fertilizers the manufacturers/marketers are allowed to fix the maximum retail price(MRP) of Potassic (K) and Phosphatic (P) fertilizers. Farmers pay only 50 percent of the delivered cost of P and K: fertilizers and the rest is borne by the Government as subsidy.

- (g) No, Sir.

(h) and (i) There are inter-sectoral linkages in agriculture, cutting across various Ministries of Central Government. Subject/issues related to agriculture are not placed under any one Ministry. Agriculture is a 'State Subject" and State Governments are entrusted with implementation of policies and programmes for agricultural development. Central Government supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support. The budgetary allocation for various plan and non-plan schemes allocated by the Finance Ministry in the Annual general budget takes a holistic view of requirements of agriculture sector across various Ministries and allocates budgetary support.

Implementation of crop insurance schemes

‡2507. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether against Rs. 1500 crore and Rs. 3500 crore respectively earmarked for the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan under various crop insurance schemes, insurance claims of Rs. 2626.84 crore and Rs. 7221.35 crore have been demanded respectively;

(b) if so, whether assistance to be given to farmers under the schemes has delayed due to earmarking of insufficient fund;

(c) the number of farmers who claimed insurance from year 2006 till date along with number of farmers who were paid insurance amount and the number of applications cancelled or kept pending; and

(d) the amount paid per acre under the schemes and Government's criteria in this regard?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As against Government of India's original Budget Estimates of Rs. 1500 crore and Rs. 3500 crore, actual expenditure has been much higher at Rs. 2626.84 crore and Rs. 7311.35 crore for implementation of Crop Insurance Schemes during Xth and XIth Five Year, Plans respectively. As the crop insurance schemes are demand driven, therefore requirement of funds depends on performance of monsoon, rainfall and other parameters. Only under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), settlement of claims is the responsibility of Central and State Governments on equal sharing basis. Sometimes due to reporting of excessive claims and inadequate budgetary provisions by the States, there may be delays in settlement of claims in such States.

(c) Details are given in Statement (*See below*)

(d) According to provisions of NAIS and MNAIS, if the actual average yield per hectare of the insured crop for the defined area (on the basis of requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments) in the insured season, falls short of specified Threshold yield, the claims in the defined area are calculated as per the following formula

$$\text{Claim} = \frac{\text{Shortfall in Yield} \times \text{Sum Insured}}{\text{Threshold Yield}}$$

(Shortfall = Threshold Yield – Actual Yield for the defined area)

The claims payout under WBCIS per acre/hectare is based on cost of cultivation of crops and pre-defined parameters given in the Term Sheets of insurance products.

Statement

The Number of Farmers who claimed insurance from 2006 till date

(Rs. in crore)

11th Plan Period	Claims payable	Claims Paid	Claims to be paid	No. of Farmers paid claims	Reasons for delay in claims to be paid
1	2	3	4	6	7
National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) – Commenced from Rabi 1999-2000					
2006-07	2390.87	2390.87	–	4521941	–
2007-08	1725.27	1724.39	0.87	3169895	West Bengal-Delayed due to revision of yield data and thereafter non-availability of State share.

1	2	3	4	6	7
2008-09	3885.56	3879.06	6.49	6193763	Delayed notification of one notified area by Tamil Nadu and non-availability of State share in claims/additional claims/additional claims by TamilNadu and West Bengal.
2009-10	5138.31	4842.08	296.23	9008648	Delayed due to investigation/verification of records conducted by Bihar and non-availability of State share in claims/additional claims from Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.
2010-11	2215.65	2030.12	185.53	3316992	Delayed due to investigation/verification of records conducted by Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand and non-availability of State share in claims/additional claims from Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal.
2011-12	—	—	—	—	Under process

Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)* - Commenced from Kharif 2007

2007-08	107.44	106.69	0.75	228002	Non-receipt of relevant documents.
2008-09	49.48	49.48	Nil	229779	-
2009-10	344.93	331.32	13.61	1386982	Non-receipt of relevant documents.
2010-11	487.12	458.02	29.10	3456064	Premium subsidy (part) contribution from Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu is yet to be received and non-receipt of relevant

documents.

2011-12	342.96	338.57	4.38	2702229	-
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Modified NAIS* - Commenced from Rabi 2010-11

2010-11	15.96	15.96	-	46224	-
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2011-12	16.12	16.12	-	9068	-
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Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS)* - Commenced from 2009-10

2009-10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
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2010-11	1.12	1.12	Nil	2482	
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2011-12	0.035	0.035	Nil	10	
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* Only up-front subsidy in premium is provided by Central and State Governments. Settlement of claims is the responsibility of Insurance Companies.

Decline in agricultural growth rate

‡2508. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agriculture sector is registering adverse results contrary to the expectation and this is affecting growth rate;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted to ascertain why agriculture growth rate is not in tune with expectations;

(c) the target fixed for growth in agriculture sector during Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the details of the decline in growth rate in comparison to the target fixed for agriculture sector during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) As against the targeted Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 4% in the Eleventh Plan period, Agriculture and Allied Sectors registered a growth of 5.8% in 2007-08, 0.1% in 2008-09, 1.0 % in 2009-10 and 7.0 % in 2010-11 at 2004-05 prices as per the quick estimates released by CSO on 31st January, 2012. Further, as per the advance estimates released by CSO on 7th February, 2012 Agriculture and Allied Sectors is estimated to grow at 2.5% in 2011-12 at 2004-05 prices. There are year to year fluctuations in the growth rates, primarily due to fluctuation in weather as vast cultivated area is still rainfed. However, Agriculture and Allied Sectors have shown improvement in performance by registering an average GDP growth rate of 3.3% during the Eleventh Plan which is, higher than the average growth rate of 2.4 % during the Tenth Plan and 2.5% during Ninth Plan Periods.

The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan has projected that Agriculture

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sector has to grow at 4% to be consistent with the Growth Rate of 9% for the economy as a whole.

Production of foodgrains in Assam

2509. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of production of foodgrains in Assam during last three years, crop-wise;
- (b) the total demand of foodgrains in Assam during the said period;
- (c) the details of unfertile land in Assam; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to increase the land under agriculture and production of foodgrains in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Crop-wise details of production of major foodgrains in Assam during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Crops	Production ('000 Tonnes)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
Rice	4008.5	4335.9	4736.6	4345.0
Wheat	54.6	63.5	52.8	59.0
Maize	12.6	14.1	14.3	13.0
Coarse Cereals	15.4	17.2	17.0	16.0
Pulses	64.5	64.6	70.1	97.0
Foodgrains	4143.0	4481.1	4876.5	4517.0

* 3rd Advance Estimates released on 23.04.2012.

(b) State-wise demand of foodgrains have not been estimated by the Working Group of Planning Commission for Eleventh Five Year Plan. However, as reported by the State Government according to norms laid down by ICMR, the demand of foodgrains for human consumption in Assam during last three years is as under.

Demand for Human Consumption (Lakh tonnes)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
47.63	48.24	48.84

(c) As per the latest land utilization statistics of Assam for 2009-10, area reported under unfertile/barren and unculturable land category is about 14.08 lakh hectares.

(d) The State of Assam is affected by flood almost every year causing erosion of land under agriculture. Therefore, some cultivable area is lost every year. However, due to efforts of the Government, 58,000 hectares of fallow land has already been brought under agriculture during last two years. Also, area under double cropping has increased by more than one lakh hectares during the said period.

Further, to increase production and productivity of foodgrains in all the States including Assam, a number of Crop Development Schemes and Programmes, namely: National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) are being Implemented by 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 pulses growing States of the country including Assam.

Decline in net income of farming community

2510. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that increase in cultivation cost and decline in net income are the main causes for the farming community's distress;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last four years, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh compared to other States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As reported by State Governments and also revealed in studies conducted earlier, causes of distress of the farming community are manifold which, *inter-alia*, include crop failure, indebtedness, drought, socio-economic and personal reasons etc.

The Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for various agricultural commodities every year, *inter alia*, based on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), and in consultation with Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments. The MSP is fixed in order to compensate the farmers for the increase in input costs, and ensure a remunerative price. The MSP fixed for major agricultural commodities during the last four years is

given in Statement (*See* blow). The MSPs are applicable to all the states including Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Government has taken several measures aimed at revitalizing agriculture sector and benefit farmers which, *inter-alia*, include launching of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Mission on Micro-Irrigation, debt relief to farmers, improved supply of institutional credit, watershed management, extension and farming support services, improved marketing facilities for alleviating hardship faced by debt stressed families of farmers etc.

Statement

*Minimum Support Prices
(According to Crop Year)*

(Rs per quintal)

Commodity	Variety	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Kharif Crops					
Paddy	Common	850\$	950\$	1000	1080
	Grade 'A'	880\$	980\$	1030	1110
Jowar	Hybrid	840	840	880	980
	Maldandi	860	860	900	1000
Bajra		840	840	880	980
Maize		840	840	880	980
Ragi		915	915	965	1050
Arhar (Tur)		2000	2300	3000	3200¶
Moong		2520	2760	3170	3500¶
Urad		2520	2520	2900	3300¶
Cotton	Medium Staple	2500 ^a	2500 ^a	2500 ^a	2800 ^a
Long Staple		3000 ^{aa}	3000 ^{aa}	3000 ^{aa}	3300 ^{aa}
Groundnut in Shell		2100	2100	2300	2700
Sunflower Seed		2215	2215	2350	2800
Soyabean	Black	1350	1350	1400	1650
	Yellow	1390	1390	1440	1690
Sesamum		2750	2850	2900	3400
Nigerseed		2405	2405	2450	2900

Commodity	Variety	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Rabi Crops					
Wheat		1080	1100	1120&	1285
Barley		680	750	780	980
Gram		1730	1760	2100	2800
Masurasur (lentil)		1870	1870	2250	2800
Rapeseed/Mustard		1830	1830	1850	2500
Safflower		1650	1680	1800	2500
Toria		1735	1735	1780	2425
Other Crops					
Copra	Milling	3660	4450	4450	4525
(Calender Year)	Ball	3910	4700	4700	4775
Jute		1250	1375	1575	1675
Sugarcane		81.18	129.84¤	139.12¤	145.00¤*

\$ An additional incentive bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal was payable over the Minimum Support Price(MSP).

^a Staple length (mm) of 24.5- 25.5 and Micronaire value of 4.3- 5.1

^{aa} Staple length (mm) of 29.5 - 30.5 and Micronaire value of 3.5 - 4.3

& An additional incentive bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal is payable over the Minimum Support Price (MSP)

¤ Fair and remunerative price.

* At 9.5 percent recovery, subject to a premium of Rs.1.53 for every 0.1 percent Increase in the recovery above 9.5 percent.

¶ Additional incentive at the rate of Rs. 500 per quintal of tur, urad and moong sold to procurement agencies is payable during the harvest/arrival period of two months.

Proposals for financial assistance from WB and ADB

2511. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals from the State of Assam for financial assistance and loan for Agriculture sector is pending with World Bank (WB) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) etc., for last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, proposal-wise and the time by which these are likely to be cleared; and

(c) the details of financial assistance from foreign agencies like WB, ADB and others received for agriculture sector by State Governments in the country including year-wise total outlay, amount utilized and achievements made, State-wise for last three years, and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No proposal for the State of Assam is pending for assistance from World Bank (WB) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) in agriculture sector.

A proposal from Government of Assam for Additional Financing (AF) for the ongoing Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project (AACP) was posed to the World Bank on 15th September 2011. The World Bank has approved the Additional Financing of US\$ 50 Million for the AACP on 8th March 2012, for which the legal document was signed on 13.4.2012. The AF is yet to be declared effective.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Misuse of subsidized fertilizers

2512. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumption of fertilizers has increased by 46 per cent from 2003-04 to 2008-09 but the agricultural production has increased by just 16 per cent over the same period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the pattern of fertilizer consumption across different States is highly skewed and if so, the details/reasons therefor;

(d) whether subsidized fertilizers are used for non-agricultural purposes and are also smuggled to border districts of Eastern/North-Eastern States; and

(e) the measures taken to check misuse of subsidized fertilizer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Fertilizer production and productivity of crop is also attributed to other factors namely, quantity and distribution of rainfall, quality of seeds, weather climate situation, pest management etc. As such increase in consumption of fertilizers is not directly proportional to increase in agricultural production. Fertilizer consumption across different states is skewed due to diversity in the cropping pattern, areas under irrigation, difficult terrain and affordability of small and marginal farmers.

(d) There are reports of smuggling of fertilizers from India to neighbouring countries. However, these have not been confirmed by any State Government.

(e) Under clause 25 of FCO, 1985, it is mandatory to sell or use fertilizer for the purpose of fertilization of soil. The State Governments have been advised to keep vigil and to check smuggling of fertilizers from India to other neighbouring

countries. Union Home Ministry has also alerted Border Security Forces, Indo-Tibetian Border Police, Assam Rifles and Sashastra Seema Bal and Coast Guard to maintain strict vigilance on the borders to curb smuggling of fertilizers. In addition Chief Secretaries of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have been addressed by Ministry of Home Affairs to sensitise authorities concerned to curb smuggling of fertilizers into neighbouring countries. State Government's from time to time have also been advised to check diversion of subsidised fertilizers meant for agricultural uses.

Technological help for farmers

2513. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of foodgrains, pulses and vegetables during last four years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government is making efforts to increase the yield and productivity of agricultural land;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has formulated policies for helping farmers in reducing water requirement of agricultural land with the help of science and technology; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Details of production of pulses, foodgrains and vegetables during the last four years are as under:

Crops	Production (Million Tonnes)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Pulses	14.76	14.57	14.66	18.24
Foodgrains	230.78	234.47	218.11	244.78
Vegetables	128.45	129.14	134.10	146.55

(b) and (c) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is engaged in developing technologies for conservation, management and sustainable utilization of the natural resources including agricultural land to ensure food, nutritional and environmental security in the country. Several interventions like participatory

watershed management, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Water Management (IWM), Research Conservation Technologies (RCTs), Crop Diversification, Soil Conservations and Land Reclamation Technologies etc. are being used for increasing productivity of agricultural land in the country.

(d) and (e) The Government of India is implementing National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) Scheme to increase area under improved methods of irrigation for better water use efficiency to provide stimulus to agricultural growth since 2010-11. Prior to launch of NMMI, Scheme on Micro Irrigation was being implemented since 2005-06. The Mission encourages promotion of both drip and sprinkler system of irrigation.

Further, in order to reduce the water requirement of agricultural land for crop production, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) recommends Integrated Water Management practices including micro-irrigation, *in-situ* water harvesting and conservation, mulching, conservation agriculture, crop diversification with cultivars requiring less water, resource conservation technologies (Bed planting, Laser leveling, Zero-tillage, System of Rice Intensification) and multiple use of water for increasing water productivity in the country. The ICAR also imparts training and Farmer Level Demonstrations to educate farmers in these aspects.

Modernization of Sasoon Dock

2514. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has submitted proposal seeking Central assistance for construction of new fishing harbours and renovation and modernization of Sasoon Dock, Mumbai;

(b) if so, whether environment clearance for the above proposal has been received;

(c) whether Government plans to provide the Central assistance sought; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the fishing harbour	District	Date of approval	Project cost	Central Government Share	amount released
1.	Peogad (Anandwadi)	Sindhudurg	19.02.2008	3589.00	1794.50	NIL
2.	Karanja	Raigad	24.03.2011	6802.00	5101.50	400.00
3.	Arnala	Thane	25.03.2011	6156.00	4617.00	300.00

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

The major fishing harbour at Sassoon Dock, Mumbai has been developed with 100 percent funding from the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture has so far provided an amount of Rs. 1301.51 lakh to the Mumbai Port Trust for development of the fishing harbour and the *management, maintenance and operations of the harbour has been entrusted to them.*

The Ministry of Agriculture through the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF), Bangalore also has got formulated a report for renovation and modernization of Sasoon Dock Fishing Harbour and advised the Mumbai Port Trust to (i) frame the cost estimate and (ii) set up an institutional system to manage the fishing harbour in a professional manner to ensure quality services to the users.

Shortfall in production of pulses and oils

2515. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that domestic production of pulses and oils are not meeting the country's demand;
- (b) if so, the reasons for shortfall in production of pulses and oils;
- (c) whether Government is taking any step to meet the demand of pulses and oils; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per the 3rd advance estimate of 2011-12 of DES, nearly 17.02 million tons of pulses production is estimated against the demand projection of 19.91 million tons. Similarly in case of Oilseeds, against the projected demand of 53.39 million tons, 30.06 million tons production of oilseeds is recorded.

(b) The main constraints in production of pulses and oilseeds are as follows:

- More than 85% pulses and oilseeds are produced under rainfed conditions;
- Inadequate certified seed availability of improved varieties;
- Lack of consistency in yield performance of pulse varieties;
- Susceptibility to a number of pests and disease; vagaries of weather;
- Cost benefit ratio of pulses and oilseeds is less attractive than other competing crops;
- Problems in marketing etc.

(c) and (d) Government of India has been implementing National Food Security Mission-pulses in 16 major pulses producing states to enhance the production and productivity of pulses. Besides, Accelerated Pulse's Production Programme (A3P) was also launched from Kharif, 2010 as a part of NFSM-Pulses for demonstration of Production and Protection Technologies as Village Level Compact Blocks for enhanced production and productivity of pulses as well as motivating farmers for increased investment in promoting pulses production. Assistance is also being provided to the farmers under other crop development programmes such as Integrated development of 60,000 villages of Pulses, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), and Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) for enhancing agricultural production including that of pulses.

Similarly, oilseed development is being promoted through Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM) based cropping system in 9 Oil Palm growing states in the country.

These efforts of the Government have resulted in significant increase in production of pulses and oilseeds crops this year, as is evident from the production figure released in 3rd Advance estimates 2011-12. Pulses production which remained stagnant at 14-14.5 million tons for many years had increased to 18.24 million tons during 2010-11. This year so far 17.02 million tones of pulses and 30.06 million tons of oil seeds production are recorded.

Acreage under wheat production

2516. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the rabi wheat acreage has gone up compared to the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, compared to the last five years, State-wise; and
- (c) the future action plan prepared for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Area under wheat (rabi crop) has increased from 279.95 lakh hectares during 2006-07 to 290.69 lakh hectares in 2010-11. State-wise details of area coverage under wheat during the last five years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

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

Statement

State-wise estimates of Area under Wheat (Rabi crop)

State/UT	Area ('000 Hectares)				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	10.0	9.0	140	10.0	10.0
Arunachal Pradesh	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.7
Assam	60.0	56.0	50.1	58.4	44.8
Bihar	2049.7	2162.5	2158.3	2193.3	2103.5
Chhatisgarh	91.5	933	88.9	112.2	110.8
Gujarat	1201.0	1274.0	1091.0	878.0	1274.0
Haryana	2376.0	2462.0	2462.0	2492.0	2515.0
Himachal Pradesh	362.2	366.6	360.0	352.5	357.2
Jammu and Kashmir	260.0	278.3	278.7	288.9	290.7
Jharkhand	843	86.3	99.9	99.7	96.4
Karnataka	269.0	276.0	269.0	283.50	255.0
Madhya Pradesh	3992.8	3742.3	3785.2	4275.9	4341.0
Maharashtra	1231.0	1253.0	1022.0	1081.0	1307.0
Manipur	NR	NR	NR	NR	2.1
Meghalaya	06	06	0.4	0.4	0.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nagaland	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.0	3.1
Orissa	3.9	5.6	5.3	4.0	2.9
Punjab	3467.0	3488.0	3526.0	3522.0	3510.0
Rajasthan	2564.8	2591.8	2294.8	2394.2	2479.2
Sikkim	6.5	4.5	5.8	5.2	2.7
Tamil Nadu	Nil	NR	NR	NR	0.1
Tripura	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.3
Uttar Pradesh	9197.6	9115.0	9513.0	9668.0	9637.0
Uttarakhand	391.0	397.0	398.0	395.0	379.2
West Bengal	350.6	352.6	307.0	315.9	316.8
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.6	06	0.6	0.7	01
Delhi	17.9	17.5	17.1	21.3	25.6
All India	27994.5	28038.6	27752.4	28457.4	29068.6

NR: Not Received.

Consumption of chemical fertilizers

2517. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that consumption of chemical fertilizers has seen steep increase every year;
- (b) if so, the details of consumption of various chemical fertilizers in the country for the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) whether Government has conducted/ proposed to conduct any study to find out the reasons for increasing consumption of chemical fertilizers;
- (d) if so, the details of findings and proposed remedies; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The State-wise cumulative consumption (sales) of major fertilizers like Urea, Di-ammonium Phosphate (DAP), Muriate of Potash (MOP) and Complex fertilizers during the last three years *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in Statement (*See* below):

- (c) to (e) The consumption of fertilizers depend upon the monsoon conditions

in the country. The monsoon during the last two years was very good coupled with farmers education programmed launched by Government resulted in increase in the consumption of fertilizers. The better consumption of fertilizer has also resulted in the increase in food grain production in the country.

Statement

State-wise cumulative consumption (sales) of Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilisers during the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Name of State	Year	Urea	DAP	MOP	Complex
Andhra Pradesh	2009-10	25.95	8.85	6.01	18.15
	2010-11	31.30	10.30	6.04	21.88
	2011-12	29.34	10.39	3.82	23.58
Karnataka	2009-10	13.77	8.46	6.08	10.76
	2010-11	14.28	8.42	4.14	13.51
	2011-12	14.45	9.06	3.64	16.40
Kerala	2009-10	1.53	0.30	1.54	2.05
	2010-11	1.44	0.41	1.56	2.22
	2011-12	1.49	0.41	1.42	1.99
Tamil Nadu	2009-10	9.98	2.94	5.12	6.13
	2010-11	10.15	3.19	4.72	6.83
	2011-12	10.45	3.71	4.16	7.56
Gujarat	2009-10	18.12	7.62	2.69	4.01
	2010-11	21.19	8.09	2.02	6.55
	2011-12	21.18	6.80	1.72	7.08
Madhya Pradesh	2009-10	15.93	9.47	1.43	2.43
	2010-11	16.92	10.92	1.33	3.52
	2011-12	17.81	10.57	0.75	4.66
Chhattisgarh	2009-10	5.27	2.65	0.90	1.04
	2010-11	5.54	2.41	0.94	1.32
	2011-12	6.20	2.58	0.83	197.00
Maharashtra	2009-10	22.87	13.82	7.06	11.13
	2010-11	25.51	14.31	6.37	17.92
	2011-12	25.43	12.22	3.99	19.74
Rajasthan	2009-10	13.15	5.85	0.42	0.78
	2010-11	15.70	7.16	0.28	1:37
	2011-12	16.90	7.07	0.23	1.40
Haryana	2009-10	17.95	6.66	0.90	0.48
	2010-11	18.38	7.37	0.66	0.69
	2011-12	18.88	8.32	0.46	0.71
Punjab	2009-10	24.46	8.06	1.08	0.55
	2010-11	27.17	9.01	0.96	1.03

	2011-12	28.07	9.66	0.69	1.19
Name of State	Year	Urea	DAP	MOP	Complex
Uttar Pradesh	2009-10	53.08	16.49	3.43	9.40
	2010-11	54.51	17.64	1.92	10.30
	2011-12	57.52	18.15	1.80	11.26
Uttarakhand	2009-10	2.33	0.38	0.04	0.40
	2010-11	2.23	0.28	0.05	0.57
	2011-12	2.47	0.38	0.04	0.50
Jammu and Kashmir	2009-10	1.22	0.48	0.18	0.00
	2010-11	1.27	0.81	0.19	0.00
	2011-12	1.19	0.65	0.08	0.00
Bihar	2009-10	17.03	3.97	2.26	2.68
	2010-11	16.94	4.59	1.97	3.11
	2011-12	18.06	4.41	1.26	3.56
Jharkhand	2009-10	1.50	0.82	0.17	0.68
	2010-11	1.35	0.65	0.06	0.36
	2011-12	2.16	0.68	0.06	0.47
Orissa	2009-10	4.59	2.21	1.27	2.24
	2010-11	4.57	2.19	1.32	2.31
	2011-12	5.10	1.73	0.83	3.12
Bengal	2009-10	11.71	4.55	4.97	8.39
	2010-11	11.26	4.62	3.23	8.76
	2011-12	12.74	4.76	3.01	8.13
Assam	2009-10	2.56	0.22	0.97	0.06
	2010-11	2.50	0.27	0.96	0.11
	2011-12	2.68	0.28	0.91	0.05
All India	2009-10	264.48	103.92	46.74	82.03
	2010-11	282.23	112.87	38.91	102.98
	2011-12	292.74	111.87	29.79	113.75

Pricing policy for urea units

2518. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has finalized a pricing policy for existing urea units beyond New Pricing Scheme (NPS) Stage-III;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the time by which NPS Stage-III would be finalized;

(d) the amount of per tonne subsidy likely to be provided by the Government as uniform subsidy for urea after including it in Nutrient based subsidy scheme; and

(e) the extent to which the step of Government is likely to affect the prices of urea in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Formulation of pricing policy for existing urea units beyond New Pricing Scheme-Stage-III is under consideration of Government and is expected to be finalized at the earliest.

(b) to (e) In view of (a) above, question do not arise.

Fertilizer subsidy

2519. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of fertilizer subsidy during last three years, year-wise;

(b) how does it go in the hands of the farming community, especially the marginal and small farmers or does it get sets of with the price of urea;

(c) whether Government proposes to deregulate urea;

(d) whether it means that urea manufacturers will have to buy naphtha or gas at a price applicable to petrochemical manufacturers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) its impact on the agro-economy in particular and petrochemical industry in general?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Year-wise amount of fertilizers subsidy released in the last three years is as under:

Year	Indigeneou SP&K	Imported Urea	Imported P&K	Indigeneous Urea	Total
2009-10	16000.00	6999.63	23452.06	17580.25	64031.94
2010-11	20650.00	9255.95	20850.00	15080.73	65836.68
2011-12	19837.49	17475.00	16571.92	20285.44	74169.85

(b) 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. It does not get set off with the price of urea.

(c) to (f) Currently, urea units are manufacturing urea as per the New Pricing Scheme (NPS), stage III. Formulation of policy for existing urea units beyond NPS, stage III is still under consideration of the Government.

New scheme for subsidy on fertilizers

†2520. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a new scheme has been proposed by Government to provide subsidy on fertilizers:

(b) if so, the name given to this scheme under this proposal; and

(c) the sectors from which Government has so far taken approval for this proposal and status of price and availability of those chemical fertilizers which have been included in this proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) At present, there are two fertilizer policies namely Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy for decontrolled P&K fertilizers effective from 1.4.2010 and New Pricing Scheme (stage-III) for Urea extended on provisional basis till further orders. The policy beyond NPS-III is under consideration of Government.

Production of chemical fertilizers

†2521. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether chemical fertilizers are produced in the country;

(b) if so, the names of chemicals fertilizers produced in the country and the details of annual average quantum produced thereof;

(c) how much percentage of consumption requirement is met through this production in the country;

(d) whether fertilizers are imported to meet the balance requirement in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of prices of average imported and indigenously produced fertilizers during the year 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Urea, DAP and NPK are produced in the country and their annual quantum produced along with percentage of indigenous production as compared to the total consumption (sale) during the year 2011-12 is given in the table below:-

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Product	Consumption (Sales) Lakh MTS	Indigenous Production Lakh MTS	%age of Indigenous production
Urea	292.74	219.84	75.10
DAP	111.87	39.63	35.43
MOP	29.79	0.00	0.00
NPK	113.75	77.70	68.31

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The average cost of indigenous production of Urea is Rs. 14546 PMT and while average cost of imported urea is approximately Rs 20513 PMT (Taking US\$ at the Rate Rs 50). Since other fertilizers are decontrolled, their cost of production and import is not monitored by the department.

Short supply of fertilizers to Bihar

2522. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is not being able to provide sufficient quota of urea and other fertilizers demanded by Government of Bihar, which is the main reason for black marketing of fertilizers, specially urea in the State, during peak seasons;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether any appropriate step is being taken by Government to deal with the shortage of fertilizers in Bihar, specially during crops seasons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The State-wise requirement and availability of major fertilizers namely Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizer in Bihar during the Rabi 2011-12 season is as under:

(Figures in lakh MT)

Product	Requirement	Availability
Urea	11.50	10.18
DAP	2.75	2.95
Complex	2.00	2.50

As can be seen that the availability of urea is adequate, whereas the availability of phosphatic fertilizers (DAP and NPK) is comfortable. However, the

Department of Fertilizers (DOF) has advised Government of Bihar for creating State institutional agencies like Markfed, so that fertilizer can be procured in advance as is being done by States like Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka etc. This will facilitate better and timely availability of fertilizers in Bihar.

Report of BoG on lapses of NIPER, Mohali

2523. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1912 given in the Rajya Sabha on 30th March, 2012 and state:

- (a) whether Government has received the report from the Board of Governors (BoG);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in each case;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to make the BoG responsible as per National Institute of Pharmaceuticals Education and Research (NIPER) Act, 1993;
- (d) whether Government has made Mid Term Financial and Accountability review on each planned and non-planned funds released under Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The report is awaited from BoG.
- (d) to (f) Planning Commission has since been requested to commission a comprehensive evaluation of performance of National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) by an expert organization.

Excess funding to NIPER, Mohali

2524. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Questions 1911 and 1912 answered on 30th March, 2012 in Rajya Sabha and state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of a news article captioned "Can't spend but still no end to fund flow" published in a prominent daily on 13th March, 2012;
- (b) if so, how does Government deny the allegations of excess funding by endorsing funding of Rs 1375 crore without examination/justification and responsibility of the Board of Governors/Ministry to the Planning Commission; and

- (c) the steps taken to fix responsibility and accountability in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Article in Mail Today dated 13.3.2012 contained a number of issues apart from release of funds to National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali. Funds are released each year to NIPER, Mohali, in accordance with the requirement projected and availability of funds. Government has already given an Assurance to the Rajya Sabha, in response to Unstarred Question No.1900 answered on 09.12.2011, *inter alia*, that information with regard to observations/objections of CAG during the last three years was being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House. The factual position in respect of issues raised in the Article in Mail Today dated 13.3.2012 is being ascertained from NIPER, Mohali and would be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) The report of the Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry for the 12th Five Year Plan essentially contained vision of the Department about the proposals it proposes to undertake in the Twelfth Plan. Each proposal is subject to detailed examination separately by the Planning Commission and other authorities in the Government of India. Funds are released only when the Government of India finally approves each Scheme. As such, mere inclusion in the report of the working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry for the Twelfth Plan of proposals concerning NIPER, Mohali would not entitle NIPER, Mohali to funds to the extent of Rs. 1375/- crore in the Twelfth Plan.

Selling price *vis-a-vis* production cost of drugs

2525. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government know that chemists in India spend between 20 per cent to 40 per cent of their operating expenses on hiring and maintenance of their premises and are also earning about 25 per cent profits;

(b) if so, the manufacturers, after investments, must also be making substantial profits, thus raw materials of drug/formulation costing just a pittance; and

(c) whether Government will make a thorough study of various costing components of drug industry from manufacture to retail sellers, with a view to curtail the prices of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) No such data is centrally maintained. However, Para 19 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95) provides the following:

“A manufacturer, distributor or wholesaler shall sell a formulation to a

retailer, unless otherwise permitted under the provisions of this order or any order made thereunder, at a price equal to the retail price, as specified by an order or notified by the Government, (excluding excise duty, if any) minus sixteen percent thereof in the case of Scheduled drugs.

Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-paragraph (1), the Government may by a general or special order fix, in public interest, the price of formulation sold to the wholesaler or retailer in respect of any formulation, the price of which has been fixed or revised under this Order.”

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

Availability of 'Nexavar'

2526. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of cancer treatment drug 'Nexavar' has been started in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of its availability in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Office of Drugs Controller General of India has informed that 'Nexavar' is a brand of an anti cancer drug of Sorafenib Tosylate Tablet (200 mg). It has further informed that M/s. Cipla, M/s. Natco and M/s. BDR Pharma have been granted permission by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) to manufacture and market of Sorafenib Tosylate tablet (200mg) in the country.

(b) As per the affidavit submitted by Bayer Corporation before the Controller of Patent, Mumbai in the matter of Compulsory License Application No. 1 of 2011, the sale of the drugs by M/s Cipla & M/s Bayer, in terms of boxes during the year 2011 is as under:

Quarters	Q1A	Q2A	Q3A	Q4E*	Total
Cipla Boxes	532	1071	1358	1725	4686
Bayer Boxes	119	179	138.5	157	593

* Projected for Q4 based on growth trend of last quarter.

Inadequate supply of fertilizers to Andhra Pradesh

2527. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government about the requirement of fertilizers to States for the forthcoming Kharif season;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh has asked for 43.50 lakh tonnes of Urea, DAP, complex fertilizers, etc. but Government has allotted only 41 lakh tonnes;

(d) if so, the reasons for such drastic reduction in the supply of fertilizers; and

(e) how Government think that farmers would manage with such huge shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (b) The requirement of major fertilizers like Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizers during the current Kharif 2012 season in the country is as under:

(Figures in Lakh MT)

Season	Urea	DAP	MOP	Complex
Kharif 2012	150.82	69.40	21.97	55.53

(c) to (e) The Central Government assesses State-wise and month-wise requirement of fertilizers before each cropping season in Zonal conferences on Agricultural Inputs in which representatives of State Government and fertilizer industry participates. Requirement of fertilizers is assessed by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) on the basis of past consumption, weather conditions, targeted crop area, cropping pattern, area under irrigation and soil mapping etc. The State Governments have been advised to project requirement of fertilizers on scientific basis. The assessed requirement of Urea, DAP, MOP, Complex and SSP fertilizers during current Kharif, 2012 season in Andhra Pradesh are as under:

(Figures in Lakh MT)

Season	Urea	DAP	MOP	Complex	SSP
Kharif 2012	16.50	7.30	3.25	11.50	2.00

Therefore, there is no question of reduction of any demand made by Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Availability of fertilizers

2528. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of Di-Ammonium Phosphate, Muriate of Potash and complex fertilizers like NPK since 2008, year wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that these fertilizers are made available to farmers at reasonable rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of Di-Ammonium Phosphate, Muriate of Potash and complex fertilizers like NPK complex since 2008 (year-wise) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy is being implemented on P&K fertilizers, under which Government announces a fixed subsidy on 25 grades of subsidised P&K fertilizers. The subsidy is announced for the year after taking into account all factors including international prices of P&K fertilizers, exchange rate, prevailing MRP of P&K fertilizers and its inventory level. Due to increase in the international prices, the subsidy rates for the year 2011-12 were higher than 2010-11. In spite of increase in subsidy rates, the prices of fertilizers was not contained during 2011-12 due to further increase in international prices and depreciation of rupee. The prices of fertilizers have stabilized after 3rd quarter of the year 2011-12 and the prices are expected to remain stable during 2012-13.

Statement

MRP of P and K Fertilizers from 2008-09 to 2012-13 (quarter-wise)

in Rs/MT

Sl.No.	Grades of Fertilizers	2008-09, 2009-10		2010-2011 (Qtr. Wise)					2011-2012 (Qtr. Wise)				2012-13
		All Quarters	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	April		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.	DAP: 18-46-0-0	9350	9950	9950	9950	10750	12500	18200	20297	20000	18900		
2.	MAP: 11-52-0-0	9350	9950	NA	NA	NA		18200	20000	20000	20000		
3.	TSP: 0-46-0-0	7460	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	17000	17000	17000		
4.	MOP: 0-0-60-0	4455	5055	5055	5055	5055	6064	11300	12040	12040	13600		
5.	16-20-0-13	5875*	6620	6620	6620	7200	9645	14400	15300	15300	15300		
6.	20-20-0-13	6295*	7280	7280	7395	8095	11400	14800	15800	15800	18900		
7.	23-23-0-0	6145*	NA	NA	NA	7445	7445	7445		14600			
8.	10-26-26-0	7197*	8197	NA	8300	10103	10910	16000	16633	16386	16205		
9.	12-32-16-0	7637*	8637	8237	8637	9437	11313	16400	16500	16400	16400		
10.	14-28-14-0	7050*	NA	NA	NA	NA		14950	17029				
11.	14-35-14-0	8185*	NA	NA	NA	9900	11622	15147.6	17424	17600	17600		
12.	15-15-15-0	5121*	NA	NA	NA	7421	8200	11000	11500	11500	13000		

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

* w.e.f 18.6.08

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

Role of NPPA in drug pricing control

‡2529. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) is Working to control prices of drugs in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that NPPA has failed to stop sale of drugs at prices higher than the printed value;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (e) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of 74 Scheduled Bulk Drugs and related formulations based on applications filed by the manufacturers and importers in form III/IV of the DPCO 1995 or on *Suo-Moto* basis on account of downward revision in the notified prices of Scheduled Bulk Drugs/Statutory Duties as per the provisions of Drugs (Price control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). No one can sell any scheduled drugs/formulations at a price higher than the price fixed by the NPPA. In cases where drug companies are found to be selling medicines at a higher price to the consumers, NPPA initiates action of overcharging based on the report from State Drug Controllers (SDCs), complaints from individuals, verification of price list submitted by companies and *Suo-moto* purchase of samples of scheduled packs. In case, a company is found selling the drugs/formulations at a price higher than the prices fixed by NPPA, appropriate action is initiated against them by NPPA under para 13 of the DPCO, 1995 read with Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Based on detection of overcharging cases since its inception and till March 2012, NPPA has issued demand notices in 826 no. of cases involving an amount of Rs. 2462.25 crore (overcharging along with interest) for selling the medicines at a price higher than the prices fixed under DPCO, 1995. Of this, Rs. 219.40 crore has been realized till March 2012 leaving a balance of Rs. 2242.85 crore to be realized. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 2125.51 crore is under litigation and pending in various courts, Rs. 49.03 crore is pending for recovery with Collectors of various States and the balance amount is under process.

In order to ensure compliance of the notified ceiling price, NPPA calls for the control samples of the subsequent batches and the price list of the companies in respect of the formulations wherein the companies are found to have overcharged.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

To ensure that companies adhere to the prices fixed by NPPA, the State Drug Controllers are sensitized and asked to forward the cases relating to non-compliance of the notified price. As a part of continuous market surveillance, NPPA also procures samples of various scheduled formulations to check the compliance of the notified ceiling price by the companies.

In respect of drugs not covered under First Schedule of the DPCO, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. However, as a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of ORG-IMS and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest. This is an ongoing process.

Based on the regular monitoring of prices of non-scheduled formulations, NPPA has fixed prices in case of 30 non-scheduled formulation packs under paragraph 10(b) in public interest and the companies have reduced price voluntarily in case of 65 formulation packs. Thus, in all, prices of 95 packs of non-scheduled drugs have been reduced as a result of the intervention of NPPA.

Recommendations of ECoS

2530. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECoS) constituted by Government to explore the feasibility of revival of closed/sick public sector fertilizer units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) to meet the emerging demand-production gap of urea in the country has submitted its recommendations to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government considers to implement the recommendations of ECoS;

(d) if so, unit-wise and location-wise details thereof and by when these units are likely to be re-started; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. ECoS has submitted its recommendations for revival of closed units of HFCL and FCIL. As per the

recommendations the Sindri, Talcher and Ramagundam units of FCIL are to be revived through nomination basis by the consortium of PSUs. Gorakhpur and Korba units of FCIL and Durgapur, Barauni and Haldia units of HFCL are to be awarded through a bidding process. The recommendation of the ECoS, were considered by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 4th August, 2011 and approved the same with the stipulations that Board for Industrial and Financial Restructuring (BIFR) proceeding be expedited and there after, the matter including changes, if any, required in bid parameters, be placed before the Committee for a final decision. As required under the rules FCIL and HFCL have submitted their draft rehabilitation schemes (DRS) to BIFR for approval.

Subsidy on non-urea fertilizers

2531. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to further reduce the subsidy it extends to non-urea fertilizers on account of the appreciating Indian currency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the decision will be on top of a decision to set per tonne subsidy on Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MoP) at Rs. 15,000 each:

(d) if so, the details thereof:

(e) whether it is a fact that most of non-urea fertilizers are imported and the subsidy offered depends upon prevailing exchange rate; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (f) Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for the P&K fertilizers is being implemented *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010. Under the Policy, the Government announces a fixed subsidy for all the 25 grades of P&K fertilizers included in the NBS Scheme. The subsidy is announced for the year after taking into account all relevant factors including international prices of P&K fertilizers, exchange rate, prevailing MRP of P&K fertilizers and its inventory level. Since the country is completely dependent on imports for Potassic Fertilizers and to the extent of 90% in Phosphatic fertilizers, any rise/fall in the international prices of these fertilizers and its raw materials has direct bearing on the domestic retail prices of P&K fertilizers.

Presently, there is no proposal to review the subsidy rates announced for the year 2012-13.

Assessment of requirement of fertilizers

2532. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ascertained district-wise and month-wise requirement of major fertilizers in Gujarat, particularly in Patan, Mehsana and Banaskantha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether no scientific method is followed for assessing the requirement of fertilizers and requirement is generally projected by an increase of five to ten per cent over the previous season's/year's requirement;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether the availability of irrigation facilities, soil health and other local factors are considered to determine the requirement of fertilizers; and

(f) if so, the measures taken by the Government to determine the realistic requirement of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Central Government assesses State-wise and month-wise requirement of fertilizers before each cropping season in Zonal conferences on Agricultural Inputs in which representatives of State Government and fertilizer industry participates. The State-wise and month-wise requirement of major fertilizers like Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizers during the current Kharif 2012 season in Gujarat are as under: -

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Month-wise requirement of Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizers during Kharif 2012

FG	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
Urea	125.00	170.00	215.00	240.00	230.00	220.00	1200.00
DAP	65.00	110.00	110.00	70.00	55.00	70.00	480.00
MOP	12.00	14.00	22.00	20.00	16.00	16.00	100.00
Complex	41.00	60.00	59.00	48.00	40.00	27.00	275.00

The State Governments are assessing the requirement of fertilizers for all the Blocks/Districts of States. The Department of Fertilizers monitors the availability of fertilizers at State level. The distribution within the Blocks/Districts is the responsibility of the State Governments.

(c) to (f) The State Governments have been advised from time to time to project requirement of fertilizers on scientific basis. Requirement of fertilizers is assessed by State Governments on the basis of past consumption, weather conditions, targeted crop area, cropping pattern, area under irrigation.

Fixation of ceiling price for imported formulations

2533. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI) has asked Government to fix ceiling prices separately for imported formulations because making the same drugs outside the country is more costly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India (OPPI) had given following suggestions/inputs on Draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy (NPPP)-2011:

“Imported products have different co-structures and are not comparable to locally manufactured drugs, consequently, imported formulations included in National List of Essential Medicines-2011 (NLEM-2011) should be placed in a separate category and a separate ceiling price should be fixed for them”.

The above suggestions/inputs have been examined and are being placed before the Group of Ministers constituted on National Pharmaceutical Policy.

Demand and supply of fertilizers

2534. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Public Sector Enterprises Producing fertilizers of various kinds, along with the details of fertilizers produced during 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) the details of the enterprises /units in private sectors along with the quantum of fertilizers produced by them during 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(c) whether the demand for fertilizers in the country is met with the supply of fertilizers; and

(d) if not, the extent of gap exists between demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Details of Central Public Sector Enterprises producing of various fertilizers during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as under:-

Name of the Public Sector	Year ('000' MT)			
	2009-10		2010-11	
	Urea	NPK	Urea	NPK
NFL	3329.7	–	3379.6	–
RCF	2089.1	503.3	2124.5	603.9
MFL	435.9	–	477.9	–
BVFCL	309.6	–	285.0	–
FACT	–	758.1	–	643.8

(b) Details of the enterprises/units in private sectors along with the quantum of fertilizers produced during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The gap between requirement and indigenous production is met through imports . The requirement (Demand), availability (supply) of major fertilizers like Urea, Dap and NPK during 2011-12 are as under:

(Figures in Lakh MT)

Product	Requirement (Demand)	Availability (Supply)
Urea	303.50	296.64
DAP	125.75	116.02
NPK	106.90	124.14

Statement

A. Plant-wise production of Urea during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11

Name of Plants	Production in 000' MT	
	2009-10	2010-11
	1	2
Public Sector:		
NFL:Nangal-II	474.0	478.5
NFL:Bhatinda	514.7	553.0
NFL:Panipat	512.9	470.0
NFL:Vijaipur	878.5	916.6
NFL:Vijaipur Expn.	949.6	961.5
TOTAL (NFL):	3329.7	3379.6

1	2	3
BVFCL:Namrup-II	79.2	86.1
BVFCL:Namrup-III	230.4	198.9
TOTAL (BVFCL):	309.6	285.0
RCF:Trombay-V	306.9	341.1
RCF:Thal	1782.2	1783.4
TOTAL (RCF):	2089.1	2124.5
MFL:Chennai	435.9	477.9
TOTAL Public Sector	6164.3	6267.0
Coop. Sector:		
IFFCO:Kalol	601.2	600.1
IFFCO:Phulpur	722.6	745.1
IFFCO:Phulpur Expn.	1000.1	1026.2
IFFCO:Aonla	1000.3	988.5
IFFCO:Aonla Expn.	1000.3	1042.6
TOTAL (IFFCO):	4324.5	4402.5
KRIBHCO: Hazira	1779.6	1840.3
Total Coop. Sector	6104.1	6242.8
TOTAL (Pub.+Coop.)	12268.4	12509.8
Private Sector:		
GSFC: Vadodara	281.5	245.5
SFC: Kota	382.2	403.4
DIL: Kanpur	0.0	0.0
ZIL: Goa	387.5	396.8
SPIC: Tuticorin	0.0	300.9
MCF: Mangalore	379.5	379.4
GNFC: Bharuch	601.7	643.2

1	2	3
IGF: Jagdishpur	1096.1	1098.5
NFCL: Kakinada-I	757.0	831.6
NFCL: Kakinada-II	723.1	824.0
CFCL: Gadepan-I	1019.6	1032.2
CFCL: Gadepan-II	1011.2	1068.0
TCL: Babrala	1231.7	1116.7
KSFL: Shahjhanpur	972.8	1030.5
TOTAL Private Sector:	8843.9	9370.7
TOTAL (Pub.+Coop.+Pvt.):	21112.3	21880.5

B. Plant-wise production of DAP during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11

Name of Plants	Production in 000' MT	
	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3
Coop. Sector:		
IFFCO:Kandla	722.7	60.1
IFFCO:Paradeep	402.3	916.5
TOTAL Coop. Sector	1125.0	976.6
Private Sector:		
GSFC: Vadodara	0.0	0.0
ZIL: Goa	351.8	151.6
SPIC: Tuticorin	0.0	30.4
MCF: Mangalore	198.1	177.8
TCL: Haldia	183.7	190.3
GSFC: Sikka-I	921.8	706.1
GSFC: Sikka-II	0.0	0.0
TOTAL (Sikka-I and II):	921.8	706.1
CIL: Kakinada	520.6	402.5

1	2	3
CIL: Vizag	0.0	31.8
Hindalco Indus: Dahej	181.8	214.2
PPL: Paradeep	763.7	655.6
TOTAL Private Sector:	3121.5	2560.3
Total (Coop. + Pvt.):	4246.5	3536.9

Production of GSFC: Sikka-I and II are combined

C. Plant-wise Production of Complex Fertilizer for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11

Name of Company/ Unit	Production in 000' MT	
	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3
Public Sector:		
FACT: UD/Cohin	758.1	643.8
RCF	503.3	603.9
MFL:Chennai	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0
Total (MFL):	0.0	0.0
TOTAL Public Sector:	1261.4	1247.7
Cooperative Sector:		
IFFCO	2749.4	3201.6
Private Sector		
GSFC: Vadodara	292.9	280.3
CIL: Vizag	1053.4	858.8
ZIL: Goa	366.2	509.5
GFL: Tuticorin	174.4	175.4
MCF: Mangalore	84.1	45.7
CIL: Ennore	212.6	260.8
GNFC: Bharuch	166.5	166.2

1	2	3
TCL:Haldia	394.0	361.2
GSFC:Sikka	0.0	0.0
CIL:Kakinada	735.6	958.8
Hindalco Ind:Dahej	0.0	0.0
DFPCL:Taloja	100.6	123.5
PPL:Paradeep	447.2	537.5
Total Private Sector:	4027.5	4277.7
TOTAL (Pub.+Coop.+Pvt.):	8038.3	8727.0

Promotion of chemicals fertilizers

2535. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- The amount spent on promotion of chemical fertilizers from 2009 till date, year-wise.
- The reasons for promotion of chemicals fertilizers; and
- The amount spent on eco-friendly methods of soil enrichment from 2009, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Government has not spent any amount on promotion of chemical fertilizers since 2009. However, keeping in view the vital role of chemical fertilizers in increasing the food-grain production in the country, subsidy is being provided by the Government on these fertilizers to make it affordable and increase consumption of fertilizers.

Radiation tags for cell phones

2536. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that cell-phones will now carry radiation tags;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether Government has proposed certain legally binding emission limit in such sets; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) All the

indigenous manufacturers have been instructed to display Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) value on the mobile handsets on or before 01.09.2012.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Department of Telecommunications has adopted SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) level for mobile handsets as 1.6 Watt/Kg. averaged over a mass of 1 gram of human tissue. All the indigenous manufacturers have been instructed vide OM N0.I8-10/08-IP dated 25th January, 2012 to make necessary changes in the design, software and packaging for compliance of above instructions on or before 01.09.2012. To regulate indigenous as well as imported mobile phones, Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) has been requested to frame standards for all mobile phones under the BIS Act 1986. All cell-phone handsets sold in the marked in India shall comply with relevant Bureau of Indian Standard's (BIS) standard.

Improvement of Telecom Services by BSNL in Gujarat

2537. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) the number of mobile towers of BSNL which will be set up in Gujarat within next five years along with the details thereof, place-wise; and

(b) the action taken by BSNL to improve telecom services in Amreli district, Tighra of Jilla, Taluka of Valsad and in Hazira area as it is one of the largest industrial hubs of the country and various exchanges of this area are frequently tripping?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) augments its Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) based Mobile Telecom Network in the Licenced Service Areas (LSA) of its operation in the country including Gujarat based on techno-commercial considerations. However, BSNL has planned to install 291 more Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) in Gujarat Telecom Circle in the year 2012-13.

The action taken by BSNL to improve telecom services in Gujarat including Amreli, Tighra, Valsad and Hazira are as follows:-

- Daily monitoring and quick restoration of land line and BTS fault for providing better services to the subscribers.
- Special drives with respect to improvement of mobile services are adopted for monitoring congestion of BTS wise traffic.

- Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) break down resulting in failure of Tighra exchange was restored on priority. At present the exchange is working satisfactorily.
- Hazira industrial area is disturbed due to road development work taken up by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). The matter has been taken up with NHAI for close co-ordination so as to avoid damage of underground and Optical Fibre cables.

Auction for 2G Spectrum

2538. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the telecom tariff is likely to go up by at least 30 per cent if Government fails to conduct auction for 2G Spectrum by June 2, 2012 when the 122 licences of eight operators will be cancelled following Supreme Court verdict given in February this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken by Government to avoid such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) It is difficult to predict likely changes in call rates of mobile telephones in the wake of cancellation of 122 licenses as per Supreme Court verdict, because, as per the current Tariff framework, call rates of mobile services are under forbearance except for national roaming where ceiling tariff has been specified. Mobile operators have the flexibility to offer different tariffs depending on the market conditions and the other commercial considerations.

(b) In order to protect the interest of the consumers, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has mandated the following stipulations:-

(1) No tariff items in the tariff plans shall be increased:-

- (i) In respect of tariff plans with prescribed periods of validity of more than six months including tariff plans with lifetime or unlimited validity during the entire period of validity specified in the tariff plan;
- (ii) In respect of other tariff plans, within six months from the dated of enrolment of the subscriber: and,
- (iii) In case of recharge coupons with a validity of more than six

months under any tariff plan, during the entire period of validity of such recharge coupon.

- (2) Not more than 25 tariff plans are allowed to be offered by a service provider for a particular service at any given point of time.
- (3) The tariffs are reported to TRAI within 7 days of implementation. The tariff reports are subjected to scrutiny in order to ensure that they are in compliance with regulatory requirements. Also, whenever tariffs are revised upward, it is ensured that these are not applied to subscribers who enjoy tariff protection as per the provisions of tariff orders issued by TRAI.

Rural Connectivity

2539. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that rural connectivity is still a hindrance to development in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for such imbalances in the country;
- (d) whether Government has made it mandatory for mobile service providers to expand their services in rural areas;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (g) whether Government gives incentives to expand rural operations;
- (h) if so, the details thereof; and
- (i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) At present the rural tele-density is approximately 38 whereas urban tele-density is approximately 168. A recent World Bank study of 120 countries, published in November, 2009 shows that for every 10 percentage point increase in the penetration of mobile phones, there is an increase in economic growth of 0.8 percentage points in developing countries. Under the draft revised National Telecom Policy 2012, it is proposed to increase rural tele-density from current level of around 38 of 70 by 2017 and 100 by the year 2020. The main reasons for lower tele-density in rural areas are low per capita income, lack of business viability, poor availability of infrastructure especially power etc.

(d) to (f) As per the Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Unified Access Service (UAS) license rollout obligations, the licensee shall in its service area ensure that;

- (i) At least 10% of the District Headquarters (DHQs) will be covered in the first year and 50% of the District Headquarters will be covered within three years of date of allocation of the start up spectrum.
- (ii) The licensee shall also be permitted to cover any other town in a District in lieu of the District Headquarters.
- (iii) The choice of District Headquarters/towns to be covered and further expansion beyond 50% District Headquarters/towns shall lie with the Licensee depending on their business decision.
- (iv) There is no requirement of mandatory coverage of rural areas.

(g) to (i) Viability Gap funding is given to the telecom service providers through Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for implementing various USOF schemes for providing access to telecom services to people in the rural and remote areas at affordable and reasonable prices.

Disturbances in Phone Network of MTNL

†2540. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are frequent disturbances in the telephone and mobile phone network of MTNL in Delhi and Mumbai;
- (b) whether expedited fixing of disturbed network is not done despite consumer's complaints which causes great disturbance to them;
- (c) whether problems of no audio, phone disconnection and switching off in Trump mobile services of MTNL are continuously increasing;
- (d) if so, whether these problems are due to large number of consumers of Trump service; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Some problems regarding the Quality of Service are faced by the telephone and mobile phone subscribers of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL). However, the Quality of Service of wireline and mobile network of MTNL is generally satisfactory.

The Telephone Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been continuously

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

monitoring the Quality of Service (QoS) against the benchmarks laid down by them. As per TRAI Report on QoS parameters for the quarter ending December, 2011, MTNL is generally meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks for most of the parameters for Cellular Mobile Telephone Services, including Trump mobile services. However, non-compliance with the benchmarks in respect of network related parameter has been observed in Mumbai service area with the parameter "Worst affected cells having >3%, TCH (Traffic Channel) drop (Call drop).

In case of Basic Telephone Service (wireline), non-compliance with the benchmark for network related parameters has been observed in respect of certain parameters like (a) Fault incidences (No. of faults/100 subscribers/month) in both Delhi and Mumbai service area, (b) percentage of faults repaired by next working day in Delhi service area (c) percentage of faults repaired within 3 days for urban areas >100% in Mumbai service area, (d) Mean time to repair (MTTR) in Delhi and Mumbai service area and Answer to Seizure Ratio in Mumbai service area.

The details of performance monitoring reports for the quarter ending December, 2011 are given in the Statement I and II.

Statement-1
Performance Monitoring Report on Quality of Service of Cellular Mobile Service Providers for quarter ending, December, 2011

		Network Related Parameters				Customer Service Quality Parameters														
		Network Availability	Connection Establishment	Connection Maintenance	POI	Metering and Billing	Response time to the closure	Termination/closure												
	Name of Service Area																			
	Name of Service Provider																			
	BTSs Accumulated downtime (not available for services) (% age)	≤2%																		
	Worst affected BTSs due to downtime (% age)	≤2%																		
	Call Set-up Success Rate (within licensee's own network)	≥95%																		
	SDCCHI/Paging Chl. Congestion (% age)	≤1%																		
	TCH Congestion (% age)	≤2%																		
	Call drop raqte (% age)	≤2%																		
	Worst affected cells having more than 3% TCH. drop (Call drop) rate (% age)	≤3%																		
	Connection with good voice quality	≤95%																		
	Point of Interconnection (POI) congestion (No. of POIs not meeting the benchmark) (Averaged over a period of quarter	≤0.5%																		
	Metering and billing redibility post-period	≤0.01%																		
	Metering and billing redibility pre-period	≤0.01%																		
	Resolution of billing charging validyt complaints	100%																		
	Period of applying credit/waiver adjustment to customer's account from the date of ution of candidates	100%																		
	Assessibility of call centre customer care	≥ 95%																		
	Percentage of calls answered by the operators (voice to voice) witinin 6 seconds	≥ 90%																		
	% Age requests for termination/closure of service complied	100%																		
	Time taken for refund of deposits after closures	100%																		
49	DLI	MTNL	CDMA	1.68	1.20	98.70	0.33	0.31	1.68	1.20	98.92	0.00	0.01	0.00	100.00	100.00	97.30	0.00	100.00	100.00
		MTNL	GSM	0.38	1.60	97.94	0.10	1.27	1.65	2.44	97.97	0.00	0.07	0.01	100.00	100.00	99.90	92.40	100.00	100.00
138	MBI	MTNL	CDMA	0.73	0.12	98.04	0.50	0.01	1.17	0.12	98.03	0.10	0.08	0.06	100.00	100.00	96.09	84.04	100.00	100.00

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Statement-II

Quarterly Performance Monitoring Report (PMR) on QoS of Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) for QE December, 2011

Annex-II

Sl. No.	Name of Service Area	Name of Service Provider	Fault Repair			Mean Time to Repair (MTTR)	Call Completion Rates (CCR)	Answer to Seizure Ratio	POI	Metering and Billing			Response time to the Customer for Assistance	Termination/ closure of service				
			Faults Inclucdences (No. of faults/100 Subs./months)	% of faults repaired by next working days	% of faults repaired within 3 days					% of faults repaired within 5 days	Point of Interconnection (POI) Congestion (No. of POIs not meeting the benchmark)	Metering and Billing credibility-post paid			Metering and Billing credibility-pre paid	Resolution of billing/charging/ validity complaints	Period of applying credit/waiver adjustment to customer's account from the date of resolution of complaints	% age requests for Termination/ closure of service complied within 7 days
			≤5	≥90%	≥100%	≥100%	≤8Hrs	≥55%	≥75%	≤0.5%	≤0.1%	≤0.01%	100% within 4 weeks	1 Week of resolution of complaint	95%	≥ 90%	100% within 7 days	100% within 60 days
16	DELHI	MTNL	6.48	81.09%	NIL	NA	9.065	5.53%	NA	NIL	0.04%	NR	91.92%	*	99.92%	98.86%	90.93%	100.00%
54	MBI	MTNL	5.99	91.96%	96.86%	NA	12.80	57.51%	57.09%	0.44%	0.04%	NA	100.00%	100.00%	93.82%	93.82%	94.96%	100.00%

Benchmark not met

NR - Date Not Reported

NA - Not Applicable

*NOTE: M/s. MTNL (Delhi), for the parameter "Period of applying credit/waiver/adjustment to customer's account from the date of resolution of complaints" has informed that the credit is given in the next billing cycle.

110 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Radiation from Mobile Phones and Base Stations

2541. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether reports have been received about cases of electro-magnetic radiation from mobile towers and handsets;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Inter-Ministerial Committee to examine the effect of radiation from base stations and mobile phones on human health has submitted its report;
- (d) if so, the findings of the report and the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (e) the measures taken by Government to minimize the ill effects of radiation from mobile phones and base stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Sir, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has adopted the International norms in respect of Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) Radiation from mobile towers and Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for mobile phones prescribed by international Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP).

All the Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Unified Access Service (UAS) licensees have been directed for compliance of the reference limits/levels prescribed by ICNIRP by way of self certification of their Base Transmitting Station (BTS) for meeting the EMF radiations norms vide letter dated 8th April 2010.

As per the directions issued vide letter dated 8th April, 2010, all BTSs shall be self certified as meeting the radiation norm and self certification is submitted to respective Telecom Enforcement Resource & Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DoT. All new BTS sites starts radiating only after self certificate has been submitted to relevant TERM Cells. The TERM Cell tests up to 10% of BTS sites randomly at its discretion. Additionally, the BTS sites against which there are public complaints are also tested by TERM Cell.

For the mobile handsets, DoT, vide letter dated 01.09.2008, has notified for compliance of Mobile Handsets being manufactured in India to conform to ICNIRP prescribed Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) limit of 2 W/kg in the frequency range of 10 MHz to 10 GHz and has taken following steps for compliance of SAR value for mobile phones:

- (i) Indigenous manufacturers of mobile handsets have been instructed to comply with ICNIRP guidelines and furnish self-certificate.

- (ii) Mobile handsets manufacturers have been instructed to indicate the level of radiation on the product itself and to clearly communicate the potential danger of mobile phone radiation and exposure.
- (iii) To regulate indigenous as well as imported mobile phone, Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) has been requested to frame standards for all mobile phones under BIS Act 1986.

However, based on public complaints and media reports, an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) consisting of officers from DoT, Indian Council of Medical Research, Ministry of Health, Department of Biotechnology and Ministry of Environment and Forest was constituted on 24.08.2010 to examine the effect of EMF Radiation from base stations and mobile phones.

(c) to (e) The IMC has submitted its report and suggested certain measures to be adopted to further mitigate the fear of health hazards from mobile radiations. The IMC committee has, *inter-alia*, suggested to reduce the prescribed radiation level of mobile towers (BTS) to 1/10th of the present radiation norms. The committee has also suggested to reduce the SAR limit of mobile phones/handset from 2 W/kg to 1.6 W/kg. The recommendations of the IMC Committee have been approved by the competent authority and the following action has been taken by DoT for implementation of the IMC recommendations:

- (i) Norms for exposure limit for the Radio Frequency Field (Base Station Emissions) has been reduced to 1/10th of the existing limits prescribed by International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). Directions in this regard has been issued to the Mobile Operators vide DoT letter no. 800-15/2010-VAS(pt.) dated 30.12.2011. The effective date of implementation of this direction, initially 01.04.2012, has now been extended to 01.09.2012.
- (ii) Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) level for Mobile Handset has been revised from 2 Watt per Kg. to 1.6 Watt per Kg. Directions in this regard including other recommendations related to Mobile Handset have been issued to Mobile Handset Manufacturers vide DoT letter no. 18-10/2008-IP dated 25.01.2012 . These directions shall be effective from 01.09.2012.

Check on pornographic websites

2542. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a regular mechanism to check pornographic websites in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to ban such websites and also amend the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 to make publishing of pornography a punishable offence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Government does not monitor or regulate content on the websites.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Sections 67, 67A and 67B of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides stringent punishment and fine for publishing pornographic content on websites. Further, the Information Technology (Intermediaries guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified on 11.4.2011 under Section 79 of the Act requires that intermediaries shall publish policy on their website advising their users inter alia not to publish or transmit pornographic content on the website.

Development of super computer

2543. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Government's project for developing the super computer;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of funds allocated by the Planning Commission for the national programme on supercomputing during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) was set-up in 1988, as a scientific society of Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), with the explicit purpose of demonstrating India's High Performance Computing (HPC) capability due to denial of technology by advanced countries. C-DAC has developed Param series of parallel supercomputers, from 1 Gigaflops (1,000,000,000 floating point operations per second) to 54 teraflops (54,000,000,000,000 flops), along with software development environment and applications including technologies such as high speed interconnects and reconfigurable accelerators. C-DAC's Grid Computing initiative Garuda allows pooling of HPC resources across the country over National Knowledge Network (NKN) to solve large problems.

In the 12th Plan approach paper, C-DAC has projected a road map for development of petascale (over 1,000,000,000,000,000 flops) supercomputers and technologies, leading to Exascale (over 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 flops) supercomputing capability.

Besides C-DAC, strategic departments have also developed/set-up supercomputers for their domain specific requirements.

For the 12th Five Year Plan, on the advice of Planning Commission, an initiative has been taken by Department of Science and Technology (DST) to propose a coordinated programme for developing/building of Petascale supercomputing capacity and capability in the country.

(c) During the last five years, DeitY has allocated funds to C-DAC against specific HPC projects, the details of these statement and allocations in HPC by strategic departments are also indicated in the Statement.

Statement

Allocations made to various HPC projects during the last five years (2007-12)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount
1.	National PARAM Supercomputing Facility and Next Generation HPC Technologies at C-DAC	48.95
2.	Grid Computing Initiative at C-DAC	69.58
3.	Development of Computational Workflows for High-Throughput Genome Analysis at C-DAC	7.95
4.	Provisioning of Hybrid Technologies in National PARAM Supercomputing Facility (NPSF) and C-DAC's Terascale Supercomputing Facility (CTSF) - A Step towards Next Generation HPC at C-DAC	5.83
5.	Development and Adaptation of Applications, System Software, and Hardware Technologies for Hybrid Architecture Based HPC Systems at C-DAC	6.60
6.	Super computing facility at Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre Betting on Internet	14.0

Betting on internate

†2544. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the use of internet is causing the problem of cyber betting amongst children on a massive scale;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether the tendency of suicide, violence and other crimes is increasing amongst children due to this reason;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government is considering to formulate any rules regarding the content disseminated through internet; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) As per the cyber crime data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), no case of cyber betting amongst children has been reported.

As per seventh schedule, 'Police and Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women and children, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Similarly, Education is also a State subject. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and children. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory on Preventing and combating Cyber Crime against Children dated 4th January, 2012, wherein it was advised to States / Union Territories to specifically combat the crimes in the forms of cyber stalking, cyber bullying, child pornography and exposure to sexually explicit material etc.

(d) and (e) Government has notified Information Technology (Intermediaries guidelines) Rules, 2011 under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 on 11.4.2011. The rules provide for due diligence and guidelines required to be observed by intermediaries while providing Services. The rules are advisory in nature in line with International practices. Further, sections 67, 67A and 67B of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides stringent punishment and fine for publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form as well as for publishing or transmitting material containing sexually explicit act, or depicting children engaged in sexually explicit act.

TRAI's recommendation on revenue sharing

2545. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether TRAI in its recommendations of 11th May, 2010 has recommended revenue share of 6 per cent to be charged uniformly across all services;

(b) whether the Telecom Commission has repeatedly rejected this recommendation of TRAI; and

(c) if so, the basis for this and its impact on consumers in terms of additional costs, if the Telecom Commission's proposal of 8 per cent or 8.5 per cent is implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Sir, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), in its recommendations dated May 11, 2010, has *inter-alia*, recommended that the licence fee for all the services in all the telecom service areas, should progressively be brought to a uniform 6% of AGR (Adjusted Gross Revenue) over a four-year period.

(b) and (c) The above recommendations of TRAI alongwith report dated 22.06.2011 of DoT Committee was considered by the Telecom Commission on 22.07.2011 which accepted the recommendations of DoT Committee for a Uniform licence fee of 8.5% of AGR across all telecom licences in order to simplify the implementation and to protect the revenue of the Government. Thereafter, the Government referred back the above said recommendation to TRAI on 10.10.2011. In response, TRAI reiterated its earlier recommendation in the matter vide letter dated 03.11.2011. The said recommendation of TRAI was reconsidered by the Telecom Commission in November-December 2011 which, under the overall circumstances examined therein, *inter-alia*, recommended that a uniform licence fee rate of 8% may be adopted across all categories of licences *i.e.*, access services in all categories of service areas, National Long Distance (NLD), International Long Distance (ILD), Internet Service Provider with Internet Telephony (ISP-IT), Internet Service Provider (ISP), Infrastructure Provider-I (IP-I), etc. in two yearly steps.

Call rates are determined by the service providers based on several factors including input costs such as licence fee. By these recommendations, the licence fees of different rates *i.e.* 10%, 8% or 6% of AGR for category 'A/Metro', 'B' or 'C' service area access service licences respectively, are being made uniform wherein licence fee for some service area will be decreased and in some service area will be increased.

Revenue and levies paid by telecom companies

2546. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has unearthed understating of revenue and paying lower levies during the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 by five big Telcos such as Reliance Communications, Vodafone, Bharti Airtel, Tata Teleservices and Idea Cellular;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of Government's penal actions against the companies;
- (d) whether the companies have complied with Government's steps;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Details of under stated revenue and short paid licence fee by the five group Telcos based on the Special Audit got conducted by the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) for 2006-07 and 2007-08, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Department has issued Show-Cause Notices to all the five licensee Group Companies.

(d) and (e) The companies have filed their replies to the Show-Cause Notices.

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

Statement

Details of revenue under stated by five big Telecom Companies

(Rs. in crore)

	Approx Amount of Revenue under stated	Shortfall in License Fee
Reliance	3309.55	305.99
Bharti	1927.50	161.93
TATA	2587.25	237.92
Vodafone	1664.15	135.23
Idea	835.86	63.81

India's Rank in the use of ICT

2547. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Economic Forum's recent report on the success of a country's overall efforts to use such Information and Communication Technologies to improve business, Government and the lives of individual has ranked India at a lowly 69th place even below Mangolia (Rank 63);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) why the report ranks India, at 71st and 91st in political and regulatory environment and the business and innovation environment, respectively;

(d) why is India 20 places behind China, Ranked 57th, whereas a few years ago India was ahead of China; and

(e) the Government's plan to catch up with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) India is placed at an overall rank of 69. This is an aggregate of 5 indices namely readiness, environment, usage and impact. The overall analysis shows that the sub-indices that had major impact on India's overall ranking are:

Sl. No.	Sub Index	Rank	Analysis
1	Political and Regulatory index	71	Variables (6 out of 9) largely based on Perception based survey
2	Business and Innovation index	91	4 out of 9 Variables based on Perception based survey. 5 other variables reflect regulatory environment (tax rate) difficulty in starting business in India, govt. procurement and tertiary education enrollment
3	Individual usage	117	Index largely comprises of variables that focus on ownership rather than access to technology e.g. % HH with internet connections, % HH with PCs, Fixed BB internet subscription/100 population etc.
4	Skills	100	2 out of 4 variables based on perception about quality of education and other 2 about enrollment in secondary education and Adult literacy
5	Infrastructure and digital content	100	4 out of 5 variables <i>i.e.</i> secure internet servers/million population and International internet bandwidth kb/s per user, Electricity production/capita, accessibility of digital content may be major contributor towards the ranking

These indices have over-shadowed India's performance in other sub-indices namely rank 1 in Affordability, 41 in economic impact, 46 in Government Usage, 47 in Business Usage and 65 in Social impact.

(d) A comparative chart of India and China's ranking is given below:

Index	Sub Index	Ranking	
		India	China
Networked Readiness Index		69	51
	Environment		
	Political and Regulatory	71	46
	Business and Innovation	91	105
	Readiness		
	Infrastructure and Digital Content	100	87
	Affordability		42
	Skills	100	57
	Usage		
	Individual Usage	117	82
	Business Usage	47	37
	Government Usage	46	33
	Impact		
	Economic Impact	41	7
	Social Impact	65	2

As may be seen from above, while China ranks better on almost all sub-indices, its very high score on Impact Index is the primary reason for its higher ranking.

(e) The following steps undertaken by Government of India will contribute towards improvement in India's rank on the NRI:

- (i) National Fiber Optics Network (NOFN): The availability of fiber upto Panchayat level will have a very positive impact on Individual Usage as well as infrastructure and digital content sub-indices
- (ii) Under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), the MCA21 MMP and other business related MMPs viz. Customs and Excise, Commercial Taxes, Banking and Insurance are already having positive impact on Business and Innovation environment. This will be further strengthened through e-BIZ MMP which envisages single window clearances for projects.
- (iii) All stakeholders are being consulted to improve enrollments in secondary and higher education and improve the quality the education.

Development of IT and IT-related projects

2548. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and spent by Government for promotion and development of IT and IT-related projects during last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government has made any comparative study of expenses incurred and benefits accrued;

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

(d) whether there is any effective system to ensure coordination between the Centre and State Governments for sharing projects for IT solutions;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by Government for promotion of IT and IT-related services in various Departments of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The total plan allocated and expenditure incurred by Department of Electronics and Information Technology (Deity) during the last 3 years and current year is given in the statement below: -

(Rs. in crore)

2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
Plan Allocation (BE)	Plan Allocation (RE)	Expenditure	Plan Allocation (BE)	Plan Allocation (RE)	Expenditure	Plan Allocation (BE)	Plan Allocation (RE)	Expenditure*
2530.00	1700.00	1652.46	2660.00	3468.40	3028.71	3000.00	2254.00	2030.95

BE=Budget Estimates, RE=Revised Estimates, * tentative

The Plan allocation and expenditure is towards implementation of 24 Central Sector Schemes. The Scheme wise break-up of allocation and expenditure is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

For promotion and development of Information Technology (IT), projects in the areas of Research and Development, Infrastructure Development and Human Resource Development are being implemented.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Since 2006, Department of Information Technology has commissioned Impact assessment for the following projects under Plan Scheme relating to e-Governance:

1. Land Records
2. Property Registration
3. Transport
4. Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA21)
5. Income Tax
6. Passport
7. Commercial Taxes
8. Municipalities under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)
9. Baseline Study on e-District Mission Mode Project.

These projects were assessed based upon the framework created with its Knowledge Partner-Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIMA) and the survey was done by independent market research agencies. The details of the three Impact Assessment studies conducted are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Considering the multiplicity of agencies involved in the implementation of National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) and the need for overall aggregation and integration at the national level, it was decided to implement NeGP as a programme, with well-defined roles and responsibilities of each agency involved, and to create an appropriate programme management structure with well-defined roles and responsibilities. The programme management structure provides the mechanism for coordination between various Departments and between Central Government and State Governments. The details of the Institutional mechanism for coordination with State Governments under NeGP and National Informatics Centre (NIC) are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(f) In order to promote IT enabled services in various departments of the Government, the Electronic Delivery of Services (EDS) Bill 2011 was introduced in the Parliament. This Bill seeks to mandate that the Central Government, the State Government and all public authorities shall deliver all public services by electronic mode except such services which cannot be delivered electronically, within a specified period.

Government is also setting up 1 Lakh Common Services Centres (CSCs) (1 in every 6 villages) as front end delivery channels for delivering the various Government services to citizens and businesses at the doorstep of the common man.

NIC has its units in various States and Ministries which help them in identifying new IT enabled solutions and services.

Statement-I
BE, RE and Expn. - Department of Electronics and Technology

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Annual Plan 2009-10			Annual Plan 2010-11			Annual Plan 2011-12		
		Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure
1	2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Central Sector Schemes (CS)										
I. R&D PROGRAMMES										
1.	Sameer	30.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	42.94	42.94	40.94
2.	Microelectronics and Nanotech Dev. Prog.	35.00	79.50	78.93	100.00	100.00	62.71	100.00	93.10	92.27
3.	Technology Development Council (incl. ITRA)	32.00	33.80	31.20	79.00	79.00	77.64	79.00	63.00	52.32
4.	Convergence, Comm and Strategic Electronics	22.00	22.00	22.00	25.00	25.00	22.58	25.00	25.00	24.89
5.	Components and Material Dev. Prog.	13.00	18.50	18.50	25.00	25.00	24.96	25.00	23.00	22.66
6.	C-DAC	125.00	142.00	139.50	180.00	180.00	158.66	203.40	163.40	159.19
7.	Electronics in Health and Telemedicine	13.33	13.33	13.33	16.00	11.70	8.14	11.50	9.80	9.53
8.	Technology Dev. for Indian Languages	8.89	11.89	11.86	35.00	35.00	33.47	35.00	35.00	31.94
9.	IT for Masses (Gender, SC/ST)	8.00	8.00	7.16	14.00	10.67	6.96	16.94	14.62	5.45
10.	Media Lab Asia	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	14.30	14.30	11.30	8.30	8.30
	R&D Sub-Total	292.22	372.02	365.48	522.00	518.67	447.42	550.08	478.16	447.49
II. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT										
11.	STQC	71.00	71.00	64.11	85.00	81.20	65.15	120.00	85.00	61.40

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

12. STPI and EHTP	2.51	2.51	2.45	2.50	2.50	2.45	2.50	0.50	0.00
13. Digital DNA Park	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
14. Electronic Governance	900.00	330.00	328.05	1030.00	583.53	264.15	1087.31	351.61	250.29
15. Cyber Security (including CERT-In, IT Act)	33.00	33.00	29.64	40.00	40.00	35.45	45.20	44.25	39.91
16. Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA)				9.00	9.00	3.59	9.00	5.85	3.11
17. ERNET	0.01	0.01	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
18. Promotion of Electronics/IT Hardware Mfg.	2.30	0.50	0.49	2.50	2.50	1.56	2.83	2.83	0.61
Infrastructure Sub-Total	1008.83	437.03	424.74	1179.00	728.73	382.35	1266.85	490.05	355.32
III. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT									
19. DOEACC	3.44	3.44	3.44	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.30	10.30	10.24
20. Manpower Development (incl. Skill Dev. in IT)	45.00	67.00	62.14	113.00	113.00	96.04	127.69	75.39	40.92
21. Facilitation of Setting-up of Integrated Townships	0.11	0.11	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00
HRD Sub-Total	48.55	70.55	65.58	124.00	124.00	106.04	139.09	85.79	51.16
IV. OTHERS									
22. Headquarter (Secretariat and Bldg.)	30.40	30.40	30.12	35.00	35.00	33.68	39.98	34.00	30.15
23. NIC	550.00	550.00	526.54	700.00	700.00	697.22	754.00	754.00	734.83
24. National Knowledge Network	600.00	240.00	240.00	100.00	1362.00	1362.00	250.00	412.00	412.00
Grand Total A	2530.00	1700.00	1652.46	2660.00	3468.40	3028.71	3000.00	2254.00	2030.95

External Aid Project component of Rs. 100 Crore in 2009-10 for e-Governance

External Aid Project component of Rs. 100 Crore and Rs. 3.33 Crore for e-Governance and IT for Masses respectively during 2010-11

External Aid Project component of Rs. 700 Crore in 2011-12 for e-Governance

tentative

Written Answers to

[27 APR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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*Statement-II***A. Impact Assessment of Commercial Taxes e-Governance Project****SUMMARY***Assessment of Delivery of Key Services: The Citizen's Perspective*

This study presents an overall view of the impact of varying degrees of computerization in the service delivery of Commercial Tax departments in five states—Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu from the perspective of the businesses (dealers) and their agents (Commercial Tax Practitioners) paying Commercial Taxes.

For the two main elements of cost—number of trips and waiting time, there does not seem to have been any real impact for filing returns across all states. However, there are clear benefits in obtaining forms, obtaining information and paying taxes. Users using the online mode do not need to make any trips nor incur a waiting time, while they would have to make an average of at least one trip and wait for 30-60 minutes when using the manual mode. Whereas computerization has significantly lowered bribery for getting statutory forms, in filing returns the impact is marginal. Overall, there is positive impact for obtaining forms and information but hardly any gains in the key activity of filing returns post computerization. Large dealers who were mandated to use online services have perceived an improvement, suggesting that the departments should enable a large proportion of dealers to access online services.

Analysis of qualitative feedback from users suggests several areas of improvements in the current applications such as faster servers, improved design of online interface, more counters to minimize queues, and better trained staff. Corruption is seen to be the major problem. One way in which it can be minimized is to offer end-to-end online service.

In the long run with the introduction of Value Added Tax (VAT), the systems have to be overhauled to offer end to end online services for every dealer. To cater to small dealers who may not have access to the Internet on their own, either cyber cafes have to be trained, licensed and incentivized to offer the services. In addition privately run facilitation centers dealing with only commercial tax application may be opened in larger towns. At the back-end complete work flow would have to be automated after streamlining the processes; revision of forms and review of requirement of supporting documents.

B. Impact Assessment of Municipalities under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) e-Governance Project**Summary***Assessment of Delivery of Key Services: The Citizen's Perspective*

This study presents an overall view of the impact of varying degrees of

computerization in the service delivery of four Urban Local Bodies (ULBS)-in New Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad and Kolkata from the perspective of the citizens and businesses using the municipal services.

An overall conclusion on the impact of computerization in the 4 ULBs is one of marginal impact on the users. Amongst the services, there was moderate positive impact on clients in Renewal of Licenses and payment of Property Tax and Utility Bills., Important services like issue of Birth Certificates show hardly any improvement from the user's perspective. While, there is some reduction in bribery, there is hardly any improvement in other elements of cost such as "number of trips" and "waiting time" across services and ULBs. Post computerization the performance varies widely on these parameters. All the ULBs assessed in the study had started to replace the erstwhile manual system almost a decade back in a phased manner. Most of the ULBs have automated their backend systems and put in work flow for many of the services to be able to deliver the services on line through assisted counters in service centers. The MR agency has observed that the transaction time for processing an application for service at the counter has reduced- a user can be processed in a maximum of 2-3 minutes for many services. However, this improvement in productivity does not result in benefit in terms of time and cost saved for the consumers. Users reporting on their counter experience complained of long queues at the counters and long waiting time. Therefore the operations of a center have to be better managed. The number of service counters that are operational must match the demand. The investment in creating new counters is not large in comparison to the benefits that result for the clients. The queues have to be managed well.

If more services can be offered through portals by computerizing end-to-end process of delivery including document submission, payment and delivery of digitally signed documents, and citizens are incentivized to use the portal, the work load on physical service center will automatically reduce. Qualitative feedback from clients suggests that the new way of working of the system in some of the services across many ULBs is not clear to many clients. Such clients therefore opt for using agents rather than availing the service themselves. There is need to create an awareness through campaigns to explain to the consumers how the new system is designed to reduce service access costs, improve quality and governance for those who avail the service themselves, as was done by the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC). The focus of computerization seems to have been on automation rather than on re-engineering processes.

An analysis of attributes that are seen to be important by the respondents of the 4 ULBs indicates that attributes related to governance and quality need to be improved across all the ULBs. Clarity and simplicity of rules and procedures is mentioned in New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) and Brihann Mumbai

Municipal Corporation (BMC). Corruption in the working of the system is mentioned in 3 of the 4 ULBs for most of the services offered by the ULBs.

Further computerization of the ULB's under the JNNURM should aim to provide all municipal services end-to-end through a portal after simplifying procedures, and automating information flow and work flow to process a request for a service.

C. Baseline Study on e-District Mission Mode Project Summary

Summary

Assessment of Delivery of Key Services: The Citizen's Perspective

The report presents a baseline assessment for the e-District project *i.e.* analysis of the performance of the current manual system of delivery of six services such as issue of certificates/ration card's on key elements of costs incurred by a citizen in availing these services. The base line assessment was carried out by administering a structured questionnaire to nearly 400 respondents in five States of India - Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Seventeen Pilot Districts were covered in all in the five states.

The primary purpose of the base line study is to bench mark the performance of the manual delivery of key services in the pilot states on indicators such as number of trips, waiting time for each trip, proportion of users paying bribes and elapsed time which are the key components of cost of accessing a government service for a citizen. Once the e-District MMP has been implemented in the pilot districts and becomes stable (overcomes teething problems) and has run for at least a year, the impact of the program can be assessed by conducting a structured survey using an instrument similar to the one used in the base line study. The sample size should be at least as much as the one used in the base line study. The methodology of conducting the survey in 16-20 preselected villages (which captures the variability on the basis of distance from service center and population of catchment for a service center) by selecting respondents randomly should be followed.

The base line study has provided some useful insights on the current manual delivery system. A state-wise analysis of delivery performance for six services indicates the need for achieving significant improvement through the implementation of the e-district project on all the performance parameters assessed in the survey. Out of the six services, ration card, caste certificate and birth certificate represent bulk of the transactions across all states with nearly one-fourth of the respondents having obtained ration cards, while 17 to 20 percent had obtained caste and birth certificates. Overall, it takes an average of three to five trips to obtain a particular service. Primarily absence of concerned functionary at the office leads to an increase

in the number of trips. Since the bulk of the services are provided at the Tehsil level offices, citizens have to incur significant travel costs and time to access them. The average waiting time for each trip is nearly an hour.

The average elapsed time for most services ranges from 5 to 20 days. However, there are large variations across states with a few states like West Bengal taking extremely long to deliver some of the services. In about two-thirds of the services across the five states, a significant proportion of users (10% or more) had to pay bribes. In most cases bribes are demanded to expedite the unduly long processes involving verification of documents at each step. By implementing a work flow with a first-in first-out discipline, discretion to delay a service can be taken away from the officers. Usage of intermediaries is high in some states like UP. Use of intermediaries can be minimized through simplification of procedures.

The report provides an analysis of attributes that the citizens find important. These are the attributes where maximum improvement should be targeted through computerization. For example, attributes relating to governance, such as accountability of officers and corruption in the working of the system are seen to be important across all states and services. Location of offices where services are delivered is seen to be important for most of the services. This can be rectified by service delivery through CSC's. Many citizens have identified clarity and simplicity of rules and procedures as important which is an area which can be rectified through process reform. Similarly, accuracy of issued documents has been identified as an area of concern which can be taken care of through computerized and accurate databases.

A qualitative study of two recently computerized districts in UP indicated the need for making CSCs the primary mode of service delivery. The quality of hardware installed needs to be improved and physical supervision needs to be strengthened to remove intermediaries and check malpractices such as sale of forms, at arbitrary prices. Ten District Magistrates were interviewed to get suggestions for improvement of manual services. Most District Magistrates believed that e-delivery of services can reduce the hardship of citizens and were reasonably engaged with the e-district project. Financial viability of CSCs was expressed as the major concern by the District Magistrates.

The e-district project should aim to provide all citizen services end-to-end through a portal or CSC after simplifying procedures, and automating information flow and work flow to process a request for a service. Financial viability of CSCs will have to be ensured by creating a large basket of services ready for e-delivery, mounting an aggressive awareness campaign in rural areas, and through support to financially weak CSCs.

Statement-III*National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)*

(a) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) for programme level policy decisions (Now Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure, CCI).

(b) A body under the Chairpersonship of Prime Minister has been constituted with representation drawn from relevant Ministries/Departments, the National Knowledge Commission, the Planning Commission, independent experts, etc., to provide leadership, prescribe deliverables and milestones, and monitor periodically the implementation of the NeGP.

(c) A National e-Governance Advisory Group, headed by the Minister C&IT has been created, to solicit views of external stakeholders and to provide inputs to the CCEA, advise the Government on policy issues and strategic interventions necessary for accelerating introduction of e-Governance across Central and State Government Ministries/Departments. The Advisory Group also includes representative from the Planning Commission and 3 to 4 representatives from States/UTs and other Line Ministries/Departments on a rotational basis.

(d) An Apex Committee (NeGP), with Cabinet Secretary as its Chairman and Secretary, DIT as its Member Convener, has been constituted to oversee the programme and providing policy and strategic directions for its implementation and for resolving inter-ministerial issues. The Apex Committee, in addition would moderate and drive services, process re-engineering and service levels of each Mission Mode Projects (MMP), wherever required. The Apex Committee has also been empowered to add or delete MMPs under the NeGP.

(e) For the State MMPs, the operational guidelines issued by DIT provide for the coordination mechanism. Thus State Government shall establish a two tier structure at the State Department for implementation of the State MMP:

	Constituents	Roles
a. State Apex Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chief Secretary 2. Secretary (In charge of the Department) 3. Representative of Fin. Department 4. HODs of concerned Department 5. State IT Secretary 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Overall guidance (b) Decisions on Policy matters (c) Approval of all deliverables by various agencies/groups (d) Financial Powers as per the delegation

	Constituents	Roles
	6. NIC Representative	
	7. Any other person deemed fit by Principal Secretary	
b. State Project e-Mission Team	1. Secretary- in charge of Department (Mission Leader)	(a) Preparation of DPR for approval from Line Ministry (b) Overall responsibility of Project implementation
	2. Dedicated full-time HOD/ Director/Special Secretary	(c) Detailed Functional Requirement Specifications (FRS) at State level
	3. Internal domain specialist (full-time)	(d) Implementation of Business Process Re-Engineering (BPR) and Change management
	4. Internal technical full-time representatives	(e) Communications and Trainings
	5. Representative from SeMT/ State IT Department (full-time)	(f) Selection of Customization/ Development and Implementation Agency/ies.
	6. Full-time NIC Representative/s	(g) Exercise Strategic Control
	7. Any other person deemed fit by Mission Leader Training	(h) Ensure certification from Certifying agency before full State level roll-out (i) Serve as secretariat for State EC for the Project (j) Ongoing support and upgrades

National Informatics Centre (NIC)

NIC has created nation wide ICT infrastructure for promotion, development and implementation of e-Governance applications and services. It provides various services like e-mail, videoconferencing, data communication, data centre, etc. to various Government Departments which helps in the promotion and use of e-Governance services. The e-governance applications developed by NIC are made

available to various states to avoid duplication of effort by various States in developing similar solution.

There is a growing trend to provide e-governance applications as service (ASP) hosted on National Data Centres of NIC to avoid duplication of efforts and optimize investment on ICT infrastructure.

Cell phone tracking

2549. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would consider introducing a legal framework on privacy and data protection for cell phone tracking;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Sir, for the privacy of communications and data through telephone network, communication content and data pertaining to communication including the available phone location can be obtained by authorized agencies only as per provisions of section 5(2) of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules' 2007 and available phone location as per relevant provisions of Criminal Procedure Code also.

For unauthorizedly accessing such content and data, penal provisions are contained in the Section 26 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, according to which such person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

To further strengthen the provisions of privacy Government is drafting an overarching legislation that will provide protection to individuals in case their privacy is breached through unlawful means.

Telephone bills of members of TAC

†2550. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after completion of tenure of Telecom Advisory Committee (TAC) in Mumbai last year, one of its officials continued telephone services of members without obtaining their consent and a matter regarding issuing of telephone bills to them under economy plan has come to light;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, reasons therefor and whether Government had issued such instructions;

(c) if not, whether Government will take action against such official;

(d) whether telephone lines of the members who had not paid such bills have been disconnected for non-payment of bills; and

(e) whether Government will take it seriously and compensate for humiliation faced by the members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Sir. In case of Dr. Y.P. Trivedi, Hon'ble MP (RS), the consent could not be taken due to communication error. In MTNL, Mumbai, in most of the cases TAC member's consent have been obtained to continue/close the telephone connection.

(b) As per DoT instructions in Circular No. 8-01/2009-PHP dated 26th October, 2009 given as Statement (*See* below), the members of TAC are allowed to retain their telephone connection on private account on expiry of TAC tenure.

(c) The official has been suitably counseled:

(d) Yes, Sir. In MTNL, Mumbai, the telephone connections of 16 ex-TAC members have been disconnected due to non-payment of bills.

(e) Instructions are being reiterated on the issue. However, no compensation is contemplated.

Statement

MINISTRY OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND IT

DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS, GOVT. OF INDIA 1205,
SANCHAR BHAWAN, 20-ASHOKA ROAD, NEW DELHI.

No. 08-01/2009-PHP

Dated: 26th October, 2010

CIRCULAR

Sub : Provision of telephone facilities to TAG members.

In partial modification of DoT circular/memo no. 8-01/2004 dated September 10, 2004 on the above subject, it has been decided by the competent authority that henceforth a TAC member would be provided any one of the following telephone facilities, as per his/her choice:

1. Prepaid Mobile Telephone Connection.

A Pre-paid SIM (with local/STD/All India Roaming/SMS etc.) will be provided subject to the following conditions/limits:-

- (a) The TAC member will be permitted to have the option to use his private prepaid mobile connection of BSNL/MTNL as TAC mobile connection or he can have a new SIM from BSNL/MTNL.
 - (b) The TAC member will be free to choose any plan prevalent in the Telecom District,
 - (c) A recharge coupon of amount of Rs. 700/- (Rs. Seven Hundred) only per month will be given.
 - (d) The mobile handset will be arranged by the TAC member himself.
 - (e) Those TAC members who have already taken a TAC category landline connection may avail this facility after surrendering the said landline telephone.
2. Land line Telephone Connection/Fixed Wireless Telephone Connection.

A Telephone connection without STD/ISD at his/her residence within the area of jurisdiction of the concerned TAC with free limit of Rs. 700/- (Rs. Seven hundred) only per month in any commercial plan. This will be subject to the following conditions:

- (a) TAC members shall be permitted for conversion of his/her working private telephone connection into TAC telephone provided under the capacity of TAC member subject to withdrawal of STD/ISD facility if available and clearance of up to date dues, if any. It will be incumbent upon each TAC members to pay the telephone bill beyond the free limit of Rs. 700/- per month.
- (b) Concerned head of telecom district will ensure that the billing amount beyond prescribed limit is realized from the TAC member within the prescribed time limit and would initiate appropriate action including disconnection as per rule in case of non payment of bills.

Note:

- a. On expire of his/her tenure, a member of TAC may be allowed to retain his/her mobile/telephone connection on private account.
- b. In case of Co-Chairman of TACs i.e. Hon'ble MPs, TAC telephone connection with STD facility may be installed at his/her address anywhere in the country, as per choice of Co-Chairman. The Chairman of the TAC in which Hon'ble MP has been nominated as Co-Chairman will coordinate for the provision/disconnection of telephone connection.

(A.K. Verma)

Director (PHP)

Tel. No. 2303 6028

To

1. CMD, BSNL, New Delhi.
2. CMD, MTNL. New Delhi.
3. All Heads of Telecom Circles/Heads of Metro Telephone Districts
4. All Heads of Telecom Districts.

Copy to:-

1. PS to MOC & IT.
2. PS to MOS (C&IT) (P)
3. PS to MOS (C&IT) (K).
4. PPS to Chairman (TC).
5. PPS to Member (Services). DoT.
6. PPS to Member (Finance). DoT.
7. PPS to Member (Technology), DoT

Amendment to MNP provision

2551. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 70 million subscribers are required to shift telecom operators as a result of the cancellation of licences;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government plans to amend the ninety day Mobile Number Portability (MNP) provision to enable affected subscribers to change telecom operators; 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) Sir, on cancellation of licenses, the subscribers can exercise choice to shift to other Telecom Operators under MNP Scheme or otherwise.

(c) and (d) The issue of amendment in MNP Regulations to relax the eligibility condition for MNP is under consideration of TRAI.

Improvement of Infrastructure

2552. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated for improvement of infrastructure in cold

chains, food preservation and infrastructure for food processing during the last three years;

(b) the details of schemes launched to increase awareness about importance of cold chains for farmers; and

(c) the incentives provided to increase funding for cold chains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The year-wise expenditure incurred during the last three years for the scheme of cold chain, value addition and preservation infrastructure is as under:-

2009-10	:	Rs. 43.50 crore
2010-11	:	Rs. 21.657 crore
2011-12	:	Rs. 81.55 crore

(b) and (c) The Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas, and @ 75% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore for strengthening and value addition of cold chain infrastructure. Other agencies of the Government like National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Government also provide assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes.

Fund Utilisation in Bihar

2553. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds/amount given/ spent in Bihar by the Ministry and its various organisations during last three years and the current year, so far;

(b) the purposes for which these amounts were given/spent; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase those funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector in the country including that of Bihar viz. i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with components of. Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation infrastructure and Modernization of

Abattoirs, ii) Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries (FPIs), iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and Research and Development iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development, v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institution. The details of the financial assistance provided for the State of Bihar during last three years and current year is as under:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Name of the scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Scheme for Infrastructure Development	359.72	500.00	685.00	Nil
Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernisation of Food Processing Industries (FPIs)	35.59	136.681	89.656	Nil
Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and Research and Development	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Scheme for Human Resource Development	11.13	11.99	11.00	Nil

(c) The Working Group constituted on Food Processing Sector for Ministry of Food Processing Industries for 12th Five Year Plan has recommended to launch new Centrally Sponsored Scheme the National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) with effect from 2012-13. This initiative along with existing Central Sector Schemes of the Ministry *i.e.* Mega Food Parks and Cold Chain may help Bihar State to get increased funds.

Mega Food Parks in Uttar Pradesh

2554. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Mega Food Parks proposed to be set up in the year 2010 in Uttar Pradesh have become operational;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) if not, the reasons for not operationalizing those Mega Food Parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) No, Sir. However, 'In-principle' approval was accorded to M/s. Shaktiman Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. on 24.09.2010 for setting up a Mega Food Park at Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh. Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created for implementation of the project could not meet the prescribed conditions of the Scheme. Hence Final Approval has not been accorded by the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Possession of minimum of 50 acres of contiguous land in the name of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) is one of the prescribed conditions for consideration of Final Approval. The requisite land, which is in the name of one of the members of SPV, viz., M/s. Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd., has not been transferred in the name of SPV and the matter is pending with the State Government. The matter has already been taken up by the Ministry with the State Government to expedite the same.

Medical facilities in schools

2555. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most schools in the country are devoid of a doctor and paramedical staff and other infrastructures to deal with emergencies;

(b) whether National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has recommended for providing the above facilities in schools;

(c) if so, the action Government has taken to provide medical facilities in schools; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) emphasises upon convergence with the Centrally Sponsored Programmes in the social sector. There are no provision under SSA for recruitment of a doctor and paramedical staff. Under Inclusive Education, assessment and medical camps for children with special needs are organized.

In Kendriya Vidyalayas with two or more sections from Class I to XII, there is a provision of utilizing the service of Doctor for two hours in a day. For other Kendriya Vidyalayas Doctor may be called as per need. Besides this, there is a provision for hiring the services of nurse for 7 hours in all Kendriya Vidyalayas.

The privately managed schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education are required to adhere to the provisions of Examination/Affiliation Bye-laws. The schools are required to promote the physical well being of the pupil, ensure high standard of cleanliness and health habits, and arrange periodical medical examinations of the students and send medical reports to parents or guardians.

(b) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has not made any such recommendation for providing medical facilities in schools.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Funds for revised salaries of teachers

2556. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the salaries of the university and college teachers under State control were enhanced following UGC pay scale revision from 1st January, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Central Government was to bear 80 per cent of this hike as its share;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the fact remains that these teachers have not been receiving the enhanced salaries as the Central Government has not released its share of funds; and

(f) if so, the details of Government's steps to release the funds immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A scheme for revision of pay of teachers and equivalent cadres in all the Central Universities and Colleges thereunder and the Institutions Deemed to be Universities whose maintenance expenditure is met by the UGC has been notified on 31.12.2008 by the Central Government. Details of the scheme may be seen at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/notices/scpteachers.pdf>. This scheme was meant essentially for teachers in Central Educational Institutions, but could be extended to Universities, Colleges and other higher educational institutions coming under the purview of the State Government, if the State Government adopted and implemented the Scheme as a composite scheme,

(c) and (d) Government has offered to the State Governments to claim 80% reimbursement of UGC pay scales arrears if they adopt the scheme as a package, which includes enhancement of retirement age of teachers to 65 years.

(e) and (f) None of the State Governments have so far fulfilled all the conditions of the scheme mentioned above. Therefore no amount has been released to any state till today.

Training for teachers

2557. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has any

plan to ascertain that teacher training education colleges in the country have suitably qualified and experienced staff for the job;

(b) whether NCERT has made a relevant curriculum for B.Ed., colleges; and

(c) the appropriate steps NCERT is taking to produce qualified and experienced teachers for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) grants recognition to an institution for conducting a teacher education course after ascertaining that the appointment of teaching staff is in accordance with the norms and standards laid down by it. Every institution is required to submit to the NCTE a performance appraisal report and a self-disclosure report on the various instructional and infrastructure facilities, including staff qualifications. The NCTE also undertakes inspection of institutions for monitoring their quality and their adherence to the norms and standards specified under the extant Regulations of the NCTE.

(b) and (c) The Regional Institutes of Education (RIEs) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conduct 4-year B.A. B.Ed/ B.Sc.B.Ed and 2-year B.Ed programmes for preparing school teachers. The teacher education courses conducted by the RIEs have been reviewed and revision of the 2-year B.Ed, programme has been undertaken.

Distribution of RMSA funds among States

2558. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) scheme creates inequality in fund distribution among States;

(b) if so, the reasons for wide variation in the distribution of funds of RMSA among States;

(c) the allocation of amount approved among States till 31 March, 2011 under RMSA;

(d) whether the grants-in-aid schools are eligible to get funds under RMSA; and

(e) if not, whether Government proposes to include them in the eligibility criteria for RMSA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The norms of RMSA

are the same for all the States/UTs in the country. The Project Approval Board considers and approves the Annual Work Plan and Budget proposals of the States/UTs based on appraisal of their eligibility as per Scheme norms. The size of the physical and financial proposals of the States/UTs varies depending on the phasing of implementation formulated by the States/UTs. Further, the number and nature of existing secondary schools differ across States/UTs. The requirement of new secondary schools and need to strengthen existing government secondary schools also varies among States/UTs.

(c) Against the budget allocation of Rs. 550 crore and Rs. 1500 crore during 2009-10 and 2010-11 for RMSA respectively, Rs. 547.83 crore and Rs. 1480.10 crore were released to States/UTs. State-wise detail of fund allocation during 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Currently, the grant-in-aid schools are assisted under RMSA only for in-service training of teachers. Extension of RMSA to such schools at par with government schools will be subject to approval of the modifications proposed under the Scheme and availability of funds.

Statement

State-wise fund released in 2009-10 and 2010-11 under RMSA

Rs. in crore

Sl. No.	State	Fund released under RMSA	
		2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.64
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15.05	311.57
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.89	26.98
4.	Assam	8.70	19.35
5.	Bihar	19.64	77.27
6.	Chandigarh	0.10	0.45
7.	Chattisgarh	58.12	15.25
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.20
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.31
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.71
11.	Goa	0.51	0.54
12.	Gujarat	2.94	10.69

140 <i>Written Answers to</i>		[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	
1	2		3	4
13.	Haryana		5.33	23.00
14.	Himanchal Pradesh		3.74	38.50
15.	Jammu and Kashmir		11.02	26.40
16.	Jharkhand		9.41	69.43
17.	Karnataka		74.43	19.47
18.	Kerala		10.33	15.13
19.	Lakshadweep		1.10	0.05
20.	Madhya Pradesh		97.58	196.19
21.	Maharashtra		3.50	13.47
22.	Manipur		18.54	25.26
23.	Meghalaya		1.86	0.00
24.	Mizoram		17.21	19.08
25.	Nagaland		11.87	5.24
26.	Odisha		8.04	89.83
27.	Puducherry		1.82	1.87
28.	Punjab		25.25	188.25
29.	Rajasthan		19.38	52.96
30.	Sikkim		2.70	4.26
31.	Tamil Nadu		55.18	77.05
32.	Tripura		9.98	25.26
33.	Uttar Pradesh		36.10	49.43
34.	Uttarakhand		3.52	76.01
35.	West Bengal		12.99	0.00
TOTAL			547.83	1480.10

Implementation of RTE Act

2559. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that RTE Act has been passed by Union

Government, is it not the constitutional responsibility of Government to meet all additional financial burden and responsibilities arising out of provisions of the Act and as required for its implementation;

(b) whether State Government of Gujarat has written to the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Minister to take up the gigantic task of providing free and compulsory education to children as national project by the Union Government;

(c) if so, whether Government has agreed for the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Education is a concurrent subject and it is the joint responsibility of Central and State governments to implement the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 as mandated under the Act. In the context of implementation of the RTE Act, several States including the Chief Minister of Gujarat had written to the Central Government for additional funds and revision in the fund sharing pattern for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme.

The SSA norms have been modified to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act. The Central budget for SSA programme in 2009-10 was Rs. 13,100 crore. After enactment of RTE Act, it increased to Rs. 19,838.23 crore in 2010-11 (51.43 % increase), which further increased to Rs. 21,000 crore in 2011-12 (5.8% increase) and Rs. 25,555 crore in 2012-13 (21.69% increase). Over all, after RTE Act came into force, the financial allocation has increased by 95.07%. The 13th Finance Commission has also approved an award of Rs. 24,068 crore for elementary education sector for a period of five years from 2010-15. In addition, a revised fund sharing pattern in the 65:35 ratio between the Centre and States has been notified for implementation of the modified SSA programme from 2010-11 onwards. The fund sharing pattern in respect of the States in the North Eastern Region will continue to be in the 90:10 ratio.

Enrolment of SC, ST and Muslim girls in KGBVs

2560. SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

DR. T.N. SEEMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the communities that Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) aim to reach out to;

(b) the enrolment rate of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Muslim girls in KGBVs, since 2004; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the enrolment of girls from Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Muslim community in KGBVs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) provides for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minority communities in EBBs. In view of the targeted nature of the scheme a minimum of 75% seats are earmarked for girls from SC, ST, OBC and minority communities, and for the remaining 25%, priority is accorded to girls from families below the poverty line.

(b) Enrolment rate of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Muslim girls in KGBVs is given below:

Year	Enrolment Rate of Girls		
	SC	ST	Muslim
2004-05	Not Available		
2005-06	Not Available		
2006-07	26.43%	32.41%	4.72%
2007-08	28.05%	29.93%	5.33%
2008-09	24.85%	34.60%	6.70%
2009-10	27.26%	28.86%	7.88%
2010-11	30.67%	24.77%	9.97%
2011-12	30.07%	25.29%	7.37%

(c) The following steps have been taken to increase the enrolment of girls from Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Muslim community in KGBVs.

- Out of 3600 KGBVs in the country:
 - o 1075 KGBVs have been sanctioned in blocks having over 20% SC population; 44% of the girls enrolled in these KGBVs are from the SC category.
 - o 667 KGBVs have been sanctioned in blocks having over 20% ST population; 57% of the girls enrolled therein are from the ST category.
 - o 490 KGBVs have been sanctioned in blocks having over 20% Muslim population; 31% of the girls enrolled therein belong to Muslim minority.

Funds for elementary education

2561. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds spent on elementary education during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and scheme-wise;
- (b) whether there is substantial increase in fund allocation for elementary education between 2009-10 to 2011-12;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government is aware that only six per cent of the allocated funds for elementary education are being spent on students;
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether Government would initiate enquiry in this regard;
- (g) if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Funds spent on elementary education including Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) scheme during the last four years are detailed below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Central releases under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (including KGBV and NPEGEL)	Mid-Day Meal (MDM) scheme	Total
2008-09	12611.20	6737.09	19348.29
2009-10	12781.07	6695.62	19476.69
2010-11	19594.07	9124.52	28718.59
2011-12	20775.38	8913.42 (upto 29.2.2012)	29688.80

The Government of India releases for elementary education substantially increased by 34.83% from 2008-09 to 2011-12. Over this period increase under SSA releases was 60.70%.

(d) to (h) All funds are utilized for the benefit of students of elementary education directly or indirectly. While the child entitlements like special training for age appropriate admission of out-of-school children, transport/escort facility;

uniforms, textbooks, inclusive education, furniture for upper primary children and provision of Mid-day meal are directly benefitting the children, other interventions viz. provisions for infrastructure, teachers' salary, training of teachers etc. benefit the children indirectly.

Closure of schools for commercial Purposes

2562. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a growing trend of closing down schools in the country and using the premises for commercial purposes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's remedial measures thereto;
- (c) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that some schools in South Mumbai, Maharashtra are being closed down for commercial activity; and
- (d) if so, the steps the Ministry is taking to discourage such a trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No such trend is seen in respect of schools affiliated with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

(c) and (d) CBSE being a national school education board has not come across such a situation in South Mumbai in Maharashtra with the schools affiliated with the Board.

Setting up of schools by private companies

2563. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has invited private companies to set up schools in the country on a Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) model;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether any guidelines have been issued regarding the eligibility of the aforementioned private entities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As part of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Model Schools, the Government has invited

Expression of Interest (EoI) from private entities for setting up of 2,500 model schools under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. Reasons for adopting PPP approach for setting up of these 2500 Model Schools include the possibility of larger number of schools being set up than can be supported by public outlay alone, leveraging functional efficiency of private entities, and expenditure of public funds on delivery of agreed outcomes.

(c) The Scheme for setting up model schools under PPP mode lays down the eligibility criteria for the private entities and is available at http://mhrd.gov.in/msup_eng.

NCERT Text Books

2564. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether NCERT is producing text-books on 'no profit no loss' basis for CBSE affiliated school going children;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the limit of MRP of text-books has been increased from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 for classes I-VIII from the current academic session due to the overall loss, if any, to NCERT up to class XII from the production and selling of NCERT text-books throughout the country; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred in the production and the receipts due to sale of text books by NCERT's Publication Department during academic sessions 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) NCERT has been producing text-books for CBSE affiliated schools. Recently NCERT has increased the price of the text books of class I to VIII from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 after a gap of ten years. The publishing of books includes the process of preparation of curriculum, writing of text books from subject experts/teachers, conducting of workshops for finalization of manuscripts, vetting and editing of manuscripts, translation in Urdu and Hindi, handholding of all stake holders for propagation of curriculum framework and its philosophy, procurement of papers and printing and lastly distribution of books throughout the country. The break-up details of all these expenditure is not being maintained separately.

The amount received from sale of books is as under:

Year	Revenue (in Crores)
2009-10	124.88
2010-11	132.29
2011-12	122.52 (provisional)

Implementation of RTE Act

2565. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some States are not implementing Right to Education Act; and
- (b) if so, the steps Government is taking to implement this Act in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years. The RTE Act has come into force from 1st April, 2010 in all States/UTs (except Jammu and Kashmir) and is being implemented by all the States/UTs. Since the enactment of the RTE Act, several steps have been taken by the Central and State Governments for implementing the RTE Act, including the following:

- (i) The Central RTE Rules were notified on 9th April, 2010, which are applicable to five UTs without legislature;
- (ii) 27 State Governments have notified the State RTE Rules;
- (iii) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework for Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act;
- (iv) The Centre-State funding pattern for implementation of the combined RTE-SSA programme has been revised;
- (v) Teacher qualification norms have been notified, and Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) has been conducted by the Central Government and several State Governments;
- (vi) Most of the States have issued notifications banning corporal punishment and mental harassment, prohibiting screening for admission and capitation fees, banning Board examination till completion of elementary education, and appointment of academic authority.

Complaints for non-implementation of RTE Act

2566. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many States have failed to implement RTE Act;
- (b) how many complaints have been received by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) in this regard; and
- (c) the action Government proposes to ensure implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years. The RTE Act has come into force from 1st April, 2010 in all States/UTs (except Jammu and Kashmir) and is implemented by all the States/UTs.

(b) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has informed that it has received 1098 and 1768 complaints during the period April, 2010 to March 2011 and April, 2011 to March, 2012 respectively on violation of RTE Act.

(c) Since the enactment of the RTE Act, several steps have been taken by the Central and State Governments for implementing the RTE Act, including the following:

- (i) The Central RTE Rules were notified on 9th April, 2010, which are applicable to five UTs without legislature;
- (ii) 27 State Governments have notified the State RTE Rules;
- (iii) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework for Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act;
- (iv) The Centre-State funding pattern for implementation of the combined RTE-SSA programme has been revised;
- (v) Teacher qualification norms have been notified, and Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) has been conducted by the Central Government and several State Governments;
- (vi) Most of the States have issued notifications banning corporal punishment and mental harassment, prohibiting screening for admission and capitation fees, banning Board examination till completion of elementary education, and appointment of academic authority.

Decline in reading and mathematical skills of children

2567. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is an alarming decline in the reading and mathematical skills of children in the 6-14 year age group;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that attendance has come down to 70.9 per cent despite a high rural enrolment percentage of 96.7 per cent;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that in rural areas 97 per cent children are studying in privately owned schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), an autonomous organization under this Ministry, conducts periodical National Learners' Achievement Surveys for classes III, V and VIII. Till now, two rounds of such Achievement Surveys have been completed by NCERT. These surveys have revealed improvements in the overall learning levels in Language and Mathematics. A comparative table of the progress in respect of the two rounds is given below:

Subject	Class III		Class V		Class VIII	
	Round-I	Round-II	Round-I	Round-II	Round-I	Round-II
Mathematics	58.25%	61.89%	46.51%	48.46%	39.17%	42.71%
Language	63.12%	67.84%	58.57%	60.31%	53.86%	56.57%

The findings of the third round of Achievement Survey conducted by NCERT recently for class V also indicate improvement in the learning level of children in Language in 24 States and in Mathematics in 14 States.

(b) and (c) As per a survey on dropouts conducted in 2008-09 in all States except NE States, the average attendance was found to be 73.3% in primary school and 78.5% in upper primary schools.

(d) As per DISE 2010-11, the percentage of children studying in privately owned school in rural areas is 16.48 only.

Lessons on integrity and honesty in Schools

2568. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether Central Board of Secondary Education has been asked by Central Vigilance Commission to increase lessons on integrity and honesty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure inclusion of civil defence and lessons on integrity and honesty in school curriculum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has asked Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to

explore ways to increase lessons on integrity and honesty in schools affiliated to the Board in Annual Zonal meeting held on 19.07.2011.

(c) The lessons on integrity and honesty are well integrated in languages, science, social sciences and environmental education to help the child imbibe values of honesty, integrity, cooperation, concern for life and preservation of environment.

Funds for admission of poor children in schools in Delhi

†2569. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government would provide Rs. 1190 per student for the 25 per cent poor quota seats implemented under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in all the Non-Governmental public schools of National Capital of Delhi;

(b) the number of Non-Governmental public schools in Delhi and the schools out of this which have filled the 25 per cent poor quota seats;

(c) the names of the schools which have not complied with the orders; and

(d) the action taken by Government against such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESHWARI): (a) to (d) information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Quality of learning of elementary level

2570. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the specific measures the Ministry has outlined to improve the poor quality of learning at the elementary school level;

(b) the status of implementation of these measures; and

(c) the nature of coordination between the Centre and States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) With a view to improving the quality of elementary education, States have been advised to undertake curricular reform in consonance with the provisions of section 29 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005. The Government has also issued an Advisory on implementation of the provisions of section 29 of the RTE Act for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

States to *inter alia* (i) formulate age-appropriate curricula and syllabi, (ii) maintain subject balance, (iii) initiate textbook contents and production reform, and (iv) ensure continuous and comprehensive assessment for learning. Further, the National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) has prescribed teacher qualifications under section 23 of the RTE Act. States have been advised to ensure that teacher vacancies, both in the State sector and under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are filled up expeditiously, after persons qualify the Teacher Eligibility Tests (TET's). States have also been advised to ensure that professionally untrained teachers acquire the requisite teacher qualifications within the time frames mandated under the (RTE) Act. Further, SSA provides financial support as per its approved norms of intervention for States to *inter alia* improve school infrastructure, provide in-service teacher training, textbooks and uniforms for children, etc.

SSA is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States/UTs. The SSA Annual Work Plan and Budget of the States is approved by the Project Approval Board at Central Government level. Central Government has representation in the State's Executive Committees. Coordination is also ensured through periodic meetings with State Education Secretaries and State Project Directors and Programme Coordinators for SSA,

Education of differently-abled children in school

2571. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of differently-abled children studying in schools under the administration of Union Government;
- (b) how many Special Educators work in schools under the administration of Union Government; and
- (c) whether Government is proposing to amend the Right to Education Act to include the recruitment of Special Educators and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The total number of differently-abled children studying in schools under the administration of Ministry of Human Resource Development is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name	Number of students
1.	Kendriya Vidyalayas	2134
2.	Navodaya Vidyalayas	2217
3.	Central Tibetan schools	06
TOTAL		4357

(b) The existing teachers have been adequately sensitized to deal with the differently-abled children.

(c) No, Sir.

Schemes to promote adult education

2572. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes to promote adult education and skill development; and

(b) how many persons have been covered under these schemes in the last three years, gender-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Saakshar Bharat and Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development were the two schemes under implementation during 11th Five Year Plan to promote adult education and skill development.

(b) 1,73,89,746 persons are reported to be enrolled under Saakshar Bharat during 2009-10 to 2011-12. Of these 1,16,03,010 are reported to be females and 57,86,736 males. Under the Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development, 19,45,479 persons are reported to be covered during the same period, out of which 3,80,443 are males and 15,65,036 females.

Construction of New Kendriya Vidyalayas

2573. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas being run in the country at present, State wise and district-wise;

(b) the details of such under construction schools for which land has been allotted but the construction work is yet to be started;

(c) the reasons for not starting the construction work; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Presently 1084 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functioning in the country. The State wise and district-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*)

(b) and (c) The details of KVs under construction for which land has been allotted and construction work has not started are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The Government is regularly making a provision in the annual budget

for the construction of new buildings of KVs. The allocation made during the last 3 years is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Year	Rupees in crore
1.	2009-10	207.29
2.	2010-11	231.98
3.	2011-12	180.00

Statement-I

State-wise and district-wise number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (As on 16.3.2012)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of Districts	Number of KVs
1	2	3	4
1.	A & N (UT)	1. Andman	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Anantpur	3
		2. Ranga Reddy	11
		3. Guntur	2
		4. Hyderabad	6
		5. Kurnool	1
		6. Krishna	3
		7. Srikakulam	1
		8. Vishakhapatnam	9
		9. Chittoor	2
		10. Kadapa	1
		11. Khammam	1
		12. Vijaynagram	1
		13. Warrangal	1
		14. West Godawari	1
		15. Nellore	2
		16. Prakasam	1
		17. Adilabad	1
		18. Mahabubnagar	1

1	2	3	4
		19. Nalgonda	1
		20. Karimnagar	2
		21. Medak	1
		22. East Godawari	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. West Siang	1
		2. Papumpare	4
		3. Tirap	1
		4. Changlang	1
		5. East Siang	1
		6. Lower Digang	1
		7. Tawang	1
		8. Lohit	1
		9. West Kameng	2
		10. Uppar Siang	1
4.	Assam	1. Barpeta	1
		2. Cachar	6
		3. Dibrugarh	6
		4. Karbianglong	3
		5. Kamrup (Metro)	8
		6. Kamrup (Rural)	1
		7. Dimahasao	1
		8. Jorhat	3
		9. Karimgunj	1
		10. Kokrajhar	1
		11. Lakhimpur	2
		12. Sonitpur	4
		13. Darrang	1
		14. Bongaigaon	1
		15. Nagaon	3

1	2	3	4
		16. Dhubri	1
		17. Tinsukia	3
		18. Goalpara	1
		19. Golaghat	2
		20. Baska	1
		21. Udalguri	1
		22. Hailakandi	1
		23. Dhemaji	1
		24. Sibsagar	2
5.	Bihar	1. Jehanabad	1
		2. Bhojpur	1
		3. Banka	1
		4. Begu Sarai	3
		5. East Champaran	1
		6. West Champaran	1
		7. Buxar	1
		8. Saran	4
		9. Darbhanga	2
		10. Gaya	2
		11. Gopalganj	1
		12. Vaishali	1
		13. Munger	1
		14. Sitamarhi	1
		15. Katihar	1
		16. Khangaria	1
		17. Patna	6
		18. Muzzaffarpur	2
		19. Samastipur	2
		20. Siwan	2
		21. Araria	1
		22. Purnia	1

1	2	3	4
		23. Sheohar	1
		24. Aurangabad	2
		25. Nalanda	2
		26. Bhagalpur	1
		27. Kishan Ganj	1
		28. Saharsa	1
6.	Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	4
		2. Sas Nagar	1
7.	Chattisgarh	1. Surguja	1
		2. Durg	3
		3. Bilaspur	1
		4. Dantewada	3
		5. Rajnandgaon	3
		6. Bastar	1
		7. Jashpur	1
		8. Mahasumand	1
		9. Koriya	4
		10. Raigarh	1
		11. Raipur	2
		12. Dhamtari	1
		13. Kanker	1
		14. Korba	3
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1. Silvasa	1
9.	Daman and Dtu	1. Diu	1
10.	Delhi	1. East Delhi	3
		2. South Delhi	8
		3. South West Delhi	16
		4. Central Delhi	1
		5. West Delhi	5
		6. North West Delhi	10

1	2	3	4
11.	Goa	1. North Goa	2
		2. South Goa	3
12.	Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad	6
		2. Vadoara	5
		3. Bhavnagar	1
		4. Banasakanta	1
		5. Jamnagar	7
		6. Kutch	5
		7. Ghandhinagar	5
		8. Sabarkanta	1
		9. Rajkot	2
		10. Junagarh	1
		11. Porbander	1
		12. Surat	3
		13. Dahod	1
		14. Anand	1
		15. Mehsana	1
		16. Bharuch	1
		17. Panchmahal	1
		18. Surenra	1
13.	Haryana	1. Faridabad	3
		2. Karnal	2
		3. Jhahhar	1
		4. Gurgaon	3
		5. Sonipat	1
		6. Bhiwani	1
		7. Palwal	1
		8. Panchkula	4
		9. Mahendar garh	1
		10. Rewari	2

1	2	3	4
		11. Rohtak	1
		12. Sirsa	2
		13. Ambala	4
		14. Hissar	1
		15. Panipat	1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Chamba	4
		2. Kangra	6
		3. Hamirpur	2
		4. Mandi	1
		5. Kinnore	2
		6. Shimla	3
		7. Una	1
		8. Solan	2
		9. Kullu	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Anantang	2
		2. Doda	1
		3. Bandipur	1
		4. Udhampur	3
		5. Baramula	3
		6. Kathua	3
		7. Kargil	1
		8. Leh	2
		9. Rajgouri	2
		10. Srinagar	3
		11. Budgam	1
		12. Kulgam	1
		13. Jammu	10
		14. Pulwama	1
		15. Samba	1

1	2	3	4
		16. Reasi	1
		17. Kishtwar	1
16.	Jharkhand	1. Ramgarh	4
		2. Bokaro	4
		3. West Singhbhum	2
		4. Dhanbad	4
		5. Ranchi	6
		6. East Singhbhum	2
		7. Deoghar	1
		8. Garhwa	1
		9. Godda	1
		10. Jamtara	1
		11. Simdega	1
		12. Latehar	1
		13. Hazaribagh	1
		14. Gumla	1
		15. Shahibganj	1
		16. Pakur	1
17.	Karnataka	1. Bangalore Urban	14
		2. Bellary	3
		3. Bijapur	1
		4. Dharwad	3
		5. Gulbarga	1
		6. Hassan	1
		7. Dakshina Kannada	2
		8. Mysore	1
		9. Raichur	1
		10. Tumkur	1
		11. Kodagu	1

1	2	3	4
		12. Bagalkot	1
		13. Koppal	1
		14. Dewangere	1
		15. Shimoga	1
		16. Belgaum	2
		17. Bidar	1
		18. Uttara Kannada	1
		19. Kolar	1
		20. Chickmagalur	1
18.	Kerala	1. Pattanamthitta	2
		2. Kozhikode	2
		3. Kannur	6
		4. Ernakulam	6
		5. Wayanod	1
		6. Kasragode	3
		7. Kottayam	1
		8. Mallapuram	1
		9. Palakkad	3
		10. Thrissur	2
		11. Thiruvananthapuram	4
		12. Kallam	1
		13. Idukki	1
		14. Trivendram	1
		15. Allappuzha	1
19.	Lakshdweep	1. Kavaratti	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Khargone	2
		2. Bhind	1
		3. Bhopal	4
		4. Sagar	5

1	2	3	4
		5. Chhattarpur	1
		6. Chhindwara	3
		7. Damoh	1
		8. Dhar	1
		9. Guna	2
		10. Gwalior	5
		11. Indore	3
		12. Mandla	1
		13. Shivpuri	2
		14. Katni	2
		15. Khandwa	2
		16. Mandsaur	1
		17. Ashok Nagar	1
		18. Murena	1
		19. Narsing Pur	1
		20. Neemuch	1
		21. Dewas	1
		22. Hoshangabad	5
		23. Burhanpur	2
		24. Rajgarh	1
		25. Ratlam	1
		26. Rewa	2
		27. Satna	2
		28. Sehore	1
		29. Shahadol	2
		30. Shajapur	1
		31. Sidhi	1
		32. Ujjain	1
		33. Vidisha	1
		34. Badwani	1

1	2	3	4
		35. Dindori	1
		36. Datia	1
		37. Raisen	2
		38. Betul	3
		39. Harda	1
		40. Balaghat	2
		41. Tikamgarh	1
		42. Jabalpur	9
		43. Annuppur	1
		44. Singrauli	2
		45. Jhabua	1
		46. Umaria	2
		47. Seoni	1
		48. Panna	1
		49. Sheopur	1
21.	Maharasatra	1. Nasik	6
		2. Nanded	2
		3. Mumai City	4
		4. Nagpur	5
		5. Sholapur	1
		6. Dhule	1
		7. Yawatmal	1
		8. Pune	15
		9. Latur	1
		10. Ahmadnagar	3
		11. Thane	2
		12. Aurangabad	1
		13. Bhandara	1
		14. Jalgoan	3
		15. Chanderpur	3

1	2	3	4
		16. Mumbai Suburban	4
		17. Wardha	1
		18. Raigad	2
22.	Manipur	1. Chura Chand Pur	2
		2. Imphal East	2
		3. Tamenglong	1
		4. Ukhrul	1
		5. Senapati	1
23.	Meghataya	1. Ri-Bhoi	2
		2. West Garo Hills	1
		3. East Garo Hills	4
24.	Mizoram	1. Aizawal	2
		2. Lunglei	1
		3. Chanpnai	1
25.	Nagaland	1. Dimapur	2
		2. Kohima	2
		3. Mokokchung	1
26.	Odisha	1. Angul	2
		2. Bargarh	1
		3. Mayurbhanj	3
		4. Ganjam	5
		5. Kalahandi	1
		6. Khurda	8
		7. Bolangir	2
		8. Sundergarh	3
		9. Cuttack	4
		10. Dhenkanal	1
		11. Jharsuguda	1
		12. Keonjhar	1
		13. Koraput	2
		14. Puri	1

1	2	3	4
		15. Sambalpur	1
		16. Boudh	1
		17. Gajapati	1
		18. Malkangiri	1
		19. Nabrangpur	1
		20. Rayagada	1
		21. Kandhamal	1
		22. Bhadrak	1
		23. Subarnapur	1
		24. Deogarh	1
		25. Jajpur	1
		26. Nuapada	2
		27. Nayagarh	1
		28. Kendrapara	1
		29. Balasore	1
		30. Jagatsinghpur	1
		31. Raurkela	1
27,	Puducherry	1. Puducherry	2
		2. Mahe	1
		3. Karaikal	1
28.	Punjab	1. Kapurthala	3
		2. Ferozepur	4
		3. Gurdaspur	2
		4. Jalandhar	8
		5. Tarantaran	2
		6. Fazilka	2
		7. Mohali	2
		8. Fatehgarh	1
		9. Sangrur	1

1	2	3	4
		10. Hoshiyarpur	1
		11. Amritsar	2
		12. Ludhiana	3
		13. Barnala	1
		14. Bathinda	4
		15. Sas Nagar Mohali	2
		16. Faridkot	1
		17. Patiala	4
		18. Pathankot	5
29.	Rajasthan	1. Ajmer	4
		2. Alwar	2
		3. Ganganagar	8
		4. Banswara	1
		5. Baran	3
		6. Bharatpur	1
		7. Bhilwara	1
		8. Churu	1
		9. Jaisalmer	4
		10. Tonk	3
		11. Sawaimadhopur	2
		12. Jaipur	7
		13. Jhunjhunu	3
		14. Jodhpur	6
		15. Karauli	1
		16. Kota	2
		17. Sirohi	1
		18. Sikar	1
		19. Udaipur	3
		20. Dungarpur	1

1	2	3	4
		21. Bikaner	4
		22. Chittorgarh	1
		23. Rajsamand	1
		24. Barmer	2
		25. Jhalawar	1
30.	Sikkim	1. East Sikkim	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	1. Vellore	2
		2. Tiruvallur	4
		3. Chennai	7
		4. Nanchi Puram	5
		5. Coimbatore	2
		6. Madurai	2
		7. Ramanatha Puram	2
		8. Thiruvanamalai	1
		9. Sivagauga	2
		10. Dindigul	1
		11. Dharmapuri	1
		12. Kanyakumari	1
		13. Virudunagar	1
		14. Parambalur	1
		15. Nilgiri	3
		16. Tiruchirapalli	2
		17. Triunelveli	1
		18. Cuddalore	1
		19. Thanjavur	1
32.	Tripura	1. West Triçura	5
		2. South Tripura	1
		3. Unakoti	1
		4. North Tripura	1
		5. Dhalai	1

1	2	3	4
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Aligarh	1
		2. Allahabad	9
		3. Sultanpur	2
		4. Azamgarh	1
		5. Balliya	1
		6. Balrampur	1
		7. Barabanki	1
		8. Bareilly	6
		9. Basti	1
		10. Bulandshahar	1
		11. Sonebhadra	3
		12. Deoria	2
		13. Ghazipur	1
		14. Gonda	2
		15. Gorakhpur	2
		16. Gautam Budh Nagar	3
		17. Jhansi	4
		18. Lucknow	10
		19. Mathura	3
		20. Mau	1
		21. Moradabad	1
		22. Chandauli	1
		23. Muzaffar Nagar	1
		24. Rae Bareli	1
		25. Ram Pur	1
		26. Sita Pur	1
		27. Unnao	1
		28. Varanasi	4
		29. Ghaziabad	4
		30. Badaun	1

1	2	3	4
		31. Iakhim Pur Kheri	1
		32. Kanpur Dehat (Ramabai Nagar)	1
		33. Pilibhit	1
		34. Etah	1
		35. Maboba	1
		36. Mahamaya Nagar	1
		37. Lalitpur	2
		38. Etawa	1
		39. Chitrakoot	1
		40. Agra	3
		41. Panchsheel Nagar	1
		42. Faizabad	1
		43. Farukhabad	1
		44. Ferozabad	1
		45. Kanpur Nagar	9
		46. Meerut	3
		47. Baghpat	1
		48. Saharanpur	1
		49. Shahjahanpur	2
		50. Oriya	1
34.	Uttrakhand	1. Almora	2
		2. Rudrapryag	1
		3. Nainital	3
		4. Dehradun	14
		5. Chamoli	4
		6. Bagesuwar	2
		7. Udham Singh Nagar	1
		8. Champawat	3
		9. Tehrigarwal	2
		10. Pavri	3

1	2	3	4
		11. Puthora garh	3
		12. Uttarakhand	2
		13. Hardwar	3
35.	West Bengal	1 Purulia	1
		2. Jalpaiguri	7
		3. Burdwan	7
		4. Howrah	2
		5. Uttar Dinajpur	1
		6. 24 Parganas (North)	10
		7. 24 Parganas (South)	2
		8. Midnapur (West)	6
		9. Kolkata	4
		10. Dakshin Dinajpur	1
		11. Birbhum	2
		12. Nadia	2
		13. Cooch Behar	2
		14. Hooghly	1
		15. Malda	3
		16. Darjeeling	5
		17. Midnapur East	1
		18. Murshidapur	1

Statement-II

State-wise details of Kendriya Vidyalayas under construction of which land has been allotted but construction work not started

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya	Present Status and Reasons for non starting work
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Mahabubnagar	
2.	Assam	(i) Halflong	Tenders will be issued taking into account the available

1	2	3	4
			resources and commitments.
3.	Chattisgarh	(i) Jashpur	
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	(i) Chenani	
5.	Karnataka	(i) No. 3, Belgaum	
6.	Odisha	(i) Rayagada (ii) Bhadrak	
7.	Uttar Pradesh	(1) Deoria	
8.	Delhi	(i) Sec. 5, Narela	Approval of drawings by local body is awaited. CPWD has already been requested for expediting the approval at the earliest.
		(ii) Khichripur	Approval of drawings by local body is awaited. KVS is persuing the construction agency for expediting the approval of drawings.
		(iii) Sector 22 Rohini	The case regarding dismantling of existing unsafe temporary classroom is pending in the CBI Court as these temporary classrooms are obstructing the planning of main building.
		(iv) Sector 25 Rohini	-do-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	(1) No. 3 Sagar	Work awarded by CPWD but could not be started due to non-availability of approach road to site. The matter has already been taken up with District Administration for resolving the issue.
10.	Maharashtra	(i) Dhule	On the allotment of land, the work has been sanctioned to

1	2	3	4
			CPWD. However, at belated stage, local administration informed that a development road is passing through land allotted to this KV. Accordingly, stop order has been given to CPWD till resolving the issue. The matter has been taken up with the concerned office for resolving the issue.

National Bal Bhawan

2574. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 3361 given in the Rajya Sabha on 2 September, 2011 and state:

- (a) the latest position of recruitment of a regular Director, National Bal Bhawan (NBB);
- (b) whether there is any change from search-cum-selection committee procedure;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the latest position on internal audit objections and whether responsibility has been fixed;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for delay;
- (f) whether it is a fact that salary payment to contract/casual staff and to vendors who have supplied goods has been pending for months together;
- (g) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (h) whether responsibility for the delay has been fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Sir, the advertisement for recruitment to the post of regular Director, NBB has been published in the leading daily newspapers (English and Hindi); the last date for receipt of applications is 30th April, 2012. 56 applications have since been received for the said post. There is no change in Search-cum-Selection Committee procedure.

- (d) and (e) Based on the findings of the Internal Audit Report, responsibility

of the erring officials has been fixed. The services of Assistant Accounts Officer/ Drawing and Disbursing Officer have been placed under suspension and charge sheet issued.

(f) to (h) No payment of salary is pending in respect of the contract/casual staff who were engaged after following due procedure and with the approval of the competent authority. Further, no payment is pending in respect of the vendors whose supply orders were in accordance with the prescribed procedure under General Financial Rules.

Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan

2575. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA);
- (b) to what extent the RUSA helps in achieving the objective of attaining 30 per cent enrolment in higher education by 2020; and
- (c) whether any special emphasis has been made on SC/ST, OBC, Women, Minorities and other weaker sections of society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Need for central support, in order to address issues of fund constraints and improve enrolment in higher education, has been highlighted in the Approach Paper to the XII Plan. Recognising this, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) has been envisioned by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for approval in the XII Plan, The scheme has been tentatively named as Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). This scheme aims at increasing enrolment in higher education. Details of the scheme are being worked out.

(c) All the schemes of the Central Government, whether ongoing or contemplated take addressing equity issues as the over-arching theme with special focus on SCs, STs, women and minorities.

Raising of GER in higher education

2576. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is estimated that in order to raise the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education from the present 12.4 per cent, approximately, to 30 per cent by 2020 over 27000 additional colleges and over 24000 technical colleges will be required and the National Knowledge Commission had estimated that 1500 universities would be needed, whereas the present number of university level institutions is 504;

- (b) the total estimated amount required for setting-up of the same; and
- (c) the time-frame for realising the above goal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) In its Report to the Nation (2006-2009), the National Knowledge Commission estimated that 1500 universities would be required by 2015 in the country. As per the Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared by EdCIL (India) Ltd. for establishment of National Education Finance Corporation (NEFC), about 27596 colleges and 24765 technical colleges would be required by the end of 2020 to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in the country to 30.6%. The DPR prepared by EdCIL for NEFC also estimated the amount required to be Rs. 10,64,110 crores. The proposal for establishment of NEFC has not been approved, and therefore, no time frame can be fixed.

Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher Education

2577. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that even after 64 years of independence the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education in the country is around 25 per cent; and
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of students enrolled in higher education in the country as a percentage of the population in the age group of 18-23 years is 15.0 in 2009-10 (provisional).

(b) During 11th Five year plan, several new Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Technology, National Institutes of Technology, Polytechnics and other Institutions of Higher learning have been established to increase the GER in higher education. A new scheme has been approved by the Government under which central assistance on sharing basis will be provided to the State Governments/ State Universities for setting up of a model degree college in each of the 374 identified educationally backward districts, where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education is less than the national GER.

Funds for teaching faculty in Himachal Pradesh

†2578. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has not released Rs. 19,645

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

lakh of its share of funds for teaching faculty of colleges and universities in Himachal Pradesh since the year 2010;

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay and by when the funds will be released to the State Government; and

(c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) A scheme for revision of pay of teachers and equivalent cadres in all the Central Universities and Colleges thereunder and the Institutions Deemed to be Universities whose maintenance expenditure is met by the UGC has been notified on 31.12.2008 by the Central Government. Details of the scheme may be seen at <http://www.uac.ac.in/notices/scpteachers.pdf>. This scheme is essentially for teachers in Central Educational Institutions, but could be extended to Universities, Colleges and other higher educational institutions coming under the purview of the State Government if the State Government adopted and implemented the Scheme as a composite scheme including adoption of the enhanced age of superannuation to 65 years. Government of India has offered to State Governments to claim 80% reimbursement of UGC pay scale arrears if they adopt the scheme as a package including enhancement of age of superannuation.

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has requested reimbursement of financial assistance of Rs. 205.63 crores *i.e.* 80% of the total expenditure of Rs. 257 crore in this regard. However, the Government of Himachal Pradesh has not adopted the scheme as a composite scheme and has not implemented the enhanced age of superannuation to 65 years due to which, the 80% of expenditure has not been reimbursed by the Central Government.

Vacant posts of faculty in higher education

2579. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several posts of faculty in higher education are lying vacant in various Central Universities/other educational institutions in the country, particularly in Punjab;

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

(c) the percentage of vacancies to the total sanctioned strength at present, State-wise including in Punjab;

(d) whether Government has taken/proposes to take any step to fill up these vacant posts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and by when these vacant posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The percentage of overall shortage of faculty in Central Universities and Central Educational Institutions is 40%. As on 31.03.2011, out of a total of 16602 faculty positions, about 6542 are lying vacant in Central Universities. Consequent to enactment of Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) Act, 2006, it was decided to increase capacity in all Central Universities to accommodate reservation for OBCs. Consequently, 5115 teaching positions were newly sanctioned. Some of these posts have yet to be filled up. In addition, during XI plan, a large number of positions have been sanctioned for strengthening the existing departments as well as for opening new departments/courses in many Universities. Similarly, in 2009, 16 new Central Universities, including 3 State Universities converted as Central Universities, were established. Each new Central University was sanctioned 140 teaching posts. Some of these positions have yet to be filled up. In Central University of Punjab, a total of 117 faculty positions are lying vacant as against a sanctioned strength of 140.

(c) State-wise and University-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Age of superannuation of teachers in Central Universities has already been enhanced to sixty five years vide order dated 23.03.2007. Further, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness, teachers can also be re-employed on contract appointment upto the age of seventy years. Central Universities, while communicating the non-plan budget, are instructed by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to make serious efforts to fill up the teaching posts at the earliest. The Central Government has impressed upon all Central Universities to fill up vacancies on an immediate basis. The revised pay scales for teachers have been implemented with effect from 01.01.2006. Now the entry pay for a teacher in Central University is more than what is received by a civil servant at entry. Rates of Junior Research Fellowships and Senior Research Fellowships have been increased, Science based education and research in Universities has been strengthened and Universities have been permitted to engage adjunct/guest faculty/contractual appointment of faculty to meet the shortfall.

Statement

State-wise and University-wise details of the percentage of vacancies to the total sanctioned strength,

Sl. No.	State	Name of the University	Sanctioned Strength	Existing Strength	Vacant Positions	% of vacant posts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	284	136	148	52.11
2.		University of Hyderabad	542	402	140	25.83
3.		English and Foreign Languages University	238	206	32	13.45
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	124	88	36	29.03
5.	Assam	Assam University	325	303	22	6.77
6.		Tezpur University	241	170	71	29.46
7.	Bihar	Central University of Bihar	140	19	121	86.43
8.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	329	83	246	74.77
9.	Delhi	Jawaharlal Nehru University	727	475	252	34.66
10.		Indira Gandhi National Open University*	461	293	168	36.44
11.		Jamia Millia Islamia	824	690	134	16.26
12.		University of Delhi	1998	1008	990	49.54
13.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	140	28	112	80.00
14.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	140	15	125	89.29
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	140	17	123	87.86
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu**	0	0	0	
17.		Central University of Kashmir	140	13	127	90.71
18.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	140	61	79	56.43
19.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	140	32	108	77.14
20.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	140	8	132	94.29
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	228	30	198	86.84
22.		Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	329	156	173	52.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	69	43	26	37.68
24.	Manipur	Manipur University	260	178	82	31.54
25.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	406	301	105	25.86
26.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	338	227	111	32.84
27.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	240	140	100	41.67
28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	140	14	126	90.00
29.	Punducherry	Pondicherry University	460	358	102	22.17
30.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	140	23	117	83.57
31.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	140	28	112	80.00
32.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	201	50	151	75.12
33.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	140	11	129	92.14
34.	Tripura	Tripura University	216	98	118	54.63
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	2395	1547	848	35.41
36.		Aligarh Muslim University	1887	1509	378	20.03
37.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	130	75	55	42.31
38.		University of Allahabad	630	345	285	45.24
39.	Uttarakhand	Hemawati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	326	263	63	19.33
40.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	714	617	97	13.59
TOTAL			16602	10060	6542	39.40

Abovementioned figures are as on 31.03.2011 except Indira Gandhi National Open University and University of Jammu.

* Details are as on 28.03.2012.

** University has become operational in August 2011 on appointment of Vice Chancellor.

Posts of Vice-Chancellors

2580. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several posts of Vice-Chancellors are lying vacant in Central universities in the country;

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

(c) whether Government is reviewing the selection procedure of Vice-Chancellors to Central Universities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As on date, only five positions of Vice Chancellors of Central Universities are lying vacant, out of a total of 40 Central Universities under the purview of Ministry of Human Resource Development. These Central Universities are (1) English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad, (2) Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, (3) Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, (4) Pondicherry University, Pondicherry and (5) Assam University, Silchar.

Vice Chancellors of Central Universities are appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Statutes of the University concerned. Process for appointment of Vice Chancellors of Central Universities is started well in advance, sometimes the process is delayed for reasons like delay in nomination of members for the Search Committee by the Executive Council/Court of the University and Visitor; delay in finding common dates for the meeting by the members of Search Committee etc.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Selection procedure is prescribed in the respective Acts and Statutes of the concerned University and the same process is being followed.

Implementation of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

2581. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing Mid-Day-Meal Scheme properly;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) the funds allocated and used, State-wise; and

(d) the coverage of SCs/STs and OBCs in each State especially in the backward areas in Andhra Pradesh for the above mentioned period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 38490 crore has been released to the States for Mid Day Meal Scheme, during the 11th Plan, On an average 28.94 lakh MT foodgrain has been allocated annually to benefit 11.03 crore children in 12.45 lakh schools in the country.

(c) The information is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) The Mid Day Meal Scheme covers all children studying in classes I-VIII in eligible institutions irrespective of caste, sex, religion etc. Separate data on coverage of children for SCs, STs and OBCs is therefore not maintained by Central Government. In Andhra Pradesh, on an average, 6314511 children were covered annually, under the Scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan.

Statement

Funds allocated and expenditure incurred under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme during 2007-08 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	Allocation	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	Allocation	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	Allocation	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	Allocation	Released to States/UTs (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43992.15	27999.36	27962.7	18809.99	26105.62	20981.31	48302.37	45775.07	60040.29	85191.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1246.05	1040.81	820.79	819.79	1616.82	1073.71	2043.18	1663.96	3099.66	2091.75
3.	Assam	17395.38	14085.02	27156.47	22491.68	28555.8	25167.47	34408.20	39322.31	53339.97	53220.9
4.	Bihar	46325.50	25476.72	62168.38	34026.4	52100.05	31936.13	80506.41	78795.91	100049.49	81820.31
5.	Chhattisgarh	16506.93	14759.69	30402.54	29177.16	17578.58	15661.61	36187.73	36938.86	40722.74	47462.95
6.	Goa	261.67	254.00	554.38	256.92	794.34	578.81	1168.27	1049.35	1430.56	825.41
7.	Gujarat	12384.20	11048.38	21711.35	19764.8	24603.06	21163.78	28851.62	30167.61	37742.48	35301.58
8.	Haryana	6303.54	5089.47	7299.26	5230.65	19094.93	17651.91	15325.12	15325.12	18144.33	16713.43
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2336.86	1726.33	11073.4833	9956.65	4835.78	5932.09	6487.67	7002.68	8164.31	7351.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4141.44	3187.17	4868.06	1955.48	5607.67	2982.36	7990.60	8234.22	9117.76	13430.59
11.	Jharkhand	21246.05	14107.33	18033.59	14334.13	22777.87	18335.06	32595.49	28691.03	33473.01	52252.17
12.	Karnataka	28977.65	27505.54	23339.47	22461.3	26902.33	25847.73	45368.29	42599.65	50154.51	56525.78
13.	Kerala	6931.58	5640.16	12492.2	9581.17	13845.1	10198.55	18511.33	18112.88	23482.35	14277.09
14.	Madhya Pradesh	64012.15	55901.72	57669.41	53776.27	53311.19	35598.17	65781.83	69417.09	89743.5	76704.43
15.	Maharashtra	30182.54	27609.20	72925.21	63724.02	57771.47	46105.61	107492.08	85622.18	102713.68	69255.77
16.	Manipur	1143.56	749.46	1463.58	768.77	1478.66	1056.59	5658.11	5575.57	2449.44	1894.19
17.	Meghalaya	2975.14	2137.66	2593.86	2342.07	5635.93	5360.22	13831.77	12275.48	5519.06	3528.12
18.	Mizoram	465.93	381.33	1401.91	1298.23	821.34	769.19	1902.29	1668.96	1854.44	3306.57
19.	Nagaland	887.54	811.50	940.08	864.04	1062.01	1023.36	4026.97	4079.66	2464.37	2464.37
20.	Odisha	36143.06	32331.91	28851.34	28238.19	32108.24	28046.1	38959.13	28403.44	46424.38	37124.38
21.	Punjab	6779.48	5572.62	16874.65	14022.09	11139.42	10267.4	16605.10	16310.76	18778.19	17561.54
22.	Rajasthan	43321.01	22283.19	55153.39	47740.75	40639.53	36328.56	46225.76	46428.64	57009.27	52901.22
23.	Sikkim	447.85	404.54	425.86	418.84	444.55	423.78	899.59	920.36	1024.04	1035.65
24.	Tamil Nadu	14373.30	14354.89	24235.39	23906.89	40189.22	40012.72	44250.56	42407.53	42321.64	40333.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	Tripura	2236.76	2128.05	2968.42	1729.19	3801.36	4462.79	4856.76	4661.20	4988.56	8408.41
26.	Uttarakhand	3647.21	3175.29	5136	3702.27	5169.29	3916.02	10963.29	12478.40	9498.01	14255.51
27.	Uttar Pradesh	90258.82	64364.74	82307.17	75170.48	89054.39	83949.67	102715.36	114633.53	117417.52	107638.85
28.	West Bengal	36742.46	26032.19	65732.32	41447.18	74165.5	60920.72	79480.03	79578.36	94422.44	77251.02
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	105.03	105.03	322.35	322.35	216.48	154.48	247.06	207.31	557.35	509.14
30.	Chandigarh	396.59	366.78	364.88	364.88	343.12	343.12	525.54	492.83	520.59	680.77
31.	D&N Haveli	153.92	153.92	151.42	151.42	152.62	144.46	290.45	288.83	339.0	342.71
32.	Daman and Diu	46.17	46.17	71.57	71.57	89.96	89.96	147.78	142.10	136.58	136.58
33.	Delhi	3427.16	3355.81	5772.06	2656.45	7074.43	3817.07	9072.32	7944.17	11240.35	6562.19
34.	Lakshadweep	24.28	24.28	41.85	19.59	46.48	38.5	80.54	48.87	76.32	76.32
35.	Puducherry	178.68	176.65	423.6	421.42	429.7	366.34	693.24	651.84	740.74	635.99
TOTAL		545997.64	414386.91	673708.99	552023.08	669562.8	560705.35	912452.00	887915.93	1049200.93	989072.42

Drop-out ratio and enrolment of children in schools

2582. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the drop-out ratio of students from schools in primary, upper primary and high school levels as per latest official figures;

(b) the number of children in the country in the age group of 6 to 14 years not enrolled in schools; and

(c) the measures Government is planning to get the drop-out ratio reduced and also to get enrolment of the children that are not yet enrolled in schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Dropout rate of students for the Classes I-V, Classes I-VIII and Classes I-X during 2009-10 (Provisional) in the country are 28.86, 42, 39 and 52.76 respectively.

(b) Data on number of children not enrolled in schools is not maintained.

(c) Government has been making consistent progress to meet the goals of Universal Elementary Education through implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, which became operational with effect from 1st April, 2010, provides that every child in the 6 to 14 age-group shall have a right to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. The SSA Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act 2009 and the SSA programme is being implemented in accordance with the norms and standards of the RTE Act to enhance enrolment and retention of children in elementary education. A multi-pronged approach has been adopted for reducing dropout rates. This includes *inter-alia* strengthening of school infrastructure and facilities, residential hostel buildings for children in habitations un-served by regular schools, provisioning for additional teachers, regular training of teachers, provision for text books and uniforms to children. Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in school. Further, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan has been launched for universal access to secondary education.

Ombudsman for higher educational institutions

2583. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to appoint an Ombudsman for higher educational institutions in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) University Grants Commission, All India Council for Technical Education and National Council of Teacher Education have been requested to establish a grievance redressal mechanism for students and applicants for admission in higher educational institutions under their regulatory control. This mechanism includes appointment of Ombudsman also for redressal of students' grievances.

Three language formula in schools in Delhi

‡2584. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government has any concrete policy for total implementation of the three Language Formula Viz. Hindi, English and any other languages as the third option in secondary schools in Delhi according to the Delhi University Act, 1973;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide appropriate position to Hindi and Sanskrit language; and

(c) if not, the action being taken by Government to ensure teaching of Hindi as a compulsory subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that in pursuance of Rule 9 of Delhi School Education Act and Rules, 1973, the Government of NCT of Delhi has decided to implement three Language Formula. Under this formula, three languages (Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Urdu and any Modern Indian Languages (MIL)) shall be taught upto Tenth class in all Government, Government Aided, Unaided recognized schools in Delhi as given below:

Ist Language	:	Hindi
IInd Language	:	English
III Language	:	Sanskrit/Urdu/Punjabi and any MIL.

(c) Does not arise.

Supreme Court direction on providing toilets in schools

2585. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court extended its 31 December, 2011 order to March 31, 2012 for States and Union Territories to provide separate permanent toilets for

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

boys and girls in all schools across the country and reiterated that it was an essential part of Right to Education (RTE);

(b) if so, the number of schools which complied with the requirement as ordered by the Supreme Court, State-wise, District-wise and Union-Territory-wise; and

(c) the details of schools which are yet to comply with the requirement, State-wise, District-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) 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, has directed, in its order dated 13th January, 2012 to ail 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 'On or before 28th February, 2012 and an Affidavit to that effect be filed by Chief Secretaries on or before 28th February, 2012.

(b) and (c) A State-wise statement on the number of schools having toilet facilities as per District Information System for Education (DISE) 2010-11 is given in Statement (*See below*). All new schools constructed under SSA have provision for toilets. SSA also provides for toilets in existing schools in urban areas. In the case of existing schools in rural areas, toilets are provided in convergence with the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) implemented by the Ministry of Drinking Water 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). The States/UTs have been requested to work out their requirements of toilet facilities and include the same in their AWP&B for 2012-13, in accordance with SSA norms.

Statement

The number of schools having toilet facilities, as per DISE 2010-11

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Schools	Schools with toilet facility	Schools without toilet facility
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andman And Nicobar Islands	406	339	67
2.	Andhra Pradesh	103830	84162	19668
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4440	2167	2273

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Assam	53859	36891	16968
5.	Bihar	68327	44792	23535
6.	Chandigarh	182	178	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	51338	30679	20659
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	297	208	89
9.	Daman and Diu	110	108	2
10.	Delhi	5021	5019	2
11.	Goa	1491	1347	144
12.	Gujarat	40743	39967	776
13.	Haryana	18126	17529	597
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17439	14612	2827
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	27094	13224	13870
16.	Jharkhand	43232	31769	11463
17.	Karnataka	59456	56393	3063
18.	Kerala	12901	12249	652
19.	Lakshadweep	46	40	6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	135815	103211	32604
21.	Maharashtra	97225	90370	6855
22.	Manipur	3760	2265	1495
23.	Meghalaya	12377	6618	5759
24.	Mizoram	2892	2600	292
25.	Nagaland	2825	2567	258
26.	Odisha	64239	51394	12845
27.	Puducherry	709	698	11
28.	Punjab	23435	23391	44
29.	Rajasthan	103726	96518	7208
30.	Sikkim	1201	1195	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	55029	52204	2825
32.	Tripura	4386	3519	867

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Uttar Pradesh	201042	180572	20470
34.	Uttarakhand	22369	20370	1999
35.	West Bengal	87839	79584	8255
TOTAL		1327207	1108749	218458

Setting up of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas

2586. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- the number of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas proposed to be set up during the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period;
- the target set for opening such schools during the first year of this plan;
- the details of funds allocated for this year, for the purpose; and
- the details of number of such schools opened during the last plan period in the country, including in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Twelfth Plan proposals for new Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have not been finalized by the Planning Commission. However, a provision of Rs. 296.40 crore has been made for creation of Capital Assets in the Plan for the year 2012-13 for Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti.

(d) 30 JNVs have been sanctioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan as under :

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
No. of JNV sanctioned	10	13	05	02	Nil

The Government of Tamil Nadu has not yet accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme and so, no JNV has been set up so far in the state of Tamil Nadu.

Grants for promotion of Sanskrit

2587. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- the steps Government is taking to promote Sanskrit in the country along with the details thereof;

- (b) the grants issued for the purpose, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government is planning to raise the grants; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Government is promoting Sanskrit Language through its three Deemed Universities, *viz.* Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (SLBRSV), New Delhi, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (RSV), Tirupati and through an autonomous organization, Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratisthan (MSRVVP), Ujjain. RSKS and MSRWP are directly funded by Government of India. Further UGC also provides funds for teaching and research in Sanskrit and provides grants to selected Universities for development of Higher Education and Research in Sanskrit under Special Assistance Programme (SAP). RSKS is implementing special schemes for promotion of Sanskrit in the country, which include financial assistance to Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidhyalays/Shodh Sansthans, Shastra Chudamani Scheme, Financial Assistance to Sanskrit teachers, Financial Assistance to NGOs for promotion of Sanskrit, assistance to Sanskrit Scholars in indigent circumstances, award of scholarships to students of Sanskrit, publication of books in Sanskrit etc.

(b) to (d) Government of India does not provide grants directly to the State Governments for promotion of Sanskrit Education. However, Government of India provides assistance for implementing various schemes in different States, through its Institutions/Universities. The grants given the RSKS for promotion of Sanskrit language are being enhanced every year. The details of assistance extended to Institutions during the last three years are as under:-

(Rupees in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of Institutions/ Universities and the source of funding	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Proposed outlay for 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi (by MHRD)	8862.62	8962.35	10800.00	11220.00
2.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi (byUGC)	1653.06	1996.73	1766.33 (Non-Plan)	Not yet finalized by UGC.
3.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh (by UGC)	1709.56	2608.18	1645.88 (Non-Plan)	

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga, Bihar (by UGC)	5.40	Nil	Nil	
5.	Shri Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady, Kerala (by UGC)	75.00	433.05	Nil	
6.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Puri, Orissa (by UGC)	316.20	109.76	Nil	
7.	Sampoomanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Uttar Pradesh (by UGC)	283.20	161.58	Nil	
8.	Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh (by MHRD)	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00

Admission of SC, ST and unemployed youth in higher research

‡2588. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any scheme to make the admission of students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and unemployed youth in the institutions of national importance and those engaged in the field of higher research easier to improve their efficiency and potential;

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

(c) whether the Ministry has started any programme to increase the number of SC/ST applicants in those institutions where they either have no representation or have very low representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) National Policy on Education (NPE) - 1986 (as modified in 1992) gives special emphasis on the removal of disparities and to equalize educational opportunity by attending to the specific needs of those who have been denied equality so far. The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 provides 15%, 7.5 % and 27% reservation in admission of the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes of citizens respectively in certain Central Higher and Technical Educational Institutions established, maintained or aided by the Central Government. State wise enrolment of SC/ST students in higher education during 2009-10 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) At the University level, Programmes/Initiatives exclusively for educational development of SCs and STs include : Rajiv Gandhi Fellowships, Post-metric Scholarships, opening of Equal Opportunity Cells in the Universities, Post Graduate scholarships for Professional Courses, Post Doctoral Fellowships, remedial coaching for NET/SLET, preparatory classes for IITs etc.

Implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan. Apart from above, several flagship programmes have been launched which also equally provide the emphasis on educational development of SCs/STs. These include: Sub-mission on Polytechnics, Scholarship for colleges and university students, Interest subsidy on educational loan, setting up of 374 Model Degree Colleges in those educationally backward districts of the country, where the GER or Gross Enrolment Ratio is less than the national average.

Statement

State-wise Enrolment of SC/ST Students in Higher Education during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the State	SC Students	ST Students
1.	Andhra Pradesh	211137	99082
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	19721
3.	Assam	41202	33914
4.	Bihar	87569	13789
5.	Chhattisgarh	59471	129034
6.	Goa	480	1836
7.	Gujarat	90979	73265
8.	Haryana	62819	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	26623	10402
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	16141	13130
11.	Jharkhand	24444	48236
12.	Karnataka	197252	63122
13.	Kerala	50906	6132
14.	Madhya Pradesh	121042	76325
15.	Maharashtra	353179	66437
16.	Manipur	2028	19005
17.	Meghalaya	469	53588
18.	Mizoram	0	33431

Sl. No.	Name of the State	SC Students	ST Students
19.	Nagaland	503	40211
20.	Odisha	30661	28405
21.	Punjab	46662	269
22.	Rajasthan	96092	77515
23.	Sikkim	534	5903
24.	Tamil Nadu	175906	7469
25.	Tripura	8525	11075
26.	Uttar Pradesh	431797	9186
27.	Uttarakhand	48723	27704
28.	West Bengal	199030	89369
29.	Delhi	47637	20616

Source: Statistics of Higher and Technical Education 2009-10 (Provisional).

Charging of High Fees by Schools

2589. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that getting admission of children in Kindergarten (KG), Nursery and First Standard in any public/private school in Delhi has become very difficult for parents;

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take in this regard;

(c) whether fees for these classes are exorbitant which is beyond the reach of common/average persons; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken against schools charging high fees from students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal for setting up of IIIT at Sidhpur in Gujarat

2590. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal/demand from the State Government of Gujarat for establishment of an Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Sidhpur of district Patan where the State Government was ready to provide 52-83-42 hectare (132 acres) of land;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The State Government have identified land at Village-Nimota, Taluk-Waghodia, Distt-Vadodara for setting up of an Indian Institute of Information Technology in Gujarat. The establishment of the IIIT will depend upon the response of the State Government with regard to finalisation of Industry Partners.

- (c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Science colleges in North-Eastern States

2591. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Science colleges in the country, especially in North-Eastern States;
- (b) the details thereof; and
- (c) whether there is any plan to set up more Science colleges in the country, especially in the North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (b) As per Statistics of Higher and Technical Education 2009-10 (Provisional), there are 25938 colleges in the country consisting of Arts, Fine Arts, Social Work, Science and Commerce (14321), Engineering/Technology/Architecture (2894), Medical (2074), Education/Teacher Training (3357) and Others (3292). Out of these, 910 Colleges are in North-Eastern States which comprise of Arts, Fine Arts, Social Work, Science and Commerce (590), Engineering/Technology/Architecture (21), Medical (21), Education/Teacher Training (58) and Others (220).

(c) Education being in the Concurrent List, the setting up of colleges are considered on the requirement of respective State Governments. However, a Scheme of 374 Model Degree Colleges has been launched all over the country one each in such district, which has Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) below the national average. Out of these, 44 colleges are earmarked for North-Eastern Region against which, 18 have so far been sanctioned. In addition, nine Central Universities, eight National Institutes of Technology, one Indian Institute of Technology, one Central Institute of Technology at Kokrajhar, one North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST), Itanagar have been set up and fifty new Polytechnics have also been sanctioned in North Eastern Region.

Awareness campaign about free education

2592. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is creating awareness among the poor especially SCs, STs, OBCs, and other minorities about free education;

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

(c) the funds spent in this regard; and

(d) if not, by when steps would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) School enrollment campaigns are launched by States at the start of the school academic year for awareness generation to enroll out-of-school children in schools and to reach out to *hitherto* un-reached children, such as children in remote areas, working children, girls, children belonging to SC and ST communities, and children in difficult circumstances etc. Such campaigns take the form of school and village level rallies, jathas, nukad natak, maa beti sammelans, Kishori melas etc. to generate awareness on the importance of education. The Government has also developed a series of TV spots and radio jingles which are periodically telecast/broadcast through the electronic media. In addition, Government issues advertisements in the print media to create awareness on education. With a view to ensuring that the message of free and compulsory education reaches all schools the Government launched the *Shiksha ka Haq Abhiyan* on 11th November, 2011 in Nuh, Mewat. A message from the Prime Minister addressed to the children of the country was read out in schools across the country. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme support is provided for awareness campaigns, including community training and community mobilization. The allocation for community mobilisation and training, based on the Annual Work Plans and Budgets prepared by the States, and the expenditure incurred by them for the past four years, including for the State of Andhra Pradesh, is given in Statement.

Statement*Details of Allocation for Community Mobilizaion*

Sl. No.	State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Alloca- tion	expendi- ture	% of expendi- ture	Alloca- tion	expendi- ture	% of expendi- ture	Alloca- tion	expendi- ture	% of expendi- ture	Alloca- tion	expendi- ture (Upto Dec. 2011)	% of expendi- ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.21	1.21	100.00	6.83	3.43	50.19	11.88	5.89	49.58
2.	Andhra Pradesh	175.66	72.78	41.43	175.05	91.45	52.24	2942.61	865.77	29.42	6131.63	400.55	6.53
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.07	20.07	99.98	13.66	11.95	87.48	106.95	8.01	7.49	363.98	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	107.73	92.45	0.00	109.88	92.76	0.00	1243.99	973.09	78.22	2089.81	666.95	31.91
5.	Bihar	218.84	193.15	88.26	223.76	110.99	49.60	2178.63	579.53	26.60	4302.81	535.76	12.45
6.	Chandigarh	0.36	0.06	16.67	0.37	0.00	0.00	3.09	0.77	24.92	11.85	0.00	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	103.27	84.45	81.78	101.57	72.58	71.46	2157.16	966.57	44.81	2970.22	173.57	5.84
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.49	0.49	100.00	0.49	0.49	100.00	7.43	5.11	68.74	24.93	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0.21	0.11	52.63	0.22	0.04	18.47	1.24	0.00	0.00	5.53	0.58	10.52
10.	Delhi	6.81	4.89	0.00	6.26	6.24	0.00	50.12	28.12	56.11	92.75	0.39	0.42
11.	Goa	2.78	0.87	31.29	2.67	1.29	48.31	16.18	12.15	75.08	93.93	61.05	65.00

12. Gujarat	87.35	51.28	0.00	85.76	48.56	0.00	1066.64	615.84	57.74	2981.28	843.36	28.29
13. Haryana	34.87	10.95	31.40	36.18	16.42	45.39	303.21	303.21	100.00	533.94	7.25	1.36
14. Himachal Pradesh	53.82	50.40	93.64	54.17	53.66	99.07	402.51	333.48	82.85	895.36	515.08	57.53
15. Jammu and Kashmir	48.70	48.69	99.98	51.28	0.00	0.00	931.65	186.06	19.97	1390.90	671.88	48.31
16. Jharkhand	131.10	105.83	80.72	133.14	112.16	84.24	913.59	671.41	73.49	1733.97	15.08	0.87
17. Karnataka	183.16	183.16	100.00	195.59	195.59	100.00	1172.21	679.21	57.94	3176.25	222.19	7.00
18. Kerala	19.38	13.96	0.00	20.50	16.85	0.00	337.87	311.20	92.11	890.42	154.81	17.39
19. Lakshadweep	0.08	0.08	95.24	0.08	0.08	105.82	1.23	1.23	100.24	3.24	0.00	0.00
20. Madhya Pradesh	196.11	196.11	100.00	269.43	0.00	0.00	2541.41	268.47	10.56	5444.94	298.91	5.49
21. Maharashtra	203.43	203.43	0.00	237.12	237.12	100.00	3025.66	2214.42	73.19	6654.77	1514.53	22.76
22. Manipur	10.56	10.58	100.18	10.70	10.69	99.91	97.09	97.12	100.03	98.11	66.87	68.15
23. Meghalaya	25.12	15.62	62.17	25.89	27.09	104.63	128.27	128.26	99.99	768.28	74.05	9.64
24. Mizoram	5.33	5.33	99.99	4.72	4.72	100.00	78.83	77.50	98.31	173.27	89.61	51.72
25. Nagaland	5.33	5.33	0.00	5.20	5.20	0.00	54.38	54.38	100.00	11.00	0.00	0.00
26. Odisha	194.71	193.62	99.44	207.02	201.18	97.18	1764.98	1243.83	70.47	3078.39	923.20	29.99
27. Puducherry	0.86	0.31	35.93	0.94	0.94	100.00	15.04	15.04	100.03	30.13	1.37	4.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28.	Punjab	5937	59.37	100.00	59.19	59.16	99.95	514.04	512.83	99.76	1887.52	784.33	41.55
29.	Rajasthan	193.46	164.35	84.95	195.25	129.52	66.34	790.37	563.64	71.31	1520.05	672.32	44.23
30.	Sikkim	2.41	1.86	77.24	3.37	3.12	92.58	36.86	25.82	70.04	50.18	37.67	75.07
31.	Tamil Nadu	97.39	86.18	88.49	104.77	99.48	94.95	1619.77	1407.99	86.92	3447.15	111.27	3.23
32.	Tripura	9.16	9.15	99.92	8.05	8.05	100.00	80.26	80.26	100.00	265.96	99.20	37.30
33.	Uttar Pradesh	319.29	64.20	20.11	326.08	0.00	0.00	2216.40	264.35	11.93	5016.12	1.42	0.03
34.	Uttarakhand	36.34	36.18	99.55	40.14	39.98	99.60	698.02	493.83	70.75	871.13	535.13	61.43
35.	West Bengal	170.45	120.81	70.88	152.61	153.81	100.79	2147.53	1401.73	65.27	4090.78	1710.94	41.82
TOTAL		2724.02	2106.10	77.32	2862.30	1812.38	63.32	29652.05	15393.66	51.91	61112.46	11195.21	18.32

Irregularities in Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

†2593. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that irregularities in the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme are regularly being reported from all over the country;

(b) the type of irregularities found during the last one year and the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

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. The state-wise and category-wise number of complaints received is given in the Annexure.

(c) 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 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.

Statement

State-wise and category-wise number of complaints received during 2011.

Sl.No.	State /UT	Misappropriation	Poor quality	Irregularities	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	7	11
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	1
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	2
4.	Rajasthan	1	0	0	1
5.	Punjab	2	0	0	2

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Bihar	0	1	5	6
7.	Haryana	1	2	2	5
8.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	1
9.	Odisha	0	0	1	1
10.	Delhi	0	3	0	3
11.	Assam	0	1	0	1
TOTAL		9	9	16	34

Implementation of RTE Act

2594. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) the details of steps being taken by Government for implementation of the Right to Education Act, 2009, State-wise including the targets fixed to achieve every clause of the Act, especially points like infrastructure development, student-teacher ratio and supply of books; and

(b) the details of total outlay, amount sanctioned, utilisation and achievements made towards implementation of the Act, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has come into force with effect from April 1, 2010. To achieve the objectives of the Act, Central Government has taken several steps including (a) notifying the Central Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2010 (b) notifying the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as the academic authority under section 23(1) of the RTE Act and the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) as the academic authority under section 29(1) of the Act; (c) constitution of a National Advisory Council (NAC) under section 33(1) of the Act; (d) harmonization of norms of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) with the provisions of RTE Act; (e) laying down the minimum qualification for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in schools; (f) consultation at various forums with the State Governments and other stakeholders regarding implementation of the Act; (g) revising the fund sharing pattern between the Centre and State Governments for implementing the SSA programme as per the RTE norms.

Since the RTE Act became operative, 39,502 new primary schools, 11,952 new upper primary schools, 4,98,339 additional classrooms, 22,791 drinking water units,

2,49,400 toilets and 6,82,788 teacher posts have been sanctioned under SSA in 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Cumulative targets and achievements under key SSA parameters, namely opening of new schools, construction of school buildings, construction of additional classrooms and recruitment of teachers upto 2011-12 is given in Statement (*See below*).

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. This has contributed to improvement in the PTR from 38:1 in 2002-03 to 30:1 in 2010-11. The norms for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provide for text-books at the rate of Rs. 150/- per child at primary level and Rs. 250/- per child at upper primary level for all children except boys (general) in Government/local body and Government aided schools. States that have been providing text-books to children under State Sector Schemes will continue to fund textbooks from the State budget.

Details of funds released and expenditure incurred by States/UTs during 2010-11 and 2011-12 for implementation of the RTE Act and SSA programme are given in Statement-II

Statement-I

Connective Targets and Achievements under bez SSA parameter Cumulative Achievements as on 31.12.2011

Sl.No.	State	Opening of new schools		Construction of School buildings		Construction of Additional Classrooms		Teacher recruitment	
		Target	Achievements	Target	*Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8321	8019	9648	9646	82948	78654	38319	39847
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2245	1126	2050	1947	4565	4561	6441	5226
3.	Assam	5054	5015	12149	11910	59999	59049	28793	0
4.	Bihar	41601	32388	18010	13335	263225	228405	403413	191983
5.	Chhattisgarh	17539	17872	19384	19024	46622	45163	66685	54985
6.	Goa	8	5	0	0	227	177	169	179
7.	Gujarat	0	0	835	797	44772	44409	38372	26677
8.	Haryana	2655	2695	2342	2235	28110	26592	11320	9133
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1473	1158	100	9	11087	10372	5856	3553
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17293	13398	11490	9264	15404	9775	43471	39739
11.	Jharkhand	29460	28193	29463	28818	82669	78549	104231	84048
12.	Karnataka	11383	11091	3736	3733	50997	49075	27195	24278

13. Kerala	262	0	529	529	8233	8233	2925	0
14. Madhya Pradesh	55061	54289	44107	43834	120545	129680	171267	98287
15. Maharashtra	8662	8436	18015	17139	71648	62985	41434	15311
16. Manipur	1279	0	637	457	3628	2506	2719	0
17. Meghalaya	5131	4255	5004	3042	7223	6423	13262	14020
18. Mizoram	606	314	1230	1285	1942	1942	2473	1886
19. Nagaland	945	236	793	607	4498	4419	3147	590
20. Odisha	20493	17394	17818	17527	61741	49608	89901	88442
21. Punjab	2075	1901	1486	1388	24805	23701	14090	9694
22. Rajasthan	50590	47890	8340	8340	87281	86531	114132	94201
23. Sikkim	342	84	108	101	583	496	568	185
24. Tamil Nadu	8056	7259	8322	8299	34291	32894	32918	37666
25. Tripura	2257	1697	1973	1973	3548	3440	6909	5694
26. Uttar Pradesh	57082	44819	62925	58790	291466	289700	423553	258924
27. Uttarakhand	6241	2440	4786	3795	8165	7367	14155	5998
28. West Bengal	31785	21762	14382	7894	177917	160371	196808	114336
29. Andman and Nicobar Island	33	32	9	4	246	148	177	194
30. Chandigarh	48	18	32	22	290	140	1390	785

Written Answers to

[27 APR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		112	92	61	61	581	390	856	377
32. Daman and Diu		12	8	13	11	98	85	113	95
33. Delhi		12	6	12	12	1942	1622	7104	36
34. Lakshadweep		13	11	9	5	22	19	35	36
35. Puducherry		28	10	12	12	496	470	48	36
TOTAL SSA		388157	333913	299810	275845	1601814	1507951	1914249	1226441

* Achievements Include work in progress.

Statement-II

*Details of Funds released and expenditure incurred by
States/UT's during 2010-11*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2010-11		2011-12	
		Release	Expenditure*	Release	Expenditure* (as on 31.12.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81000.00	144044.00	183551.72	253363.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20401.77	20993.09	23880.10	9118.90
3.	Assam	76854.35	85575.16	106921.15	69669.10
4.	Bihar	204789.63	349506.91	185108.20	282587.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	87863.00	123107.25	69870.22	73957.47
6.	Goa	671.27	1459.10	1079.14	843.84
7.	Gujarat	44065.01	82624.00	88027.79	93205.47
8.	Haryana	32786.11	64378.71	40461.41	50485.65
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13786.66	21756.06	14192.78	17537.33
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40348.79	64000.64	30070.50	64677.39
11.	Jharkhand	89562.26	159246.86	57903.46	85737.36
12.	Karnataka	66903.00	114457.93	62788.35	74513.05
13.	Kerala	19660.73	26071.88	17021.85	17108.71
14.	Madhya Pradesh	176783.00	293543.00	190427.12	259060.77
15.	Maharashtra	85537.00	143200.00	117962.58	122922.94
16.	Manipur	13253.77	10659.22	3940.55	1864.51
17.	Meghalaya	18540.90	20050.00	14410.60	11563.49
18.	Mizoram	10115.31	9073.47	10814.05	10063.47
19.	Nagaland	8636.83	10349.83	9798.33	5260.18
20.	Odisha	73177.85	146508.08	92719.98	120850.45
21.	Punjab	39612.74	55943.00	48112.44	47202.06
22.	Rajasthan	146182.29	270368.00	148580.86	256361.62

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	4469.19	3915.93	4022.84	3771.89
24.	Tamil Nadu	69068.57	119480.84	68141.96	76610.83
25.	Tripura	17121.48	14283.80	17493.76	10860.88
26.	Utter Pradesh	310462.88	511096.00	263682.61	413517.84
27.	Uttarakhand	25793.94	36831.60	20892.49	29990.51
28.	West Bengal	174703.17	305333.13	177652.74	225954.52
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	357.78	885.55	907.36	1154.64
30.	Chandigarh	2155.89	2566.09	1611.21	2582.66
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	413.78	692.07	564.35	338.04
32.	Daman and Diu	162.99	374.81	257.06	354.99
33.	Delhi	3552.71	4657.72	3783.29	3196.42
34.	Lakshadweep	127.39	292.95	127.86	204.12
35.	Puducherry	485.38	1296.00	757.62	1058.10
TOTAL		1959407.42	3218622.68	2077538.33	2697550.21

* Including State share.

Establishment of IITs and IIMs

2595. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

- whether Government proposes to establish IITs and IIMs in the country in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- if so, whether these are proposed to be established in Maharashtra also;
- if so, the details along with their location; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal to establish IITs and IIMs in the country in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Any proposal for establishment of any such institution has to await the approval to the Twelfth Plan by the National Development Council.

Enrolment of SC women in higher education

2596. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether according to UGC report the enrolment ratio of SC women in the country is only 3.16 per cent for higher education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the remedial measures 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) to (c) No. Sir. As per Statistics of Higher and Technical Education, 2009-10, compiled by Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of Scheduled Castes (SC) Women is 9.0 per cent for higher education, in the country. In one of the reports compiled by the University Grants Commission (UGC) in 2008, the GER of Hindu SC women was reported to be 3.26 in the rural India. But the report had relied on the some figures pertaining to 2004-05.

Reducing carbon emissions from running trains

2597. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to reduce carbon emissions from running trains;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of fuel consumed per annum by Railways; and
- (e) the expenditure incurred by Government every year in this effort?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Railways have taken up a clean diesel project, to reduce the emissions from diesel locomotives and to bring them in consonance with the international emission standards. As part of the project, an initial feasibility study has been completed. Phase II of the project for developing a prototype system for a locomotive is under process.

- (c) Does not arise,
- (d) Indian Railways consumes about 2.5 billion litres of diesel annually.
- (e) A Work for Rs. 4.39 crores has been sanctioned for Consultancy for reduction of exhaust emissions from diesel locos of Indian Railways.

Technical modernisation of railways

‡2598. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is doing all possible efforts to modernise Railways technically;
- (b) whether increase in the average speed of Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains to two hundred kilometres per hour and the increase in the speed of other trains is being considered by Railways;
- (c) whether any effort is being made by Railways to make signals installed in the lines fully automated with an objective of running more trains on tracks; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Modernization is a priority for Indian Railways and is an ongoing process. Requirements of modernizing railway infrastructure *inter alia* including track, signalling, rolling stock and terminals have been identified and have been proposed as a major objective of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(b) Speeding up of trains including Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express trains is a constant endeavour and continuous process on Indian Railways and is dependent on optimization of the investments made by Railways in modernization of technology, high powered locos, modern coaches and better tracks.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Automatic Signalling have been provided on 2290 Route Kilometers on High Density Network of Indian Railways and Automatic Signalling works on about 1750 Route Kilometers are in progress.

Fund requirement for projects and security mechanisms

‡2599. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of funds required for strengthening of development projects and security mechanisms of Railways;
- (b) whether Railways can raise this amount from its own resources; and
- (c) if so, the measures being taken for exploring the resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As on 01.04.2011, there are 129 ongoing New Line, 45 Gauge Conversion and 166 doubling projects taken up for development/strengthening of railway network across the country requiring about Rs. 1,25,000 Cr for their completion.

Approximately Rs. 300 Cr. are required for sanctioned security projects.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Funds for these projects is 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, defence funding, declaring some projects as National Projects, revival of Capital Fund and implementation of bankable projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited.

Railway connectivity

†2600. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have made any plan to connect Pushkar in Ajmer district to Merta and Naseerabad area in Ajmer to Kota by a railway line keeping in view the public demand; and

(b) if so, the outline thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Surveys have been completed for laying new broad gauge lines to connect Pushkar-Merta and Ajmer-Kota. As per the survey reports, Pushkar-Merta new line will pass through Nand, Kod, Riyan and Jesus and the new line between Ajmer-Kota will pass through Nasirabad, Loharwada, Jaswantpura, Goyala, Surajpura, Kekri, Deoli, Motipura and Jalindari.

The proposals for the new lines were sent to Planning Commission for according "In Principle" approval. In respect of Ajmer-Kota (Nasirabad-Jalindri) new line, Planning Commission have not accorded their "In Principle" approval. However, as desired by them, steps have been taken to submit the project proposal to the Expanded Board of Railways (EBR) for consideration.

In respect of Pushkar-Merta new line, Planning Commission's response is awaited.

Unmanned level crossings

2601. DR. T.N. SEEMA: SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of existing unmanned level crossings;

(b) for accidents taking place between 2004-2009, what percentage of casualties were due to accidents at unmanned level crossings; and

(c) the status of recruitment of staff to man level crossings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The number of existing unmanned level crossings as on 01.04.11 was 14896.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Year-wise number of persons who lost their lives and sustained injuries in incidents at Unmanned Level Crossings during 2004-05 to 2009-10 and their percentage as a proportion of total deaths and injuries respectively, in consequential train accidents during this period is as given below:-

Loss of lives in incidents at UMLCs-

Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Number of deaths	173	120	146	148	129	170
Percentage of total deaths due to accidents	73.31%	38.10%	70.19%	77.49%	61.72%	71.43%

Injuries in incidents at UMLCs-

Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Number of injured persons	197	124	156	144	142	150
Percentage of total injured persons due to accidents	47.82%	19.78%	38.81%	34.95%	31.98%	37.78%

(c) During the recent past, efforts have been made to fill up about 1.48 lakh vacant posts in Group 'D' Pay Band-I (Grade Pay: Rs 1800) through direct recruitment from open market. During January-March 2012, seven Railways have issued panels aggregating to 27442 through open recruitment. Additional panel of 17992 persons will be supplied by April-May-June, 2012. In addition to the above, all 16 zonal railways have issued notifications for filling up of 85068 vacancies which include vacancies of gangman/gateman. These vacancies include resultant and anticipated vacancies up to December 2012.

Train accidents at unmanned railway crossings

2602. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 15 people were killed and 5 injured in two train accidents at unmanned railway crossings near Hathras and between 'Raja ka Talab' and Itaunja stations in Uttar Pradesh during end of March, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons identified for these accidents;

(d) whether compensation has been paid to the kins of victims;

- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (g) whether enquiry has been conducted and responsibility fixed for these accidents; and
- (h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) On 20.03.2012 at 07.23 hrs., while the train No. 51976 Mathura-Kasganj Passenger was on run between Hathras City and Mendu stations of Mathura-Kasganj section of Izzatnagar Division of North Eastern Railway, one Mini Van carrying 22 persons and a dead body dashed against the train engine at Unmanned Level Crossing No. 302-C. In this incident; 15 persons travelling in the Mini Van lost their lives and 3 persons (all road users) suffered injuries. As per the provisional findings, the incident occurred due to negligent driving by the driver of the Mini Van. The driver did not stop his van at the Stop Board short of level crossing to check for approaching train as prescribed in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. In another incident, on 20.03.2012 at 04.35 hrs., while the train No. 52238 Ashbagh-Pilibhit Passenger was on run between Bakshi ka Talab and Itaunja stations of Lucknow Division of North Eastern Railway, one loaded truck dashed with the train engine at Unmanned Level crossing No. 20-C resulting in injury to three persons (road users). As per the provisional findings, the incident occurred due to negligent driving by the truck driver and his failure in observing safety precautions while negotiating unmanned level crossing.

(d) to (f) Railways has no statutory liability for payment of compensation in cases of dashing of road vehicles with trains at unmanned level crossings in which railway passengers are not involved. However, the victims or their dependents can seek compensation by filing a claim in Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal/Civil Courts. If any contributory negligence is proved on the part of railway administration by the Tribunal/Civil Courts, the amount of compensation decreed by the court is paid by the Railways. No claim for compensation has been filed or decreed so far in the above two incidents.

However, in the unmanned level crossing incident on 20.03.2012 between Hathras City and Mendu stations of Mathura-Kasganj section of Izzatnagar Division of North Eastern Railway, considering the human sufferings, an *ex-gratia* amount of Rs. 2 lakhs each to next of kin of deceased, Rs. 50,000/- to grievously injured and 1,25,000/- to simple injured has been announced. So far, an amount of Rs. 31, 25,000/- has been disbursed by the Railways to the victims of this incident.

(g) and (h) Departmental inquiries into both the above incidents have been conducted. As per the provisional findings, the above incidents at unmanned level

crossings took place due to negligence of road vehicle drivers in observing the safety precautions while negotiating unmanned level crossings as laid down in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

Facilities to handicapped and disabled persons

2603. SHRI JAIPRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the facilities being provided to handicapped and disabled persons by Railways at various railway stations;
- (b) whether handicapped and disabled persons are not allowed preferential treatment in various compartments; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken to provide assistance at railway stations and provide special comfortable berths in trains to this category of persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Short term facilities, *viz.* Provision of standard ramp for barrier free entry, earmarking two parking lots, signage of appropriate visibility, at least one drinking water tap suitable for use by a disabled person, provision of at least one toilet on the ground floor and "May 1 help You" booth, have already been provided at all A1 and A category stations, and are now being extended to all B category stations.

Long-terms facilities *viz.* Provision of facility for inter-platform transfer and Engraving on edges of platforms shall be taken up after provision of short-term facilities.

(b) and (c) In the modified guard-van (SLRD) coaches, separate compartment with two berths and one toilet for persons with disabilities are being provided. Two upper berths for attendants have also been provided. These coaches are provided with wider entrance doors, handrails on side walls, wider aisle, larger lavatory with wider entrance, additional grab rails in the toilet and lower height of wash basin and mirror.

A reservation quota of two sleeper class berths has been earmarked in all trains running on non-suburban sections excluding Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duranto/Janshatabdi/Garib Rath Express trains for handicapped persons performing their journey on handicapped concessional ticket. In Garib Rath Express trains, 4 berths accommodation in SLRD coach has been earmarked for handicapped persons who can book it on payment of full fare on production of requisite certificate on first come first serve basis. In all Mail/Express trains, the SLRD coaches are treated as unreserved coaches earmarked for exclusive use of physically handicapped passengers. These facilities are, however, not available in fully reserved trains.

Berths in the compartment with disabilities are wider and have more leg space between them to accommodate wheel chair. For easy movement of handicapped and disabled persons, wheel chairs at stations are provided free of cost, duly escorted by coolies (on payment). Moreover, Zonal Railways have also been advised to provide 'Battery Operated Vehicles for Disabled and Old Age Passengers' at Railway stations through commercial publicity route.

Expenditure on operating passenger services

†2604. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a loss of about Rs. 14,000 crore has been estimated to have occurred under operation of the passenger services in Railways;
- (b) if so, the facts in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has taken any corrective steps for cutting expenditure on operation of passenger services over the last few years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and when such steps were taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The loss of around Rs. 14,000 crore has been estimated in the year 2008-09 and which includes other coaching services also.

(c) and (d) Railways view expenditure on Passenger Services as expenditure in public interest and efforts towards expenditure control are confined to improvement of operational efficiencies. It has been constant endeavor on the part of the Railways to contain expenditure through various means such as;

1. Efforts to effect savings in revenue expenditure through more efficient use of assets so as to overcome impact of increase in diesel prices, hike in power tariff, increase in rates of certain allowances/incentive bonus etc. The expenditure is closely monitored through monthly financial reviews.
2. Tight control over expenditure in areas such as fuel/power consumption, contractual payments, purchase of materials etc. is maintained.
3. Prioritization of expenditure on works/activities for better use of available resources.
4. Improvement in Manpower productivity.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

5. Improvement in asset utilization.
6. Improvement in inventory management.
7. Maximum realization from sale of scrap, etc.
8. Reducing the cost of operation and maintenance of rolling stock.
9. Jan Sadharan Ticket Booking Seva scheme and installation of Passenger Reservation System counters in Post Offices have been taken.

Status of factory at dankuni

2605. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question 766 given in the Rajya Sabha on 5th August, 2011 and state:

(a) the present status of Electric and Diesel Loco component factory at Dankuni; and

(b) by when the production would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) For Electric Loco Assembly and Ancillary Unit of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works at Dankuni, land has been identified. The works related to earth filling of factory area, construction of new quarters and road connectivity have been completed. The works of shifting of traction sub-station and transmission lines are in progress.

For Diesel Loco Component Factory construction of under-frame shop is completed.

(b) It has been planned to commence construction of Electric Loco Assembly and Ancillary Unit of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works at Dankuni in 2012-13 and the production will start immediate after completion of the construction work.

At Diesel Loco Component Factory, first under-frame is under manufacture. Crankcase machining shop is likely to be completed by early 2013-14.

Poisoning incidents

†2606. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of members of the “Zahar Khurani gang” arrested by Railway Police;

(b) the number of incidents of giving poison “Zahar Khurani” taken place at railway stations and in the trains across the country, during the last one year; and

(c) the steps being taken to stop the incidents of giving poison “Zahar Khurani”?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The number of members of “Zahar Khurani gangs” arrested by Railway Police and number of incidents of drugging reported in trains and railway stations during the year 2011 are as under:-

Year	No. of incidents reported	No. of criminals involved arrested by Railway Police in “Zahar Khurani”
2011	1067	605

(c) Prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Police, which they discharge through Government Railway Police of the State concerned. As such the cases of crime on Railways including drugging are reported to, registered and investigated by the Govt Railway Police.

However, following steps are being by Railways taken to stop the incidents of drugging in Railways:-

- Passenger awareness programmes are launched by way of regular announcements through Public Address System, distribution of pamphlets, pasting of posters etc. to sensitize the public about the modus operandi of drugging criminals.
- Anti-drugging teams are formed at affected stations to keep surveillance on the suspects.
- The incidents of drugging are being monitored at various levels to detect the offenders.
- Close coordination with Government Railway Police is being maintained.

Sale of eatables/catering items

2607. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 747 given in the Rajya Sabha on 5th August, 2011 and state:

(a) whether Government has recently received a number of suggestions from MPs for withdrawal of permission for the sale of eatables/catering items from all Miscellaneous Article Stalls Agreements which expired shortly;

(b) if so, the details of action taken in this regard; and

(c) the details of the catering items which have been curtailed for sale at Miscellaneous Article Stalls as stated in the Ministry’s letter No. 2011/TGIII/650/08 dated the 23rd May, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Report of Committee on modernisation of railways

2608. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

- (a) whether Railways have appointed any Committee to suggest ways and means for all-round modernisation of Railways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Committee has submitted its interim and final reports; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of action taken, so far, by Government on recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Railways constituted an Expert Group for Modernization of Indian Railways on 21.09.2011 under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda to, *inter alia*, recommend ways and means to modernize Indian Railways to meet the challenges of economic growth, the aspirations of the common man, the needs of changing technology and the expanding market, while at the same time ensuring adequate focus on addressing social and strategic requirements of the country in consonance with Indian Railways' national aspirations.

The Terms of the Reference of the Group included recommendations on strategies for modernization of Railways with a focus on track, signalling, rolling stock, stations and terminals; using Information and Communication Technology for improving efficiency and safety; augmenting existing capacities of Railways through indigenous development and review of projects and PPP issues.

(c) The Group has submitted its report on 27.02.2012.

(d) The Group has made 113 specific recommendations pertaining to modernisation of tracks and bridges, signalling systems, rolling stock, stations and terminals, PPP initiatives, utilisation of land and airspace, construction of Dedicated Freight Corridors, High-speed Passenger Corridors, expeditious implementation of 'priority' projects, harnessing Information and Communication Technology, indigenous development and safety. It has recommended mobilisation of resources for the aforesaid purposes along with Human Resource Development to increase specialisation and some organisational changes. It has also provided a blueprint for the next five years for modernization of Indian Railways.

The Group has recommended 15 key areas for modernization. The report is under process of examination.

Railway projects in Andhra Pradesh

2609. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of railway projects that are currently in progress in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Railways have released funds to Andhra Pradesh to ensure that the projects are completed in time; and

(c) if so, the details of funds released and the plans to release funds in a timely manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) (a) to (c) The required details of various ongoing/sanctioned new line projects falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh are mentioned below and funds have been allocated to these projects as per their relative priority and availability of resources:-

Sl. No.	Name of Project and length	Year of sanction	Latest updated cost (in Rs. crore)	Anticipated Exp. (in Rs. crore)	Outlay proposed in the budget for 2012-13 (in Rs. crore)	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

New Lines

1.	Akkanapet-Medak (17.2 Km.)	2012-13	114.37	0	1	The project has been proposed in the Budget for 2012-13.
2.	Bhadrachalam Road-Sattupalli (56.25 Km.)	2010-11	337.05	0.01	1	Preliminary activities have already been undertaken. Railways have to bear the land cost only and the remaining cost is to be borne by M/s. Singreni Coal Company Ltd. (SCCL), who are yet to deposit the amount.
3.	Bhadrachalam Kovur (151 Km)	2012-13	923.23	0	1	The project has been proposed in the Budget for 2012-13.
4.	Cuddapah-Bangalore (Bangarapet) (255.4. Km.)	2008-09	2050	24.93	20	The new line is being constructed in five phases. The construction for three phases has already been undertaken.
5.	Gadwal-Raichur (60 Km.)	1998-99	270	254.43	2	The works for Gadwal-Pandurangswamy Road

						(28.8 Km.) section have been completed. The work for the remaining sections are under execution in various stages.
6.	Gudur-Durgarajapatnam (41.55 Km.)	2011-12	277.4	1	5	Preliminary activities of the project have already been started.
7.	Gulbarga-Bidar (140 Km)	1997-98	776	310.58	20	The project is being implemented in three phases. The works for Phase-I (Khanapur-Homnabad) has been completed except for certain minor works. The works for the Phase-II (Homnabad-Hallikhed) and Phase-III (Hallikhed-Gulbarga are under progress.
8.	Jaggayapet-Mallacheruvu (43.1 Km.)	2006-07	313.24	160.11	30	The overall physical progress of the work is 50%.
9.	Kotipalli-Narsapur (57.21 Km.)	2000-01	1047.31	10.53	2	The detailed estimate of this project has been sanctioned and work is being taken up.
10.	Kakinada-Pithapuram (21. 5 Km.)	1999-00	125.68	0.02	5	Requisite clearance from Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) is still awaited.
11.	Macherla-Nalgonda (Suppl) (92 Km.)	1997-98	480	4.57	10	Final location survey at revised location is in progress.
12.	Manoharabad-Kotapalli	2006-07	791.59	4.64	2	Final location of the project has been completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(148.9 Km.)					and Detailed estimate has also been sanctioned.
13.	Munirabad-Mahabubnagar (246 Km.)	1997-98	1290	69.59	20	Yeramaras-Yadalpur section (14.5 Km.) of the project has been completed and commissioned. Deverkada-Marikal (16 Km.) section is targeted for completion in 2011-12. The work for the remaining sections are under execution in various stages.
14.	Nadikude-Srikalahasti (309 Km.)	2011-12	1313.99	1	2.5	The work for Final Location survey is under progress.
15.	Nadyal-Yerraguntla (126 Km.)	1996-97	883	485.11	50	The works for Phase-I of this project from Yerraguntala-Nossam (50 Km.) has been completed and section opened for goods traffic. Nossam-Banganapalle section (45.30 Km.) is targeted for completion shortly. The work for the remaining sections are execution in various stages.
16.	Obulavaripalle- Krishnapatnam (113 Km.)	2006-07	930	465.79	0.0001	The work is being executed by Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (RVNL). Overall Physical progress of the work is 16%.
17.	Peddapalli-Karimnagar- Nizamabad (177.49 Km.)	1993-94	925.3	548.97	50	Peddapally-Karimnagar-Jagityal section (83.53 Kms.) has been completed. Jagtiyal Mortad

section is scheduled for completion shortly. The land acquisition for Mortad-Nizamabad section is under progress.

Doubling

1.	Dand-Gulbarga Doubling and Pune-Guntakal Electrification (224.9 Km.)	2009-10	1514.45	88.47	0.001	The project has been delayed due to delay in sanction of 2nd Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan. Survey of Final Location survey has been completed.
2.	Guntur-Tenali Doubling with Electrification (24.38 Km.)	2011-12	129.9	8	10	The work has been transferred to RVNL and Final Location Survey is in progress.
3.	Kazipet-Vijaywada 3rd line with Electrification (219.64 Km.)	2012-13	1054.35	0	1	The work has been included in the Railway budget for the year 2012-13.
4.	Krishnapuram-Venkatachalm doubling with electrification (23 Km.)	2011-12	87.34	7	0.001	Preliminary activities has been completed.
5.	Mancheryal-Peddampet Patch Tripling (4.37 Km.)	2010-11	105.66	2.65	50	Preliminary activities has been completed.
6.	Mudkhed-Parbhani (81.43 Km.)	2011-12	334.32	0.3	1	Preliminary activities has been completed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Raghavpuram-Mandmari patch tripling (24.47 Km.)	2008-09	136.22	51.02	30	The overall physical progress of the work is 25%
8.	Raichur-Guntakal (81.1 Km.)	2003-04	221.93	187.99	0.001	The project is being executed by RVNL from ADB funding through National Rail Vikas Yojana (NRVY).
9.	Vijaywada-Gudivada-Bhimvaram-Narsapur, Gudivada, Machlipatanam and Bhimvaram (221 Km.)	2011-12	1009.82	1	20	Preliminary activities are underway.

Increasing frequency of certain trains

2610. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the Ministry would consider the proposal of State Government of Odisha for increasing the frequency of BBSR-Howrah Janshatabdi Express (2073-2074) from six days a week to daily and BBSR-Khurda Express from two days to four days a week?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): A proposal has been received by the zonal Railways from State Government of Odisha regarding increasing the frequency of 12073/12074 Howrah-Bhubaneswar Janshatabdi Express from six days to daily.

However, at present, it is not feasible to increase the frequency on 2073/12074 Howrah-Bhubaneswar Janshatabdi Express from six days to daily due to operational constraints like non availability of pit line, platform and stabling line at Bhubaneswar. Moreover, this train is given intensive maintenance in day time on Sunday. With regard to increase in the frequency of Bhubaneswar-Khurda Express from two days to four days a week, it is stated that no train of such name is running between Bhubaneswar and Khurda.

Installing fire and smoke alarm system

2611. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to install fire and smoke alarms in the running trains to serve as a warning to the travelling public with a view to save their lives;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of trains where the above system has been installed; and
- (d) the action plan to cover all passenger trains in the entire railway network with the above system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to install fire and smoke alarms in running trains to serve as warning to travelling public in case of fire emergency.

(b) Fire and smoke detection system has been installed as a trial on one rake of New Delhi-Bhubaneswar Rajdhani rake as a pilot project. Initial trial has been completed and based on the results of these trials, technical specification of the fire and smoke detection system is under revision. Extended field trials are planned further on representative population of coaches.

(c) The system has been installed on one rake of New Delhi- Bhubaneswar Rajdhani Express on trial.

(d) After completion of extended field trials further proliferation will be considered.

Accidents at railway crossings

2612. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of persons killed during last three years at railway crossings, manned/unmanned, across the country;
- (b) the details of compensation paid by Railways, during last three years;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps/measures to construct ROBs/RUBs at these railway crossings, during the last three years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Number of persons who lost their lives in consequential train accidents/incidents at manned and unmanned level crossings during the last three years *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given below:

Year	Loss of lives in incidents at Manned Level Crossings	Loss of lives in incidents at Unmanned Level Crossings
2009-10	7	170
2010-11	7	130
2011-12*	5	202

*figures are provisional.

(b) The amount of compensation paid by the Railways to the victims of accidents/incidents at manned and unmanned level crossings during the last three years, *i.e.*, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, is as under:

Year	Amount of compensation paid in incidents at Manned Level Crossings (Rs. in lakhs)		Amount of compensation paid in incidents at Unmanned Level Crossings (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Death	Injury	Death	Injury
2009-10	17.81	3.97	31.51	0.04
2010-11	25.81	0.39	17.41	2.48
2011-12*	50.08	0.42	2.22	0

* figures are provisional

Note: The compensation paid in a year does not necessarily relate to the accident/incident happened in that year.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Railways have decided to eliminate unmanned/manned level crossings by (i) construction of Road Under Bridges (RUB)/subway in lieu of level crossing, (ii) by construction of diversion road for merger of unmanned level crossing to nearby manned or unmanned level crossings or subway or RUB or Road Over Bridges (ROB), (iii) by closing unmanned level crossings having NIL Train Vehicle Unit (TVU) where roads are non-existent on either side and (iv) construction of ROB in lieu of level crossing.

Separate cadre for loco pilots

†2613. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received Dr. Anil Kakodkar Committee report on railway safety;

(b) if so, the salient recommendations thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that presently diesel train drivers in electric trains and electric train drivers in diesel trains are being appointed that has resulted in some accidents,

(d) if so, whether Government would make a separate cadre of loco pilots to run electric and diesel trains; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient recommendations of the Report are (a) Organizational structure Changes-creation of Railway Safety Authority and Railway Research and Development Council (b) A state of Art Signaling and Protection System based on European Train Control System pattern, (c) Switch over to manufacture of Linke-Hoffmann-Bush (Modern Indian Railway Coach) (LHB) design coaches in place of Integral Coach Factory (ICF) coaches, (d) Prohibiting Cooking in Pantry Cars (e) Elimination of all level crossings (f) creation of Rs. 1,00,000 crores non-fungible and non-lapsable safety fund generated through Safety Cess on passengers, Grant from Central Government, Deferred dividend (against Social burden), Road Cess and Railway Land Development Authority to the tune of Rs. 20,000 crores per annum.

(c) No, Sir. There have been no correlation so far to suggest that such cross deployment was ever a cause of accident. However, instructions already exist for loco pilots to work on dual traction *i.e.* diesel/electric locomotives and proper training is imparted to them before they are booked for working on either locomotive.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) Commissioners of Railway Safety have also recommended separate cadres for electric and diesel tractions. The matter is under consideration.

Railway project in punjab

2614. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the various railway projects in Punjab;
- (b) the status thereof, project-wise;
- (c) the number of projects being delayed and the reasons for delay, project-wise;
- (d) the cost overrun for each delayed project, project-wise; and
- (e) the efforts made to complete the projects within the time schedule or extended time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The details of ongoing Railway projects falling fully/partly in Punjab are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Project	Latest anticipated Cost (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure up to Mar.' 2012 (Rs. in cr.)	Target date of completion.
1	2	3	4	5
New lines				
1.	Chandigarh-Ludhiana (112 km.)	1115.21	852.76	Chandigarh-Morinda (45 km) commissioned, Ludhiana-Sanehwal (17km.) is also completed. Morinda-Sanehwal section is targeted for 2012-13
2.	Qadian-Beas (39.68 km.)	205.22	0.01	Not fixed.
3.	Chandigarh-Baddi (33.23 km.)	328.14	0.15	Not fixed.
4.	Nangaldam-Talwara (83.74 km.)	730.00	344.00	Nangaldam-Amb Andaura (44 km.) section commissioned.
5.	Taran Taran-Goindwal (21.5 km.)	110.77	76.57	2012-13.

1	2	3	4	5
Doubling				
1.	Jalandhar-Jammu Tawi (211.26 km.)	847.75	828.74	2012-13.
2.	Ambala Cantt.-Thapar (22.71 km.)	139.54	8.89	Not fixed.
3.	Chakki Bank-Bharauli (3.5 km.)	15.00	3.5	Not fixed.
4.	Jalandhar Cantt.- Suchipind (3.5 km.)	15.69	2.00	Not fixed.
5.	Kathua-Madhampur Pb. Doubling across Br. No. 16, 18 and 19	16.28	0.05	Not fixed.
6.	Kathua-Madhampur Pb. Doubling across Ravi Bridge.	96.05	1.00	Not fixed.
7.	Mansa-Bhatinda (53 km.)	157.00	13.07	Not fixed.
8.	Mirthal-Bhangala	71.46	0.05	Not fixed.
9.	Sambha-Vijaypur Jammu across Basanter Bridge	40.21	2.00	Not fixed.
10.	Jakhal-Mansa (45 km.)	165.65	148.82	Work completed
11.	Mansa-Bhatinda (53 km.)	157.00	13.07	Not fixed.

(c) to (e) The following projects in Punjab have been delayed:

Sl. No.	Project	Original cost (Rs. in crore)	Latest anticipated cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Chandigarh-Baddi new line	328.14	699.07
2.	Nangaldam-Talwara New line	33.49	730.00

Chandigarh-Baddi new line work has been stalled following refusal by the State Govt. of Punjab and Chandigarh Administration to provide land for the work. Nangaldam-Talwara new line work remained frozen from 1991-92 to 1999-2000 following refusal by the State Govt. of Himachal Pradesh to provide land and wooden sleepers free of cost as per their initial commitment. This has resulted in increase in project cost. Prime Minister's Office has been requested to declare the project as a "National Project" with full funding from Ministry of Finance as an additionality for the balance portion of the project.

Rail connectivity of Gandhinagar

2615. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gandhinagar is the only State capital served by negligible train frequency;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to provide more trains to eliminate this discrimination;

(c) the number of trains plying from/to or passing through capitals of each State in the country; and

(d) whether Government proposes to increase the number of trains plying to/from or passing through Gandhinagar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a), (b) and (d) No, Sir. Introduction of new train services *inter-alia* serving Gandhinagar, is an ongoing process. At present, Gandhinagar Capital is being served by 3 pairs of mail/express trains and one pair of MEMU train. Besides, a new MEMU (Mainline Electric Multiple Unit) train between Anand and Gandhinagar has also been announced in Railway Budget 2012-2013.

Indian Railways do not run passenger carrying train services on State-wise/region-wise basis as railway network runs across State boundaries. However, the information in context to the question is being collected from the Zonal Railways.

Expansion of Cement Goods Yard at Thiruvalla Raiway Station Kerala

2616. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Railways are expanding Cement Goods Yards (CGY) at Thiruvalla Railway Station and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether any representation has been received against the expansion and if so, details thereof;

(c) whether High Court of Kerala and Kerala State PCB have passed orders against proposed expansion and if so, details thereof and reaction thereto;

(d) whether Railways have done Environmental Impact Assessment of the thickly populated area around Thiruvalla, and if so, details thereof;

(e) whether Railways have considered any other less populated location in the region to relocate CGY; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. The half rake unloading facility will

get converted to a full rake: single unloading line with direct reception and despatch of trains for traffic of all commodities, including cement.

(b) Railways have received representations both for and against the proposed arrangements for full rake Goods Shed at Tiruvalla. The Railway Residents Association/Tiruvalla, Pathanamthitta District Railway Passenger Action Council, Tiruvalla Medical Mission, etc. represented against the proposed arrangements. At the same time, Kerala State Merchants and Industrialists (Area Committee, Tiruvalla), Railway Clearing and Forwarding Agents Association (Tiruvalla unit), Labour Union and CITU Taluk Union/Tiruvalla etc represented for provision of full rake handling facilities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Tiruvalla Railway station and attached goods shed is the only one station and goods shed in Pathanamthitta district of Kerala. No railway land is available nearby Tiruvalla station to develop Goods shed facility in Pathanamthitta district.

Condition of train coaches in Kerala

2617. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the passenger trains plying in Kerala run with insufficient number of coaches, resulting in crowded compartments and huge demand for reservation;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the long-distance trains passing through Kerala, quite a large number of old and worn out coaches are still being used;

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

(e) the year-wise details of allotment of new coaches in the inter-State trains passing through Kerala during past five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Indian Railways do not run passenger trains on State/Region-wise basis as railway network run across State boundaries. However, Coaches are attached in passenger trains keeping in view the operational feasibility, commercial viability, traffic justification and availability of resources.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Only Coaches which are fit for run in all respects are attached in trains.

(e) Allotment of coaches is not done state-wise.

Starting Garib Rath train

2618. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the plans of Railways to start Garib Rath trains between Delhi/New Delhi and various important destinations of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Railways have any plan to modernize Lucknow, Varanasi and Allahabad stations; and

(c) if so, the complete details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) At present, there is no proposal.

(b) and (c) Lucknow, Varanasi and Allahabad stations have already been provided with all minimum essential passenger amenities. Augmentation of passenger amenities at stations including Lucknow, Varanasi and Allahabad is a continuous process and the same is undertaken based on the volume of passenger traffic handled at the station, inter-se priority of works etc. subject to availability of funds. Lucknow, Varanasi and Allahabad Railway stations have been developed under 'Model' and 'Modern' station schemes. Additional facilities are provided at Allahabad railway station to meet the special requirement of Kumbh Mela.

Real train information system

2619. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have opened the Real Train Information System (RTIS) to the public for accurate train tracking based on satellite images;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of trains that would be covered under the scheme in the first phase of the project;

(c) whether the RTIS would provide information such as location of trains, train running position and the next stopping station etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)/Kanpur along with Research Designs and Standards Organization (RDSO) have developed the satellite based Real-time Train Information System (RTIS) using Global Positioning System (GPS). Under the developmental project, 36 trains have been covered to provide accurate train running information to public.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The information to public shall be provided for all passenger carrying trains through Internet, SMS, 139, display boards at railway station etc.

Book stalls at railway stations

2620. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to take over the management and operation of book stalls at railway station platforms from Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it is proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Railways have taken a decision to transfer back the operation of bookstalls to zonal railways from Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC). The implementation of transfer of bookstalls will be done gradually since it involves the transfer of agreements, etc.

Railway Projects

2621. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Mancherla-Nalgonda (92 Kms.) Railway Project; Cuddappa-Bangalore (255 Kms.) Railway Project; and Kakinada-Pittapuram (21.5 Kms.) Railway Project, indicating the progress made thereon till date, project-wise;

(b) the time likely to be taken to complete the above said projects; and

(c) the reasons for delay in completing these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Macherla-Nalgonda (92 Kms): Final location survey at revised location has been taken up.

Cuddappa-Bangalore (255 Kms.): The construction of line between Cuddapah-Bangalore is proposed to be taken up in five phases. The work for Cuddapah-Pendlimarri section has already been taken up.

Kakinada-Pittapuram (21.5 Kms): Based on the commitment given by State Government to provide land free of cost, rate of return has been reworked out and the proposal is under examination.

(b) and (c) No time frame has been set for completion of these projects. Projects are progressing as per availability of resources.

Irregularities into Dedicated Freight Corridor Project

†2622. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is investigating the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

financial irregularities into Rs. Fifty thousand crore Dedicated Freight Corridor Project;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether CBI has submitted its report; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is investigating irregularities in payment of compensation for land acquisition for the construction of Western Dedicated Freight Corridor in Vadodara region.

(b) A regular case No. RC029 2012A 0001 dated 02.01.2012 has been registered on the basis of preliminary enquiry.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Better telecommunication service in Assam

2623. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry can promise better network of BSNL than that of private telecommunication providers in Assam;
- (b) the circumstances that have cropped up and are hindrance to provide better facilities to the BSNL customers; and
- (c) the steps taken to redress such grievances of the customers and for better telecommunication services in the North-Eastern Region and more particularly in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) based Mobile as well as landline Telephone Services being provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in the North Eastern Region including Assam are, in general, working satisfactorily and meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters prescribed by TRAI (Telecom Regulatory Authority of India). The services are also, in general, comparable to that of Private Telecom Service Providers.

However, frequent Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) cuts due to road widening works/repairs undertaken by State Government/National Highway Authorities, non-availability of uninterrupted commercial electricity supply and non availability of diesel in some rural and remote areas, are the main constraints in providing better telecom services.

Salient measures being taken by BSNL to enhance QoS for mobile and

landline services are as follows :-

- Action has been initiated for augmentation of mobile network.
- Co-ordination with the concerned authorities to minimize cable cuts during road widening and improvement in power supply.
- Optimization of Network through rearrangement, reconfiguration and regular Drive-tests.
- Providing Media Redundancy.
- Providing stand by Diesel Generator (DG) set and Outsourcing of DG filling at select places.
- Automated SMS alerts in case of BTS (Base Transceiver Station) outage and its escalation.
- Rehabilitation and upgradation of external plant.
- Close monitoring of network operation through IT enabled systems.
- Introduction of Call Detail Record (CDR) based billing system.

Amendment of RPF Act

2624. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to amend the RPF Act to give it police powers;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether all State Governments have been taken into confidence in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) For supplementing efforts of States in providing effective security to passengers in passenger area, a proposal was under consideration, and comments of States have been solicited on this proposal.

Identity Card for Journey in AC Class

†2625. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that now it would be mandatory for passengers of AC class, who procured their tickets from the reservation counter, to show their identity cards while performing the journey;
- (b) the reasons for making it mandatory for the passengers travelling in the AC class to show their identity cards; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether Government is going to make it mandatory for second class

passengers as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) With effect from 15.02.2012 it has been made mandatory for any one of the passengers, booked on a ticket issued through computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS) and internet ticket, undertaking journey in AC-3 tier, AC-2 tier, 1AC, Air Conditioned Chair Car and Executive classes, to produce any one of the nine prescribed identity cards during the journey.

(b) This has been introduced with a view to reducing the chances of travelling on transferred tickets.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Railway security after Mumbai attack

†2626. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is serious about railway security after the Mumbai terror attack;

(b) if so, whether all metal detectors and CCTV cameras installed at Churchgate and Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus are functioning properly and whether they are being checked by Railways regularly;

(c) if so, when and the reasons why no signals are being received even after anyone or anything passes through these metal detectors;

(d) whether Railways are really interested in the security of passengers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) In the presently prevailing three tier security system over railways, prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of Law and order is the responsibility of States. Railways, through Railway Protection Force (RPF), are supplementing efforts of States in strengthening of railway security.

(b) All metal detectors and CCTV cameras installed at Churchgate and Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus are functioning properly and these are regularly being checked.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Security of passengers has been identified as one of the priority areas by Railways for strengthening and upgradation. Efforts made to strengthen railway security in recent past include escorting of important Mail/Express trains,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

regular coordination with Government Railway Police (GRP)/Civil Police, nomination of 202 stations for installation of Integrated Security System, procurement of modern security related equipment, setting up an All India Security Help Line, networking of RPF Posts and Security Control Rooms, setting up of a commando training center, establishment of new Railway Protection Special Force (RPSF) Battalions etc.

Adarsh stations

2627. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

- (a) the details of facilities being provided by Railways at Adarsh stations at present;
- (b) the number of such stations that exist in the country, State-wise;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to add more such stations;
- (d) if so, State-wise details with targets set to complete the work; and
- (e) the number of such stations proposed in the Konkan region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Adarsh Stations are provided with basic facilities such as drinking water, adequate toilets, catering services, waiting rooms and dormitories especially for lady passengers, better signages, etc.

(b) State-wise number of stations selected for development under the Adarsh station scheme is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Selection of stations under the Adarsh station scheme is a continuous process.

(e) No station from Konkan Railway has so far been proposed for development under the Adarsh station scheme.

Statement

State-wise number of stations selected for development under the Adarsh station scheme

Sl.No.	State	Number of Stations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44
2.	Assam	20
3.	Bihar	36
4.	Chhattisgarh	10

Sl.No.	State	Number of Stations
5.	Delhi	02
6.	Goa	01
7.	Gujarat	22
8.	Haryana	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	02
11.	Jharkhand	13
12.	Karnataka	25
13.	Kerala	51
14.	Madhya Pradesh	27
15.	Maharashtra	81
16.	Nagaland	01
17.	Odisha	35
18.	Puducherry	01
19.	Punjab	13
20.	Rajasthan	28
21.	Tamil Nadu	35
22.	Tripura	02
23.	Uttar Pradesh	87
24.	Uttarakhand	04
25.	West Bengal	377
	TOTAL	929

Revenue generated under Tatkal Scheme

2628. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revenue generated by Railways under Tatkal Scheme during last three years;

(b) whether Government contemplates to increase the seat quota under Tatkal Scheme;

(c) whether Government has received any complaints against the Tatkal Scheme; and

(d) if so, the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Details of revenue generated by Railways under Tatkal Scheme during the last three years are as under:-

Financial Year	Tatkal Charges (in Rs. crores)
2009-10	672
2010-11	729
2011-12	847

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The issue regarding non-availability of access to Tatkal tickets through internet during opening hours was reported in one News Paper.

(d) Various measures like restricting agents from booking Tatkal tickets between 0800 hours and 1000 hours, capturing details of proof of identity and carrying the same proof during the journey, increasing the bandwidth and installation of high capacity database servers etc. have been taken by Indian Railways and Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) to improve availability of e-tickets including Tatkal tickets particularly during opening hours of reservation.

Coal transporting capacity

2629. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity of Railways for transporting coal from ports to thermal power plants;

(b) whether the capacity is inadequate to meet the demand for imported coal; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to increase rail capacity for transportation of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The movement of coal to thermal power plants including movement of imported coal is accorded preference by the Railways over similar cargo moving to other customers. The Railways have been successful in meeting the demand for movement of imported coal to thermal power plants. As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA) reports, coal imports to thermal power plants which were at a level of 3.6 million tonnes in the year 2001-02 have

increased to a level 45.549 million tonnes in 2011-12, out of which approximate 14.262 million tonnes were moved to shore based power plants which did not require movement by rail. Out of the balance 31.287 million tonnes coal which was imported, the railways evacuated 30.897 million tonnes and only 0.390 million tonnes were available at the ports. The capacity of the Railways are adequate to meet the demand for imported coal barring seasonal bunching of imported coal at ports. This has been made possible by a proper planning process wherein a logistics plan linking various ports to various plants has been formulated.

(c) Adequate measures are being taken by Railways to ease evacuation/ transportation of coal on Indian Railway Network. A total of 3077.46 Kms. of new lines, doubling and gauge conversion at cost of Rs. 17088.82 crores have been sanctioned and are in various stages of progress for primarily coal bearing routes. This excludes projects being undertaken on deposit term basis from coal companies. In addition, the Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors which are slated to come up by the terminal year of the Twelfth plan will primarily cater to both domestic and imported coal movement on the Eastern sector and imported coal movement on the Western sector.

In addition the Railways are substantially increasing their fleet of rolling stock to meet coal movement. In the year 2011-12, 11683 number of coal loading wagons were inducted into Indian Railway. Moreover, the wagons being inducted are cleared for higher pay load and speed.

Status of Kanchrapara-Halisahar Railway Complex

2630. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of Kanchrapara-Halisahar Railway Complex;
- (b) whether it is running behind schedule; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The works relating to land development, electric supply arrangements, road and rail connectivity are in progress.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

Deputation system in Railways

2631. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether deputation system in Railways is only adding to its financial burden;

(b) the total number of railway officers working in other departments and different corporations of Railways and whether they are getting deputation allowance; and

(c) if so, the total amount being paid by Railways and other railway linked corporations as deputation allowance during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. Deputation is one of the options for posts categorised as deputation posts to harness core competence within the Government. This option may be cheaper than the option to employ people from open market, both in tangible and intangible terms.

(b) 667 Railway officers are on deputation to Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and other Government organisations as on 31.03.2012. Deputation allowance is payable as per instructions of Department of Personnel and Training for deputations assigned as eligible for deputation allowance.

(c) Railway owned PSUs, on an average, incur an annual expenditure, of Rs. 150 lakh on payment of deputation allowance.

High speed train projects

2632. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the projects received for high speed trains between various cities in the country;

(b) the details of such projects received from Government of Karnataka;

(c) when were these proposals received;

(d) the estimated cost of these projects; and

(e) the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. No projects have been received for sanction. However, some of the State Governments have suggested corridors for undertaking feasibility studies.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Cost overruns in projects

2633. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has estimated that there are several projects in the country that have slipped into cost overruns;

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

(c) whether the Ministry has also assessed the reasons behind such cost overruns and the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government is taking to ensure more effective monitoring of projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) There are 555 Central Sector projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above on the monitor of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation, (MOSPI) as on 1st February, 2012. Out of these, 190 projects were slipped into cost overruns with respect to their original schedule of completion.

The State wise list of 190 projects with cost overruns is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The major reasons reported by project authorities for cost overruns are as follows:-

- (i) Changes in rates of foreign exchange and statutory duties.
- (ii) High cost of environmental safeguards.
- (iii) Higher cost of land acquisition and rehabilitation measures.
- (iv) Change in the scope of project.
- (v) Under-estimation of original cost-original estimate is only an estimate, the project is tendered and tenders may go above the estimate.
- (vi) General Price rise-due to normal rise in prices of input materials, the project cost rises. The inputs like cement, steel, bitumen, labour are generally indexed in the contract. Thus the project cost rises.
- (vii) Time overrun.

(d) The monitoring of central sector projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above in 16 infrastructure sectors is done against the target date of commissioning. To ensure timely completion of infrastructure projects the Government has taken many steps. The major steps are:

- Stricter appraisal of projects by way of inter-ministry consultations and adoption of two-stage clearance system, first by PIB/EFC, secondly by CCI/CCEA.
- Monthly monitoring of project above Rs. 150 crores by MOSPI with respect of time and cost overrun.
- In-depth review of projects on quarterly basis by the concerned infrastructure Ministries.

- Follow up with the State Governments in respect of problems relating to land acquisition, rehabilitation related issues, forest clearances, environment/wildlife clearances, removal of encroachments and availability of Right of Way (ROW), ensuring law and order at project sites, etc. This Ministry has already advised the states to constitute a Central Sector Projects Coordination Committee (CSPCC) under respective Chief Secretaries to facilitate Central Sector Projects in the States and 11 States have since constituted the Coordination Committee in their respective States.
- Faster appraisal through Departmental Committees like Expanded Board of Railways in lieu of PIB;
- Setting up of Standing Committees by the Government in the Ministries/ Departments headed by respective Additional Secretaries to fix responsibility for time and cost overruns;
- Appointment of nodal officers for each project with continuity of tenure;
- Adoption of computer network based monitoring; and
- Capacity building of project managers through training courses and seminars on project planning, monitoring and project management for project managers of CPSUs by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Statement*Extent of cost overrun in projects with respect to original schedule (state-wise) as on 1st February, 2012*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Project	Total cost (Rs. Cr.)			No.	Projects with cost overrun		
			Original	Anticipated cost	Cost overrun (%)		Original cost	Anticipated cost	% Incr. Base
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33	32,855.2	39,238.5	19.4	13	11,677.0	19,002.1	62.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	9,512.2	14,153.6	48.8	2	6,441.3	11,082.7	72.1
3.	Assam	37	23,895.8	35,508.8	48.6	13	11,923.7	23,630.9	98.2
4.	Bihar	26	27,578.9	32,829.3	19.0	15	16,731.8	21,982.3	31.4
5.	Goa	1	335.6	335.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6.	Gujarat	27	32,375.1	32,903.3	1.6	6	2,826.5	3,354.8	18.7
7.	Haryana	10	5,795.4	7,611.8	31.3	3	1,448.2	3,264.7	125.4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6	14,761.2	17,455.4	18.3	3	7,629.8	10,324.0	35.3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	14,019.4	33,604.4	139.7	6	7,866.5	27,478.4	249.3
10.	Karnataka	25	30,657.6	39,102.5	27.5	10	8,795.3	17,646.7	100.6
11.	Kerala	7	6,086.2	6,775.2	11.3	2	795.7	1,587.2	99.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	24	17,335.6	17,581.8	1.4	3	2,027.6	2,741.5	35.2
13.	Maharashtra	51	68,705.3	82,228.7	19.7	18	29,305.0	45,606.1	55.6

14. Manipur	1	727.6	3,056.9	320.2	1	727.6	3,056.9	320.2
15. Mizoram	2	1,533.0	3,307.1	115.7	1	619.3	2,393.5	286.5
16. Nagaland	1	850.0	850.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17. Odisha	26	42,465.4	45,636.4	7.5	13	33,147.5	36,510.8	10.1
18. Punjab	7	4,613.2	5,598.2	21.4	3	761.4	1,746.5	129.4
19. Rajasthan	15	25,357.2	26,106.3	3.0	4	1,684.9	2,818.7	67.3
20. Sikkim	2	1,648.9	3,690.0	123.8	1	1,339.5	3,380.6	152.4
21. Tamil Nadu	35	52,241.3	60,526.4	15.9	13	27,364.2	35,649.3	30.3
22. Tripura	3	1,522.4	2,053.2	34.9	2	1,234.4	1,765.2	43.0
23. Uttar Pradesh	24	17,544.0	21,597.8	23.1	9	3,729.2	7,783.0	108.7
24. West Bengal	25	37,585.8	46,969.0	25.0	12	20,281.1	29,664.3	46.3
25. Delhi	3	37,985.0	37,965.4	-0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26. Chhattisgarh	25	55,916.8	59,148.1	5.8	7	4,746.6	7,977.9	68.1
27. Jharkhand	22	14,396.5	15,999.9	11.1	6	1,897.3	3,672.5	93.6
28. Uttaranchal	6	10,025.7	11,948.2	19.2	3	3,942.3	5,864.9	48.8
29. Multi State	97	125,418.4	130,674.3	4.2	21	6,635.4	15,682.9	136.4
TOTAL	555	713,744.5	834,456.4	16.9	190	215,579.1	345,668.1	60.3

National Advisory Council

2634. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the nodal Ministry having administrative control over National Advisory Council;
- (b) the functions assigned to the Council;
- (c) the composition of the Council;
- (d) the funds allocated to the Council since its inception; and
- (e) the allocated funds used so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Prime Minister's Office has the administrative control over National Advisory Council.

(b) The Council has been constituted to provide inputs in the formulation of policy by the Government and to provide support to the Government in its legislative business.

(c) The Council with Smt. Sonia Gandhi as Chairperson has the following members:

1. Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, MP,
2. Prof. Narendra Jadhav,
3. Prof. Pramod Tandon,
4. Ms. Aruna Roy,
5. Shri Madhav Gadgil,
6. Shri N.C. Saxena,
7. Dr. A.K. Shiva Kumar,
8. Shri Deep Joshi,
9. Ms. Anu Aga,
10. Ms. Farah Naqvi,
11. Shri Harsh Mander, and
12. Ms. Mirai Chatterjee

(d) and (e) The year-wise funds allocated and expenditure incurred by the Council upto 31st March, 2012 since its inception are as under:

Year	Budget (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
2004-05	156.00	65.17
2005-06	134.00	67.70

Year	Budget (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
2006-07	141.00	50.15
2007-08	140.00	50.68
2008-09	144.50	10.44 (NAC was wound up w.e.f. 30.4.2008)
2010-11	474.00	139.35 (NAC was constituted again on 29.03.2010)
2011-12	377.00	170.80

Pilot project for data on employment in urban area

2635. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has started a pilot project for the country's first ever quality data on employment in urban areas which will give a comprehensive picture of labour force in urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the new data of NSSO would reveal key employment indicators like number of people employed, wages and salaries of employees etc. and give a clear regular information on employment and unemployment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT KUMAR JENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) is being undertaken on Pilot basis in the urban areas of three States. The State-wise sample sizes for the survey for each quarter are indicated below:

State	Number of urban blocks	Number of households
Himachal Pradesh	24	288
Odisha	72	864
Gujarat	192	2304
ALL	288	3456

The field work of the Pilot Survey is being carried out in these States following a rotational panel survey method. The objective of PLFS is to provide quarterly estimates of lead indicators of Labour Market such as Worker Population Ratio (WPR) , Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Unemployment Rate (UR), Monthly Labour Remuneration for broad categories of workers, etc.

(c) The pilot survey is undertaken to test and standardise the conceptual and procedural aspects relating to the survey methodology being followed. Therefore, at present the details of the indicators based on the data collected through the Pilot survey are not to be utilised/used for any policy and decision making.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Accounts (2009-10) of Central Agricultural University Imphal and related papers

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.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Central Agricultural University Act, 1992:--

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Central Agricultural University, Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6715/15/12]

I Report and Accounts (2008-09) of BCPL, Kolkata and related papers.

II Report and Accounts (2010-11) of BCPL, Guwahati and related papers.

III Memorandum of Understanding (2012-13) between Government of India and HOCL.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN 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:—

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- I. (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, (BCPL), Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6775/15/12]

- II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer

Limited (BCPL), Guwahati, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

(2) 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. 6576/15/12]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) and the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL), for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T.6574/15/12]

I. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of NCMEI, New Delhi and related papers.

II. Memorandum of Action taken (2010-11) on recommendations of NCMEI.

III. Reports and Accounts (2009-10 and 2010-11) of various institutes of Technology, Institute of Management, Shiksha Abhiyan, Institutes of Engineering and Industrial Engineering and Boards and related papers.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 17 of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004:—

(a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 6562/15/12]

(b) Annual Accounts of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, and Audit Report thereon.

II. Memorandum of Action Taken on the Recommendations of the above Commission in its Annual Report, for the year 2010-11.

III. (i) (1) 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 :—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology (NIT), Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6645/15/12]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Thirty-Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6372/15/12]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Uttarakhand, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6645/15/12]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Technology (CIT), Kokrajhar, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6649/15/12]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET), Longowal, Punjab, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6652/15/12]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6653/15/12]
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) and (b) above.

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Practical Training (BOPT), Eastern Region, Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for delay in the laying of papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Western Region, Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6651/15/12]

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2012

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha.

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (Railways) No.3 Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th April, 2012.

The speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India”.

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the table, the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a

copy (in English and Hindi) of the Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Committee on Public Accounts (2011-12):—

- (i) Fifty-sixth Report on 'Review of Grant No. 1—Department of Agriculture and Cooperation' relating to the Ministry of Agriculture;
- (ii) Fifty-seventh Report on 'Performance of the Ministry of Environment and Forests' relating to the Ministry of Environment and Forests;
- (iii) Fifty-eighth Report on 'Non-compliance by the, Ministries/Departments in timely submission of Action Taken Notes on non-selected Audit Paragraphs (2010-11)' relating to the Ministry of Finance; and
- (iv) Fifty-ninth Report on 'Functioning of Land and Development Office' relating to the Ministry of Urban Development.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2011-12):—

- (i) Fourteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the observations and recommendations contained in the First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Public Private Partnership in implementation of Road Projects by National Highways Authority of India in respect of Delhi-Gurgaon Project; and
- (ii) Fifteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the observations and recommendations contained in the Second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Sale of Surplus Land and Buildings by National Textile Corporation Limited.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULE CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI LALHMING LIANA (Mizoram): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twentieth Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Action Taken by the Government on the

recommendations contained in their Eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on “Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Punjab and Sind Bank and credit facilities provided by the Bank to them” pertaining to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services).

RECOMMENDATION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 26th April, 2012, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:—

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and Passing of the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Two Hours
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:-	
(i) The Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011.	Three Hours (To be discussed together)
(ii) The National Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011.	
3. Consideration and passing of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010	Four Hours

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the thirty-fourth report of the department-related parliamentary standing committee on finance (15th Lok Sabha)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (15th Lok Sabha) relating to the Department of Revenue.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 30th April, 2012, will consist of:

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills
 - (i) The Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha;
 - (ii) The National Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha; and
 - (iii) The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010.
3. Discussion on the working of following Ministries:
 - (a) Defence;
 - (b) Civil Aviation; and
 - (c) Coal.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Ill-treatment meted out to the body of Late Shri B.B. Tiwari by the Delhi Police and the Hospital Authorities

श्री मोहन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बहुत ही गम्भीर प्रश्न इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार के सामने उठाना चाहता हूँ। आदरणीय स्वर्गीय श्री बृज भूषण तिवारी, जिनको इस पूरे सदन ने सम्मान और आदर के साथ श्रद्धांजलि दी, वे 24 तारीख की रात में शालीमार बाग स्थित अपने छोटे-से फ्लैट में गये, जहाँ एकाएक उनको हार्ट अटैक हुआ। उन्होंने नीचे उतर कर सोसायटी के चपरासी से कहा कि लगता है मेरा हार्ट अटैक हुआ है, मुझे किसी तरह की मदद करो। तब उसने 100 नम्बर पर फोन करके पुलिस वैन को इन्फॉर्म किया। पुलिस वैन आयी, उनको उठा कर बाबू जगजीवन राम अस्पताल दो बजे रात में ले गयी और उनको लावारिस लाश घोषित कर के वहाँ की mortuary में रख दिया। जब हम सुबह सात बजे वहाँ गये, तो वहाँ कोई पुलिस वाला नहीं था। मैंने अस्पताल के कर्मचारियों से कहा कि मैं पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर हूँ, हमारी पार्टी के एक नेता की मृत्यु हो गई है, उनकी लाश को देखने की मुझे अनुमति दी जाए। बहुत कहने पर उसने मुर्दा घर को खोला, जिसमें बीसों लावारिस लाशें पड़ी थीं और उसमें से बदबू आ रही थी। उसने स्ट्रेचर पर उस लाश को निकाला। मेरे पहुंचने के आधे घंटे बाद वहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री श्री अखिलेश यादव और मुलायम सिंह यादव जी पहुंचे। हम लोग बार-बार मांग करते रहे कि हम लोग इस लाश के वारिस हैं, इसलिए इसे हमें दे दिया जाए, लेकिन अस्पताल के लोगों ने कहा कि पुलिस इस लाश को लायी है, बिना पुलिस की अनुमति के हम इस लाश को देने वाले नहीं हैं। हम लोग वहाँ चबूतरे पर एक घंटा बैठे रहे, लेकिन कोई पुलिस वाला वहाँ नजर नहीं आया। फिर जब हमने थाने पर कुछ कार्यकर्ताओं को भेजा, तो कहा गया कि जब 11 बजे ए.सी.पी. आएंगे, तब हम लोग वहाँ पर आएंगे। बहुत झगड़ा करने पर ए.सी.पी. ने साढ़े 11 बजे आकर वह लाश mortuary से निकाली और हमारे लोगों को दी, जो यहाँ अस्पताल में लाकर रखी गयी।

मुझे इस बात पर बहुत अफसोस है कि संसद सदस्य के जीवित रहते हुए उनका सम्मान नहीं होता और मरने के बाद और भी नहीं होता, इससे बड़ी पुलिस की निष्पूरता और संवेदनहीनता क्या हो सकती है? इसलिए हम आपके ज़रिए सरकार से मांग करना चाहते हैं कि इस मामले की जांच करायी जाए और इस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की, उससे इस सदन को और हमको अवगत कारया जाए। यह मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All are associating. (*Interruptions*) The whole House associates. (*Interruptions*) The Minister wants to respond. (*Interruptions*)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जैसा कि सम्माननीय मोहन सिंह जी ने मुद्दा उठाया है, मेरे लिहाज से यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। किसी भी संसद सदस्य के साथ यह स्थिति नहीं आनी चाहिए। इन्होंने इस बात को हम लोगों की नोटिस में लाया है और इस बात को पूरे सदन ने समझा है। हम इसे पूरी गम्भीरता से लेते हैं। हम न केवल गृह मंत्री जी को इससे अवगत कराएंगे और इसकी जांच की बात कहेंगे, बल्कि जो लोग इसमें दोषी होंगे, उन पर कड़ी कार्यवाही हो, इसके लिए हम पूरा प्रयास करेंगे।

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा): सर, यह मामला प्रिविलेज कमिटी में भेजा जाना चाहिए ...*(वसवधान)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Minister has responded. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): While the Government will do its job, let the matter be referred to the Privileges Committee. As the Chair you have the right to do that. You please refer it to the Privileges Committee.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Need to lift ban on export of Cotton

SHRI M. VENKAIHA NAIDU (Karnataka): Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to bring it to the notice of the hon. House about the serious situation that has arisen on account of the ambiguity with regard to lifting of the ban on the cotton export. Sir, cotton prices have fallen down drastically across the country. The farmers are agitated. They are not getting remunerative prices, and the Cotton Corporation of India is not purchasing at the minimum support price announced by the Government. Even with regard to exports, on 5th March, the Government of India, even without consulting anybody, unilaterally has imposed a ban on the export of cotton thereby the prices have gone down considerably. After the agitation by the farmers when the matter was raised here in Parliament, the hon. Minister has assured us that he would lift the ban. On 5th March ban was imposed and on 12th March ban was lifted. But unfortunately certain conditions were levied because of the

[Shri M. Vankaiiah Naidu]

conditions, after lifting of the ban not even one quintal of cotton has been exported outside. With the result, the prices have come down in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): We have also given a notice for Zero Hour. Please allow us.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): It has been decided there. You know it very well.

SHRI M. VENKAIHAH NAIDU: After the announcement was made by the hon. Minister in the Parliament about the so called lifting of the ban clear instructions were not given. There is ambiguity with regard to the order issued. The result is lakhs of bales of cotton have piled up in various markets in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The result is the prices have gone down considerably. Neither the Cotton Corporation of India nor the private trader is willing to purchase the cotton. So, the price of cotton has come down from Rs. 6000 to Rs. 3500 today; and the cotton farmers are weeping across the country. They are very much agitated and there is glut in the market; and the Government of India is in a helpless position. We are told even the Minister of Agriculture has written to the Prime Minister about the situation. We do not know the full facts, but what is the response of the Government. That is more important. What is the relief that is going to be provided to the farmer? I demand that the Government should immediately remove the ban unconditionally without any condition and allow the export to go up so that there is buoyancy in the market and farmers will be rescued. Otherwise, there will be total unrest across the country. Already Gujarat farmers are on the street. The other day a farmer in Maharashtra has committed suicide and he left a suicide note saying that "Don't vote for the Congress Party and the NCR in the coming elections." ...*(Interruptions)*... He said it. He said it. He said it. He said it. I am not saying it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Venkaiahji, time is over. It is not going on record.

SHRI M. VENKAIHAH NAIDU: Let me complete, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): It is not going on record.

SHRI M. VENKAIHAH NAIDU. Let me complete, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): That will not go on record. *(Interruptions)*...Please. *(Interruptions)*...That will not go on record. Then, what is the use? *(Interruptions)*...Venkaiahji, that will not go on record. Then, what is the use? *(Interruptions)*...That is the rule. *(Interruptions)*...आप बैठिए *(Interruptions)*...आप बैठिए *(Interruptions)*...पुरुषोत्तम जी, प्लीज...*(व्यवधान)*...रेणूका जी, बैठिए! *(Interruptions)*...

Okay. That is all. *(Interruptions)*...Please take your seat. *(Interruptions)*...आप बैठिए...*(व्यवधान)*... Please take your seat. *(Interruptions)*...आप बैठिए...*(व्यवधान)*...वैकेया जी, आप सीनीयर लीडर हैं, बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...I fully agree. *(Interruptions)*...आप बैठिए...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बड़े सीनीयर लीडर हैं, बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...I understand it. But I have to go by the rules. *(Interruptions)*...It is not going on record. That is what I am saying. *(Interruptions)*...That is the rule. *(Interruptions)*...The rule is in operation. *(Interruptions)*...That is the problem. *(Interruptions)*...We only made the rules. *(Interruptions)*...You please sit down. *(Interruptions)*...What is this? *(Interruptions)*...Okay. Now we will take up the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2010 for further discussion. Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Rajeeve, you give it on Monday. *(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeeve, you can give it on Monday. *(Interruptions)*... राजीव, Monday को दे दो, that is the decision...*(व्यवधान)*...Yechury Sahib, that is the decision. Monday कर दो। You give it on Monday. *(Interruptions)*... It can be taken on Monday. *(Interruptions)*...Now you please listen to me. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, you have allowed me. But you have not allowed me to complete it. *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, you have completed that. *(Interruptions)*...No. You have completed it. *(Interruptions)*... You have taken more than three minutes. What is this? *(Interruptions)*...Mr. Rajeeve, you give the notice on Monday. *(Interruptions)*...On Monday, it will be allowed. *(Interruptions)*... Venkaiahji, you got this as a special permission from the Chair and keep your words. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) I will allow you. Let me reply to this. Venkaiahji, the decision was to have only one submission by Shri Mohan Singh and you got the special permission to raise this matter. You know that after three minutes nothing goes on record. So, you should have finished in three minutes. Yet, I allowed you more time.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let the Minister respond to it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is up to the Minister. I can't ask him. *(Interruptions)*. I have no objection if the Minister responds. *(Interruptions)*. Please sit down. You have made your point. Venkaiahji, keep your promise. You have made your point, *(Interruptions)*. I have got this note here. Please keep your promise.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the issue is not about the promise given by a Member or anybody. The issue is: why was the ban imposed? (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I appreciate it. Your point is very important.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Somebody from the Government should respond to it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is entirely up to the Government. I have no objection if the Government responds to it. (*Interruptions*). Please sit down. Your own people are disturbing. (*Interruptions*). Please sit down. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a very burning issue. Please try to understand it. It is a very burning issue. We want a response from the Government. (*Interruptions*).

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप बैठिए।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): मेरे यहां पांच-पाच किलो मीटर तक किसान लाइन लगाकर बैठे हैं।...(*व्यवधान*)...पांच किलो मीटर तक लाइन लगी है। ...(*व्यवधान*)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप बैठिए। ..(*व्यवधान*)... Yechuriji, what do you want to say?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, in the morning, we had agreed that because of the gravity of the situation only the issue of Shri B.B. Tiwari and Shri Mohan Singh will be allowed. We had our zero hour submissions, but, Sir, you said that there will be no zero hour today. My point is this. I entirely agree with Shri Venkaiah's point. I fully support his point. But since you have allowed him to raise that point, kindly allow other three also to raise their points. What is the problem? (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): They can renew their notices on Monday. (*Interruption*).

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: While I fully support this point, you allow them to raise their issues. Give them two minutes each. What is the problem?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): They can renew their notices on Monday. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What is the problem in giving them two minutes each? You have admitted their notices. There is nothing wrong in it. So please allow them. (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why don't you give your notice on Monday? (*Interruptions*). You can give the notice on Monday. (*Interruptions*). You can give the notice on Monday.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, kindly ask the Minister to respond. (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, would you like to respond to Shri Venkaiah's point?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): सर, इस मामले पर पहले भी यहां पर कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर बोल चुके हैं और इस मामले में सरकार ने समुचित कदम भी उठाए हैं। फिर भी वेंकैया जी ने जो बात उठाई है, मैं आज ही कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर से, टैक्सटाइल मिनिस्टर से इस पर बात करूंगा।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: सर मंडे को आकर बताएं।..(*व्यवधान*). Sir, kindly ask the Minister to get back to the House on Monday. That much assurance we want, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes, whatever has been said by the Minister is an assurance.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Minister is saying that he will convey it to the concerned Ministers. But let him get back to the House. That is my simple request. Let the Minister get back to the House. (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is also noted. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let the Minister say this. (*Interruptions*). Let the Minister say this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He has said it. He has already said it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let the Minister say this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He has already said this. Venkaiahji, you were also a Minister. You know it. (*Interruptions*). Whatever he can say, he has said.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He should say that he would get back to the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Venkaiahji, don't be so obstinate. You are a senior Member, वेंकैया जी, आप इतने बड़े सीनियर लीडर हैं। ..(*व्यवधान*)...बैठिए।..(*व्यवधान*)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Do you want us to raise this issue again? (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down. He has already said that. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Minister has said that he would convey it to the concerned Ministers. Let him get back to the House. (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We have to take up this Bill. Please cooperate. You got special permission...*(Interruptions)* Venkaiahji, this is unfair. You got special permission from the Chair and you are exploiting that ...*(Interruptions)* This is unfair. Don't do this ...*(Interruptions)* I am sorry to say that. Don't do that ...*(Interruptions)* Now, Shri Prasanta Chatterjee... *(Interruptions)*

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, यह किसानों का मामला unfair हो गया?...*(व्यवधान)*
उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बैठिए, बैठिए...*(व्यवधान)*

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Sir, the Government is totally insensitive on this issue. They are doing nothing to protect the interests of farmers. In protest, we are walking out of the House.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

**Growing Instances of human rights violations across the country
and particularly West Bengal**

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to draw the attention of this august House to a large number of incidents of violation of human rights in the country and West Bengal, in particular. The situations have gone up to such an extent that eminent persons of international repute like the Nobel Laureate, Noam Chomsky, and others sought the interventions of the Prime Minister, in their letters written recently, and expressed their concerns over two recent incidents. In the first instance, they expressed their concern over the incident of lathi charge by police on the peaceful slum dwellers, who were demanding an alternative place for shelter, and the arrest of a reputed person. This was not all. The poor slum dwellers were also manhandled by hooligans in the presence of the police. In another case, two eminent academicians were arrested and kept behind the bars for a whole night for sharing a cartoon. They were manhandled too by the hooligans. A few days back, a victim of gang rape was called a conspirer and the concerned police officer, who arrested the culprits, has been transferred over night...*(Interruptions)* Section 144 is being clamped in several places to deny permissions for holding rallies. Within a short time, 63 persons have been murdered, 49 agricultural labourers committed suicide and 534 cases of atrocities on women have taken place...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, law and order is a State subject...*(Interruptions)* This is a State subject...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down...*(Interruptions)* Please don't question the Chair.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: In places like Gurgaon, police officials are giving sermons to women not to go out in the night. I want to know from the Prime Minister about his reactions to the letter of Noam Chomsky and others.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): I also associate myself with it.

Need to Reconsider Decision to Decontrol Diesel Prices

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, two days back, the Government had stated, while answering in the House, their decision to decontrol the price of diesel. This statement is shocking. It would create a catastrophic effect on all sectors. Thirty-seven per cent of diesel is being used in road transport, and seventy per cent of the freight transport is by road. This move to decontrolling diesel prices would seriously affect the prices of essential commodities. Passenger and goods trains are using 275 crore litres of diesel annually. In this Budget, the Railway Ministry had stated that the ticket fares would be changed according to the changes in the price of diesel. Twelve per cent of diesel is used for public transport. Any hike in prices would seriously affect the common man in this country. The impact on transport sector would mean an escalation in transit costs and, therefore, a steep jump in the overall Price index. Sir, now, the country is witnessing two-digit inflation, especially, food inflation. Twelve per cent of the diesel is used for agricultural purposes, particularly, for irrigation purposes in our country. An increase in the price of diesel would increase the expenditure on cultivation. Sir, in our country, every 37 minutes, one farmer is committing suicide, which means that 47 farmers are committing suicides in a day. The new decision to decontrol the diesel would create a serious impact on the economy of the country. It is a very important and serious issue. So, I would urge upon the Government to reconsider their decision to decontrol the prices of diesel.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with it.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I associate myself with it.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Hike in User Charges at New Delhi Airport

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, this is regarding huge hike in user charges at Delhi Airport which came in the newspapers and the newspaper report says that Delhi Airport is the world's most expensive airport now. Sir, 364 per cent of the airport charges, including the passenger user development fees, was increased. Now, for first time in the history of the country, and I think no where in the world, except in one or two places, the in-coming passengers also have to give user fee. Sir, this is in the name of the economic crisis of the airport and they are saying that they need it to run the airport. But, Sir, two aspects are there. One is, there is a

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

motion for amending the rule, which is pending before the House for the last one year. I gave the amendment, and the House has not yet taken it up. So, the amendment is not yet taken up and the rule is not yet passed by the Parliament. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation is considering that. But when such a rule is pending before the House, how can an airport increase three to four times the airport charges? Sir, one more thing is there. It is a private airport. It is a PPP airport. Now, CAG audit is there. Then, how can they claim that our cost is Rs. 13,000 crores if an average airport can be built with Rs. 5000 crores? They are saying that our cost is Rs. 13,000 crores. And in the name of that they are looting the people by hiking this kind of thing. There are two aspects. One is, the increase is very much detrimental to the common people of the country and Delhi airport is very costly. Even IATA is saying that. The second is, it is a Parliamentary privilege question. A rule is pending before the House for finalisation. The Supreme Court earlier said that the money that they had collected for the first one year, *i.e.* Rs. 1481 crores, was collected without any legal empowerment. There was no rule. Without a rule they collected Rs. 1500 crores. We wrote to the Prime Minister and the Civil Aviation Minister for taking money back to the Government. It is *bona vacantia*. Eminent lawyers are here. It is the money of the Government. But, now, again the Ministry of Civil Aviation is supporting the Government to collect this money and take back the public money for private purposes. So, Sir, I think we need a ruling from the Chair. Sir, now it is under the consideration of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. Rules have been pending before the House for amendment for the last six to eight months and now when there is no rule accepted by the Parliament, how can AERA, the Regulatory Authority, fix an extra fee of Rs. 2000 to be charged from the passengers? How can it be possible? So, you have to give a ruling about the pendency of the rule in front of us.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, this is a very serious matter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You associate yourself with him.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir, it is not a question of associating. I also want to know the procedure. The rules have not been finalised. They are pending before the House. How has a decision been taken when the rules are pending before the House and when the Subordinate Legislation Committee of the Parliament is seized with the matter? How can such a decision happen? This is something that all of us have to examine. It is not only the Government. How can people take such decisions?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We will take up further discussion of the Bill, The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2010. Mrs. Jharna Das Baidya, would you like to speak?

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Take only two minutes.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): सर, मेरा एक सुझाव है कि आज Friday है और Special Mentions को आपने शाम पांच बजे के लिए रखा है। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि यदि Special Mentions को सिर्फ Lay करना है, तो अभी Lay करवा दीजिए और यदि पढना है, तो शाम को पांच बजे पढ़वाइए। यदि सिर्फ Lay ही करना है, तो अभी करवा दीजिए, क्योंकि किसी को ट्रेन पकड़नी है, किसी को फ्लाइट पकड़नी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): ठीक है, यह बिल पास करने के बाद हम Special Mentions ले लेंगे।

SHRI SUKENDHU SEKHAR ROY (West-Bengal): Sir, i want to make a point. In the morning it was decided that only one....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Don't question the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)...Don't question the Chair.

SHRI SUKENDHU SEKHAR ROY: No, no; this is an unfair practice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You cannot question the Chair.

SHRI SUKENDHU SEKHAR ROY: I am not questioning the Chair. I am talking about the violation of the decision taken by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no; you cannot question the decision of the Chair. You are a senior Member. Please sit down. Mrs. Jharna Das Baidya, you take only two minutes. You finish in two minutes. (*Interruptions*) Let us pass this Bill. (*Interruptions*) You take only two minutes. Tapanji, please sit down. Take only two minutes. You have to finish it in two minutes...(*Interruptions*)...Now, please, let us pass this Bill.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Why two minutes, Sir? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Why two minutes, Sir?...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, why only two minutes?...(*Interruptions*)...Our party has...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKENDHU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, why have they been allowed? ...(*Interruptions*)...I must put this question...(*Interruptions*)...I am asking this to myself...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have made your point...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKENDHU SEKHAR ROY: Why have they been allowed to raise the issue?...(*Interruptions*)...In the morning it was decided that there would be only one Zero Hour mention...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You said what you wanted to say ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It means, the morning meetings are useless...(*Interruptions*)...What is the point in attending the morning meetings then?...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have said what you wanted to say. Now, take your seat...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: No, no, Sir. There is no meaning of such meetings...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You take your seat...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: How can you allow that?...(*Interruptions*)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I told you that it is the decision of the Chair. Please sit down...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: In our absence, how this can be done...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, you take your seat...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: How can they raise about the law and order situation in West Bengal...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. It is the decision of the Chair. The Chair can take decisions. Sit down...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It is very unfair...(*Interruptions*)...My point of protest should be recorded...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Chair can take decisions. You sit down.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: The House cannot run like this ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is for the Chair to run the House, not you...(*Interruptions*)...Sit down. Now, Mrs. Baidya.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Thank you, Sir.

The Central Educational institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2010

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Take only two minutes Baidyaji ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Why only two minutes, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Why two minutes?...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): What is this? There is no time and we have to pass this Bill...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: I have seven minutes, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No. You are continuing with your speech...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: I have seven minutes, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, she has seven minutes ...*(Interruptions)*... My party has seven minutes...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Why should she complete in two minutes?...*(Interruptions)*...I have seven minutes...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): That is what I am saying ...*(Interruptions)*...Why are you putting restrictions...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): She had already taken five minutes...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, no...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: No, no...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): She had almost finished her time...*(Interruptions)*...What is this?...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, she has not started her speech at all...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): She spoke on the other day...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No. She has not spoken...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N.K. BALAGOPAL: Sir, she is yet to start her speech...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir. She has not spoken...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN; (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, sit down ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, our party has seven minutes...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: You look at the records...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): She has finished her time...*(Interruptions)*...

What is this? She spoke the other day...*(Interruptions)*...It is not your business...*(Interruptions)*...Rajeeveji, please sit down...*(Interruptions)*...This is not good. Sit down. Don't think that you can always do everything...*(Interruptions)*...No, no, no. I will decide. Sit down...*(Interruptions)*...I have allowed her. But, still, you are...*(Interruptions)*...No, no. I don't agree with this.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, you try to understand...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Rajeeve, it is my job, not yours. We want to pass this Bill...*(Interruptions)*...Rajeeve, don't you like to pass this Bill?...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, Sir. We want to pass this Bill. But...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): She spoke the other day.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, Sir...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, she did not speak...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): It is for me to decide. You look at the display board...*(Interruptions)*...No, no. I need not reply to you. You sit down...*(Interruptions)*...Rajeeveji, no, no. This is unfair. This kind of tactics is unfair...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is not tactics, Sir...*(Interruptions)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I solved one problem and you raise another problem! ...*(Interruptions)*... I am very sorry. I am serving the House. It is for the House to decide.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, she will only take the time allotted to our party...*(Interruptions)*...It is the time allotted to our party...*(Interruptions)*...She will take only that much time...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please listen. In your presence it was decided that the Bill is to be passed before 1.00 p.m. Now you are questioning!...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, no. I don't accept that. If that is the case, you would not have taken up the Zero Hour submissions...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why Maitreyanji? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sorry, Sir. it is a mistake...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Sorry, listen to me...*(Interruptions)*...You can speak. You have seven minutes. Whatever time you have, you can speak.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: We have seven minutes...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If you have seven minutes, you speak for seven minutes. My impression was that she has only two minutes. See, my impression was that she spoke for five minutes and she is left with only two minutes...*(Interruptions)*...Please, if she has seven minutes, she can speak for seven minutes. My request is to reduce the time. That is the point.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, again...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, she has seven minutes...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) Sir, you allow her to seven minutes...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have a right to request. What is this?...*(Interruptions)*...Rajeeve, don't do this...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, you have said that she started yesterday...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. I stand corrected. That was my impression. My impression was that she spoke yesterday. Let me stand corrected, no problem in that. What is there? Now, please start Mrs, Baidya.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission)

Amendment Bill, 2010

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2010, was introduced in this House on 6th August, 2010, with the objective of amending the CEI Act, 2006. The CEI Act, 2006, had provided for 27 per cent reservation for OBCs in admission to Central Educational Institutions along with a mandated seat-increase of 54 per cent over a maximum period of three years from the academic session commencing from the calendar year 2007. The Amendment Bill proposed certain relaxations in the case of reservations. However, the distinguishing feature of the Bill is that it extends the time-frame for mandatory reservation and seat-increase from three to six years.

The concerned committee accepted the proposals of the Bill and extended the time-frame of mandatory reservation and seat-increase from three to six years. The time-frame was enhanced, as it was argued that "some of the CEIs were finding it difficult to adhere to the time-limit of three years for creation of the requisite physical and academic infrastructure due to a variety of reasons beyond their control". However, the question that needs to be asked in the first place is: why could not the mandatory reservation and 54% seat-increase be implemented even

[Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya]

after three years of the CEI Act being passed? My second question is: why is it the case that some of the CEIs were finding it difficult to adhere to the time-limit of three years for creation of the requisite physical and academic infrastructure?

Sir, it is in this backdrop that the CEI Act was passed during the UPA-I regime under pressure from the Left Parties. The mandatory 54 per cent seat-increase in the existing CEIs was perceived as one of the important measures to increase the GER in higher education. The UGC report in 2008 on 'Higher education in India: Issues related to Expansion, Inclusiveness, Quality and Finance' shared this view. The necessity to increase the GER was also recognised by the Eleventh Plan and it set the target of increasing the GER to 15 per cent by 2011-12. The recent court verdict has helped to resolve this problem by entitling the university to fix only the minimum eligibility criteria for admission in the Reserved category at a maximum of 10 per cent below the minimum criteria fixed for the General category.

The issue of implementation of OBC reservations involves two aspects: first, the share of OBC students actually admitted in the total pool of seats reserved for the OBCs, and second, the share of OBC seats reserved *vis-a-viz* the total number of students.

Following the CEI Act, 2006, the Ministry of HRD had issued directions to all Central Educational Institutions, other than minority educational institutions, to implement 27 per cent reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs). The question remains, why the mandatory 27% OBC reservation could not be implemented even after four years of the Act being passed, and after two years the Ministry of HRD had sent its guidelines to the CEIs? What measures did the Ministry of HRD take to ensure that reservations are implemented in all the universities within the stipulated time-period of three years? The Standing Committee Report noted, "the period of three years has proved to be inadequate for implementing the OBCs reservation in CEIs due to a number of problem areas like paucity of proper accommodation for students, staff and classrooms, shortage of faculty, inadequate space in the laboratories." However, such an analysis of the non-implementation of mandatory OBC reservations merely describes the problem instead of addressing it. Was it the lack of funds from the Ministry of HRD or mis-utilization of the funds available for implementing OBC reservations? The fact that the Government has bypassed these issues and, instead, proposed an Amendment Bill for delaying mandatory reservations and seat-increase, speaks volumes of its commitment towards social justice. Any further delay in the implementation of mandatory reservations and seat-increase will cause irreparable damage to the state of affairs in higher education in India. (*Time-bell rings*) I will take just one minute, Sir,

Before I conclude, I would like to say that one of the striking features of higher education in India is that it has one of the lowest Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER) in the world. The GERs of various countries are thus: In the case of USA, it

is 82; UK, 59; Japan, 58; China, 23; Russia, 75 and Brazil 30. The world average is 26, but in the case of India, it is only 12.

With these words I conclude my speech and I again thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय शिक्षा संस्था (प्रवेश में आरक्षण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2010 में कोई बहुत बड़ा आशय नजर नहीं आता है माननीय मंत्री जी ने कुछ व्यवहारिक कठिनाईयों को लेकर ही यह बिल सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है। हमारे देश में पहले से ही 15 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिए, साढ़े सात परसेंट रिजर्वेशन शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए और 27 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन ओ.बी.सी. के लिए मिल रहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बिल के जरिए यह बताया है कि इसको 2007 के बजाय, 2008 से प्रभावी माना जाए।

महोदय, माननीय मंत्री की यह कठिनाई टेक्निकल हो सकती है, लेकिन हमारा सदन और देश इसके अलावा और भी बहुत सी कठिनाइयां महसूस करता है। परम पूज्य बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद-45 में इस बात का जिक्र किया था कि राज्य सरकारों को दस वर्षों के अंदर 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने का प्रबंध करना चाहिए। हमारे देश का संविधान 26 जनवरी, 1950 में लागू हुआ और उसमें इस काम के लिए दस वर्ष का समय निश्चय किया गया। आज देश की जनता के सामने एक सवाल पैदा हो रहा है और एम.एल.ए. तथा एम.पी. से भी जनता यही सवाल करती है कि जो काम दस वर्षों में पूरा करने के लिए कहा गया था, क्या सरकार ने ईमानदारी से अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाने की कोशिश की है? माननीय मंत्री जी कृपया आप इस पर कोई न कोई सकारात्मक उत्तर जरूर दें। भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद-46 में एस.सी., एस.टी. और दुर्बल वर्ग के बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए व्यवस्था दी गई है। क्या सरकार की तरफ से एस.सी., एस.टी. और ओ.बी.सी. को रिजर्वेशन के आधार पर एजुकेशन का लाभ देने की कोशिश की गई है?

महोदय, हमारे संविधान के अनुच्छेद-30 में अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के लिए शिक्षण संस्थानों की स्थापना और उनके प्रशासन करने का अधिकार भी संविधान में दिया गया है। आज मॉडर्निटीज के लोग चाहे मुस्लिम हों, क्रिश्चियन्स हों, बौद्ध हों या और दूसरे लोग हों, आज भी वे एजुकेशन के दायरे में नहीं पहुंच पाए हैं। क्या इसका अनुपालन करने की कोशिश की गई है? आज कई प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण सवाल देश की जनता के सामने हैं। मैं इस बिल के माध्यम से अपनी पार्टी तथा अपनी ओर से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे संविधान में देश की सरकारों के सामने बहुत से ऐसे ऑप्शन्स हैं, जिनके जरिए एजुकेशन स्टेटस को बढ़ाया जा सकता था, लेकिन इसमें कहीं न कहीं चूक हुई है। मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ और देहात में रहने वाले 70-75 परसेंट लोग भी महसूस करते हैं कि हमारा देश एक है, देश की लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था एक है, देश का डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम एक है तो फिर एजुकेशन के मामले में डबल स्टैंडर्ड क्यों है?

महोदय, आज गांवों के बच्चे जब अच्छी एजुकेशन लेने जाते हैं, तो उनके मन में हीन भावना पैदा होती है। उनके मन में हीन भावना इसलिए पैदा होती है, क्योंकि गांवों में जो सरकारी प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं, जूनियर हाई स्कूल हैं और जो इन्टर कॉलेज हैं, उनमें पढ़ाई का स्टैंडर्ड आज भी इतना डाउन है कि वे कहीं न कहीं बंद होते नजर आते हैं। कॉन्वेंट स्कूलों

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

में, सी.बी.एस.ई. या आई.सी.एस.ई. स्कूलों में बच्चों के पढ़ने का चलन बढ़ा है, लेकिन जो सरकारी संस्थाएं गरीब बच्चों के बौद्धिक विकास के लिए देश में स्थापित की गई हैं, कहीं न कहीं उनके स्तर में गिरावट आई है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से इस बात का अनुरोध करता हूँ कि देश में गरीब, अनपढ़ बच्चों की तादाद बड़े पैमाने पर है। योजना आयोग ने भी अनेकों बार इस सम्बन्ध में अपना व्यू रखा है कि 77 करोड़ लोग आज भी हमारे मुल्क में ऐसे हैं, जिनकी दैनिक आमदनी का जरिया बहुत कम है। जो गरीब लोग 20 रुपये रोज की आमदनी में अपनी जीवन का बसेरा कर रहे हैं, उनके एजुकेशन स्टैंडर्ड को बढ़ाने के लिए गांवों में प्राइमरी स्कूल या जुनियर हाई स्कूल में डबल स्टैंडर्ड व्यवस्था को समाप्त किया जाए। माननीय मंत्री जी, जो पढ़ाई कॉन्वेंट स्कूलों में होती है अथवा जो पढ़ाई सी.बी.एस.ई., आई.सी.एस.ई. इंस्टीट्यूशंस में होती है, क्या वैसी व्यवस्था गांवों के स्कूलों में करने का कोई विचार सरकार के मन में है? यदि है तो कृपया इस पर जरूर ध्यान दें।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आपकी योग्यता और काबलियत पर देश के लोग बहुत फक्र करते हैं। आपका अनुभव, आपके काम करने की क्षमता पर सदन बहुत बड़ा भरोसा करता है। देश की जनता और देश के गरीब लोग आपकी तरफ निहारते हैं। उनको उम्मीद है कि शायद आपके रहते हुए उनका एजुकेशन स्टैंडर्ड बढ़ सकेगा। इसलिए मैं आपसे दिल से अपील करता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष के करोड़ों बच्चे, जिनको अभी तक अच्छी एजुकेशन नहीं मिल पाई है, क्या उनको अच्छी एजुकेशन देने के लिए आप समान रूप से शिक्षा प्रणाली को लागू करने का कोई इरादा या कोई बयान इस सदन में जाहिर करेंगे? यदि आप ऐसा करते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि एक इतिहास और लिखा जाएगा, जिसको लिखने वाले आप होंगे। आप इन बातों पर विचार करने की जरूर कोशिश कीजिएगा।

महोदय, हालांकि हम समझते हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 50 प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन की सीमाएं प्रतिबन्धित की हैं, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी, हम देश के सबसे बड़े सदन में बैठ कर देश के लोगों के लिए कानून बनाने की बात करते हैं, कानून बनते भी हैं। देश के अन्दर बैकवर्ड कम्यूनिटीज की पॉपुलेशन 52 प्रतिशत है और रिजर्वेशन का रेश्यो 27 प्रतिशत है। मैं आपसे इस बात का भी अनुरोध करता हूँ कि जनसंख्या के आधार पर पिछड़े समाज के लोगों के लिए 52 प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था पर अगर सरकार विचार करती है, तो यह देश के पिछड़े समाज के लोगों के लिए बहुत बड़ा कदम हो सकता है...*(व्यवधान)*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): कश्यप जी, हो गया।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: महोदय, मेरा दो मिनट का समय अभी बाकी है। आपकी कृपा हो जाएगी तो मैं गरीबों की बात रख पाऊंगा, नहीं तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): इसे पास भी करना है। दो मिनट में समाप्त कर दीजिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: मैं समय सीमा में ही समाप्त करूंगा। मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, शायद मेरी बात पर आज गौर हो जाए। देश की जनता भी देख रही है कि हम उनके लिए कुछ करें।

महोदय, 52 प्रतिशत बैकवर्ड समाज के लोगों की मुश्किलों पर, चाहे वे शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हों, चाहे रोजगार के क्षेत्र में हों, चाहे अन्य दूसरे क्षेत्रों में हों, यदि यह सरकार एक मजबूत

मनोबल के साथ जनसंख्या के आधार पर रिजर्वेशन की पॉलिसी पर विचार करती है, तो निःसंदेह देश के बैकवर्ड समाज के लोगों का जीवन स्तर सुधरने पर भी विचार हो सकता है।

महोदय, अन्त में एक और बात कह कर मैं अपनी वाणी को विराम दूंगा। हम राज्य सभा के सांसद लगभग 250 की संख्या में हैं। 50 लाख की आबादी को एक राज्य सभा का संसद रिप्रेजेंट करता है और इस सरकार की तरफ से नीति के आधार पर एक सांसद के लिए केवल 2 बच्चों के प्रवेश की व्यवस्था की गई है, जो बहुत कम है। मैं राज्य सभा के तमाम सांसदों की तरफ से और देश की जनता के उन तमाम लोगों की तरफ से आपसे अपील करना चाहता हूँ, जिनके बच्चे आज भी गरीबी और लाचारी में अच्छे स्कूल और कॉलेज में नहीं पढ़ पाते हैं। उन बच्चों को सुगम और अच्छी शिक्षा देने के लिए आप सांसदों का कोटा 2 के बजाए अगर 100 करें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। 100 नहीं तो 50 कर दें। एक सांसद को अगर 25 बच्चों को प्रवेश कराने का अधिकार भी मिल जाए, तो बहुत सारे अनपढ़ बच्चों को शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिल सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): कश्यप जी, प्लीज...(व्यवधान)

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे बहुत विनम्रता के साथ यह बात कह रहा हूँ। यह सांसदों की भावना भी है और चिन्ता भी है...(व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): अब समाप्त कीजिए...(व्यवधान) बस हो गया...(व्यवधान)

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: यह एजुकेशन से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है। इसलिए आपसे मेरी अपील है कि राज्य सभा के सांसदों को कम-से-कम 25-25 बच्चों को प्रवेश दिलाने की व्यवस्था का ऐलान, मंत्री जी, आप आज इस सदन में करने की कोशिश करें।

सर, आपने मुझे जो समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, though the Bill appears to be simple and small, yet it is a significant Bill which seeks the approval of Parliament for: reservation in admission of students, belonging to SC, ST and OBC categories; mandatory increase of seats beyond the earlier stipulated period; and making this not applicable in certain educational institutions in the tribal areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. The original Act 2006 provides for the reservation in admission of students belonging to SC, ST and OBC to the extent of 15 per cent, 7.5 per cent and 27 per cent respectively. It also has stipulated three years time for implementation. It also has allowed the central educational institutions to increase the seats. The central educational institutions were provided Central funds, amounting to Rs. 1724 crores, to expand the infrastructure and provided other connected facilities.

On the verge of third year, after the Bill was passed, the Government finds that it cannot implement it and, hence, it is, now, coming forward with this amendment to seek another three years for its full implementation. And, even now we are not sure whether the implementation will be complete in another three years. I urge upon the hon. Minister for HRD to ensure that the Government does not come up with such an amendment again.

1.00 P.M.

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

The other important provision in this Bill is to allow the States of the North-East to continue with the present level of reservation, which is even 50 per cent for the SCs and STs, depending upon the population of SCs and in the concerned States. Such States were expressing their inability to reduce the number and, hence, the Government has come up with another amendment. It is a welcome measure because the reservation for a particular category should depend on the population of that category in the concerned State or area.

Sir, if you take the case of Tamil Nadu, the State Government of Tamil Nadu reserves 50 per cent seats for backward and the most backward classes and 18 per cent for SCs and 1 per cent for STs. This policy is prevailing in Tamil Nadu for the last three decades. When the Supreme Court put a cap on the percentage of reservation that it should not exceed 50 per cent, the Government of Tamil Nadu, under the able leadership of the present Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, immediately passed a unanimous resolution in the Assembly and legislated an Act, maintaining the status of reservation, which is 69 per cent. It was included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. It is the AIADMK Government, under the leadership of great visionary leader hon. Chief Minister Amma, which had taken bold steps in the year 1993-94. And, it is still continuing in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is an example which other States can emulate, if such a need arises.

Coming back, I would say that 27 per cent reservation for OBCs should not be reduced, under any circumstances, in the normal cases. Special cases like the situation in the North-Eastern States are different. They have to cater to the local needs. Hence, it is all right. But, normally, all the States must respect the Central Act and give 27 per cent reservation to the OBCs. It should neither be reduced nor be converted.

Finally, Sir, I would like to stress that good infrastructure, full faculty strength and good quality of teachers are important for imparting high-quality education to our young boys and girls.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: If an institution does not have a good infrastructure, learning will suffer. If an institution does not have full faculty, teaching will be hit.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, fine. Please take your seat.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: If an institution does not have good quality teachers, the whole institution will get a beating. With these words, I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri S. Thangavelu; please take two minutes only. He is the last speaker. I think we can sit and pass this Bill. I hope, everybody agrees. It is already decided. Now, Mr. Thangavelu.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having given me the opportunity to participate in the debate on the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2010. At the outset, I welcome the amendments made in the Central Educational Institutions Act 2006 (Principal Act), mainly because it aims at increasing the number of seats for OBC, SC and ST students in higher educational institutions.

Sir, education is an important part of the society. It should not be denied to any one on the pretext of the economic condition, caste or social status. This amendment would pave way for a lot of downtrodden people getting opportunities for higher education.

However, I am afraid that reservation in Central Universities and educational institutions like the National Institute of Design, National Institute of Fashion Technology and others would affect the 'OBC' category students because one of the amendments provides that seat reservation will be changed subject to the number of applicants in the 'SC/ST' category.

Finally, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development is of the view that the SC and ST reservation should be taken as a compulsory component and the remaining seats shall be reserved for the OBCs. In cases where the SC and ST reservation exceeds the 50 per cent limit, the Bill states that no seats shall be reserved for the OBCs and the number should be reduced in the following year. The Committee is of the view that the Department may decide whether to increase the limit (as was in the case of Tamil Nadu) for the States which have data available on this. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Mr. Minister.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री कपिल सिब्बल): सर, सबसे पहले तो मैं माननीय सदस्यों का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ कि...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): सर, मैं इस विषय पर सिर्फ दो मिनट बोलना चाहता हूँ।...*(व्यवधान)*....

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): हो गया, अब आप सिर्फ सपोर्ट कीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, इतनी देर में तो मैं अपनी बात कह देता।...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. Don't waste time. I have not permitted any body.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, चूंकि यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, इसलिए मुझे भी दो मिनट बोलने का मौका दीजिए...*(व्यवधान)*....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Minister has already started.

मिनिस्टर के finish करने के बाद अगर आपका कोई प्रश्न होगा, तो मैं आपको इसके लिए जरूर allow करूंगा। अभी आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, मैं माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बिल के पक्ष में अपनी बात रखी तथा साथ ही कई और बातें भी रखीं। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात तो यह रखी कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि केन्द्र सरकार दोबारा इस हाउस में आकर कहे कि अब 6 साल भी बीत गए, अब हमें 3 साल और चाहिए। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा नहीं होगा, क्योंकि एक साल बढ़ाने की वजह तो मैंने Bill introduce करते समय कही थी कि पहले साल सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक स्टे ऑर्डर था। हमने उसको एक साल के बाद लागू किया, तो चार साल लग गए। उसके बाद जहां हमारे मेडिकल कॉलेजिज हैं, वहां इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाने में देरी लगी, क्योंकि मेडिकल कॉलेज के लिए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाने में वक्त लगता है इसलिए केवल उन यूनिवर्सिटीज में देरी हुई जहां मेडिकल कॉलेजिज बनने थे और जहां expansion होनी थी, बाकी यूनिवर्सिटीज में कोई देरी नहीं हुई। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में थोड़ी देरी हुई, क्योंकि आपको मालूम है कि दिल्ली ऐसा स्टेट है जहां भिन्न-भिन्न रेगुलेटरी अथॉरिटीज से अनुमति लेनी पड़ती है, चाहे वह डी.डी.ए. हो, एम.सी.डी. हो या बाकी अथॉरिटीज हों। इसलिए यहां थोड़ी देरी लगी और उन यूनिवर्सिटीज में देरी लगी जहां मेडिकल कॉलेजिज थे। मैं सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को आपके द्वारा विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी ओर से यह काम तीन साल से पहले ही हो जाएगा और जो 27 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन है, उसे हम हर सेंट्रल एजुकेशनल इन्स्टिट्यूशंस में पूरी तरह से लागू करेंगे, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है।

जैसा कश्यप साहब ने कहा कि इसमें सभी का प्रयास होना चाहिए कि पिछड़ी जाति, शेडयूल्ड कास्ट, शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स और माइनॉरिटीज के ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को उच्च स्तर की शिक्षा मिले और हम भी यह चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि संविधान ने यह जिम्मेदारी हम सब पर सौंपी थी। यह जिम्मेदारी केवल राज्य सरकार की नहीं थी या केवल केन्द्र सरकार की नहीं थी, मैं समझता हूँ कि हर व्यक्ति की यह जिम्मेदारी थी कि वह सहयोग दे कि ऐसा काम हो। आपको मालूम है और कश्यप जी को भी यह मालूम है कि जब Directive principles of state policy बने, तो उस समय जो शिक्षा थी, वह राज्य की सूची में थी, लिस्ट 2 में थी। संविधान के अंतर्गत जो जिम्मेदारी लगायी गयी थी, वह राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर लगायी गयी थी, लेकिन मैं उस बात पर जाना भी नहीं चाहता, क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जिम्मेदारी हर व्यक्ति की है। यह जिम्मेदारी हर एक citizen of this country की है और हमें इसके बारे में इकट्ठे होकर चलना पड़ेगा। हमारी सरकार ने पिछले कई सालों में अनुसूचित जाति और पिछड़ी जातियों के संदर्भ में बड़े अहम कदम उठाये हैं ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा बच्चे शिक्षा लें और उच्च स्तर की शिक्षा लें। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा जो सर्व शिक्षा अभियान है, वह अपने आप में सफल भी रहा है, क्योंकि आज के दिन अगर आप प्राइमरी लेवल पर देखें, तो वहां सौ फीसदी बच्चे स्कूल जा रहे हैं, लेकिन अब राइट टू एजुकेशन के अंतर्गत जब हमें सभी राज्य सरकारों का साथ मिलेगा और माननीय सदस्यों का साथ मिलेगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अगले पांच-छः सालों में शिक्षा का वातावरण भी बदल जाएगा। जिस तरह से हम बुनियादी तौर पर एक नयी सोच के साथ शिक्षा में आगे कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उस सोच के साथ हमारे काम पूरे हो जाएंगे। हमारी जो KGBV की स्कीम है, Model schools की स्कीम है, NPEGEL की स्कीम है या SPEQOM की स्कीम है, ये उन्हीं जातियों के प्रति हैं, जिनको आज तक अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं मिली।

आपने एक बात और कही कि राज्य सभा के जो मेम्बर्स हैं, उनको 25 लोगों के नॉमिनेशन की अनुमति मिलनी चाहिए। **In fact**, मैंने पिछली बार लॉ मिनिसट्री को प्रपोजल भेजा था कि पांच लोगों की कर दो, लेकिन लॉ मिनिसट्री ने मुझे वापस जवाब दिया कि हाई कोर्ट के जजमेंट के अनुसार नहीं है और यह नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन, **under RTE**, अब 25 प्रतिशत गरीब लोगों को वह रिजर्वेशन है। कुछ तो ऐसे गरीब हैं, जो सांसद के साथ मिले-जुले हुए हैं, लेकिन ऐसे आम गरीब लोग भी हैं, जिनको यह मालूम नहीं कौन सांसद है और कौन नहीं है, उनके लिए तो हमने 25 प्रतिशत दे दिया। हम सांसदों के लिए भी यह चाहेंगे, लेकिन उसमें थोड़ी-सी कानून की बाधा है। हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा हम सांसदों को दें, लेकिन कभी-कभी कानून हमारे सामने खड़ा हो जाता है और रोक लगा देता है।

जहां तक बालगंगा साहब ने जो तमिलनाडु में 69 परसेंट का जिक्र किया, तो मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि वह **matter** सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पेंडिंग है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने **stay** तो नहीं किया, लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट में वह बात **pending** है। मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक उस पर पूरी तरह से निर्णय न आए, तब तक हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते, लेकिन ट्राइबल्स की जो रिजर्वेशन थी, **SCs/STs** की जो रिजर्वेशन थी और जहां 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा भी थी, उसको हमने पूरी तरह से इस बिल के द्वारा **protect** और **secure** किया है। तो, हमारी मंशा तो यही है कि जहां पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों को रिजर्वेशन है, उसमें हमें कहीं दखलअंदाजी नहीं करनी चाहिए। इन्ही शब्दों के साथ, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं कि आपने मुझे पूरा सहयोग दिया **and I commend the Bill for passing in this House. Thank you very much.**

श्री रामविलास पासवान बिहार: सर, मेरा क्लेरिफिकेशन नहीं है, सिर्फ आग्रह है। आग्रह यह है कि अभी आपने सवेरे एक क्वेश्चन के जवाब में कहा कि जो पब्लिक स्कूल हैं उनकी संख्या 15 परसेंट बढ़ गई है। वे जो पब्लिक स्कूल हैं, उनका नाम है पब्लिक स्कूल, लेकिन वे प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं इन स्कूलों में वीकर सैवशन के बच्चों का तथा शैडयूल्ड कास्ट और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बच्चों के रिजर्वेशन का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। अभी यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 25 परसेंट किया है। हम सिर्फ इतना ही जानना चाहते हैं कि हम इनजस्टिस नहीं चाहते, जस्टिस चाहते हैं। मैं आपको लिख करके उदाहरण दूंगा कि आपके यहां दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल, डी.पी.एस. है। मेरे पास एक नहीं पांच-पांच ऐसे विद्यार्थी हैं, जो शैडयूल्ड कास्ट के बच्चे हैं और उनके 98 परसेंट मार्क्स हैं फिर भी इनका एडमिशन नहीं हुआ। इतना ही नहीं उनमें एक लड़का तो दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल पटना का था और उसके 98 परसेंट मार्क्स होने के बावजूद भी उसका एडमिशन 11वीं, 12वीं क्लास में नहीं हुआ। कृपया इसकी अपने स्तर पर जांच करवा लीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बस, प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री रामकृपाल यादव: महोदय, मैं अपने आपको प्रश्न पूछने तक ही सीमित रखूंगा। सर, मैं सबसे पहले माननीय मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इस बिल के माध्यम से हायर एजुकेशन में, इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज और मेडिकल कॉलेज में जो ओ.बी.सी. के रिजर्वेशन का मामला है, उसमें सुनिश्चित करने का काम किया है। अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि गरीब बच्चों के लिए निश्चित तौर पर आपके दिल में प्यार है, जब्बा है, जिसके लिए आपने बढ़िया स्टेप उठाया है, बढ़िया कानून बनाया है, जिसे RTE के माध्यम से आपने सुनिश्चित करने का काम किया है। आपने अपने जवाब में भी कहा है हम उन गरीब बच्चों को जिसमें ओ.बी.सी. गरीब तबके के जो लोग हैं माइनोंरटी, दलित वगैरह सब बच्चे आएंगे। सर, क्या

[श्री रामकृपाल यादव]

आपने कानून के मुताबिक विगत दो वर्षों के आधार पर देश के विभिन्न भागों में बच्चों के एडमिशन को सुनिश्चित करने की सोची है? इसका क्या कोई आपने मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम रखा है तथा यह देखा है कि उन बच्चों का एडमिशन हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है। सर, मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो.पी.जे. कुरियन): बस, क्वेश्चन हो गया।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, बोलने तो दीजिए।

बिहार के कई ऐसे स्कूल हैं जहां गरीब बच्चों का नामांकन प्राइवेट स्कूलों में नहीं हो रहा है, निजी स्कूलों में नहीं हो रहा है और निश्चित तौर पर आपके कानून की धज्जियां उड़ाई जा रही हैं। सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बस, एक ही प्रश्न। श्री करीमपुरी।

श्री रामकृपाल यादव: सर, सर्वशिक्षा अभियान के माध्यम से बिहार के बच्चों के भविष्य के निर्माण के लिए आपने कदम उठाया है। सर्वशिक्षा अभियान के तहत जो शिक्षकों की बहाली हो रही है, वह किस स्टैंडर्ड के शिक्षकों की बहाली हो रही हो...*(व्यवधान)*...

The VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No discussion, please. Please, sit down. Now, Mr. Karimpuri.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: क्या इससे बच्चों के भविष्य के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं किया जा रहा है?...*(व्यवधान)*

The VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You cannot convert it into a discussion. Yes, Mr. Karimpuri. राम कृपाल जी, बस-बस, बंद करो। करीमपुरी जी, बोलिए। सिर्फ एक प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं सिर्फ एक क्वेश्चन पूछूंगा। पहले तो मैं आनॉरैबिल मिनिस्टर का धन्यवाद करता हूँ।...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): नहीं, प्रश्न पूछिए, धन्यवाद की कहां जरूरत है।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: धन्यवाद हो जाए तो कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। वैसे धन्यवाद हम कभी-कभी करते हैं। हम माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहते हैं कि जो उन्होंने कहा है कि हम दिल से चाहते हैं कि जिनको सदियों से एजुकेशन से वंचित रख गया और अब भारत की समाज व्यवस्था के अंदर एस.सी., एस.टी. और ओ.बी.सी. को कि उनको आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिले, हम उनकी इस नीयत का स्वागत करते हैं। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जब उन्होंने हाउस में यह स्टेटमेंट दिया कि तमिलनाडु में 69 परसेंट पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने स्टे नहीं किया है, तो जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट स्टे नहीं किया है तो केन्द्र सरकार स्टे करके क्यों बैठी है। इनको आगे बढ़ना चाहिए और और 50 per cent की restriction को रोकना चाहिए। अगर Supreme Court intervene करती है तो बिल लाना चाहिए। हमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अगेंस्ट नहीं चलना है, उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करवाना है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have made your point.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: हम यह चाहते हैं कि जनसंख्या के आधार पर रिजर्वेशन का प्रावधान करने की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You have made your point. Please, sit down.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha); Sir, in universities where there is already infrastructure, is this reservation provision applied to them or not? Secondly, in Odisha, the percentage of SCs/STs/OBCs is more than 90 per cent and the reservation was 66 per cent for these categories.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Put the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Recently, in one of the cases the Orissa High Court gave the verdict that it should not exceed 50 per cent. Now, the OBC reservation THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why don't you put the question?...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Now the OBC reservation which was 27 per cent ...*(Interruptions)*... has been reduced to 11.25 per cent....*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given you enough time....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Put this reservation provision for Odisha in the Ninth Schedule....*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...Mr. Avinash Khanna, why don't you ask your question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : सर, जब भी एजुकेशन से सम्बंधित किसी बिल पर बहस होती है तो एक ऐसा जवाब आता है कि क्योंकि आर.टी.ई. आ गया है, इसलिए उस में सब आ जाएगा, लेकिन अगर आप practical problem देखें तो आर.टी.ई. में, Domicile Certificate, Caste Certificate, Birth Certificate पूरे न होने के कारण बच्चों को admission नहीं मिल पाता। तो फिर वह कैसे आर.टी.ई. का फायदा ले पाएंगे? सर, ऐसी खबरें हंड्रेड न्यूज पेपर्स में छपी हैं।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, so far as the certificate question is concerned, the RTE itself has the provision that none of these issues will apply. Admission will have to...*(Interruptions)*...Let me answer...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It cannot be converted into a discussion....*(Interruptions)*...Sit down,...*(Interruptions)*...Your party has already spoken. Take your seat....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: As far as the certificate issues are concerned, the RTE provisions says that none of the certificates are necessary. The school will have to admit children....(*Interruptions*)...The law is like this. I am telling you the law. If somebody is violating the law, we must take him to court. आप मुझे उदाहरण दीजिए, मैं उस पर कार्यवाही करूंगा। जहां तक आर.टी.ई का सवाल है, **under the RTE, there are grievance redressal mechanisms.** कोई अगर उसे लागू नहीं करता तो उस के लिए mechanism State Governments ने provide करना है। एस.सी.पी.सी.आर., State Commission for protection of Child Rights, का भी कोई इश्यू आता है, तो **that Commission can take it up.** मैं राज्य सरकारों से कहूंगा कि जहां रिजर्वेशन की इतनी बात हो रही है तो राज्य सरकारों पर कोई बाधा नहीं है। आप अपने चीफ मिनिस्टर से कहिए, वे और रिजर्वेशन लागू करें। यह आप केन्द्र सरकार से पूछते हैं, आप प्लीज अपने मुख्य मंत्री से कहिए कि इस समय यहां 25 परसेंट है, इस को 55 परसेंट करो। मैं तो आप के साथ हूँ, लेकिन पहले यह बात आप अपने चीफ मिनिस्टर से कहिए।

दूसरी बात आप ने ओडिशा की raise की। **This Act only applies to Central Educational Institutions. It does not apply to State Institutions.** मैं तो चाहूंगा कि स्टेट Institutions में, ओडिशा के मुख्य मंत्री ये सब चीजें लागू करें। मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि आपके द्वारा यह सब हो। सर, इसी के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, in clause 3, there is one amendment (No.3) by the hon. Minister:-

Clause 3—Amendment of Section 3

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

(3) That at page 2, for lines 21 to 33, the following be **substituted** namely:

“(b) more than fifty percent of the annual permitted strength on the date immediately preceding the date of commencement of this Act, in that case no seat shall be reserved for Other Backward Classes under clause (iii) but the extent of the reservation of the seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall not be reduced in respect, of Central Educational Institutions in the specified North-Eastern region.”

The questions was put and motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the bill

Clauses 4 to 6 were added to the bill

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up clause 1. There is one amendment (No. 2) by Shri Kapil Sibal.

Clause 1–Short Title

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL. Sir, I move:

(2) That at page 1, line 3, for the figure “2010” the figure “2012” be **substituted**.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up the Enacting Formula. There is one amendment (No. 1) by Shri Kapil Sibal.

Enacting Formula

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

(1) That at page 1, line 1, for the word “Sixty-first”, the word “Sixty-third” be **substituted**.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we will take up the Special Mentions. I will call the names and hon. Members will lay the Special Mentions on the Table. If they want, they can only read the subject of their Special Mentions.

Now, Dr. Najma A. Heptulla.

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, पढ़ने दीजिएगा। It is about the journalists.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Madam, it is Friday. If I allow you, I will have to allow everybody.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, please allow me to read.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You should see my problem.

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: जिसको नमाज पढ़ने जाना है, वह चला जाए। कोई मना नहीं

कर रहा है। But, I am not going to lay it; I am going to read it. It will take only two minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You were in this Chair for long. So, you know the problem.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Please, Sir. You will be very happy if I read. When I was sitting in that Chair, I used to allow Members.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Then, it should not be taken as a precedent.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: No, Sir, it will not be taken as a precedent. I assure you. Sir, I did that for 18 years. Please, allow me. It is not a personal issue; it is not about the State; it is about the journalists.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Then, other Members will also ask for reading.

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: सर, इतनी देर में तो समाप्त हो जाता।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Madam, today is Friday. We have to give enough time for lunch break. Those, who want to go for namazin the mosque, I should not stand in their way.

Demand for enhancing facilities for journalists covering proceedings of parliament in parliament house

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): I rise to draw the attention of this House towards the working conditions of the media persons and journalists covering the Parliament. The media is the fourth column in our democracy. Over the years, the media has risen to fill the gap between the institutions of governance and the people. We recognise the contribution of media in creating an informed public opinion in the country about governance and polity. We must accept media as an important integral part of parliamentary functioning. However, the hostile working conditions of media persons, who cover the Parliament, have missed our attention. They brave extreme weather conditions with inadequate cover and protection. There is no decent provision for their food and water which are only necessary for any human being at work. Media persons often have to crowd at various gates of the Parliament, as there is no designated place for intermittent rest. Sir, the situation is even worse at Vijaya Chowk. There is not even a small cover or protection available and they have to report under extreme weather conditions. Therefore, the onus is squarely on the Government to provide them decent working conditions and space for rest.

Sir, I shall also urge upon the Government to create proper cover and canteen facilities within the Parliament and at Vijaya Chowk for the journalists covering parliament, and, also to create other infrastructure to facilitate their working. The

Government should seek necessary approval of the Presiding Officers of both the Houses of Parliament. Thank you, Sir.

**Demand to Withdraw The Excise Duty Levied on
the Gold and Diamond Jewellery**

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ:-

भारत सरकार ने 2012-2013 के बजट में सोने एवं हीरे के आभूषणों पर एक प्रतिशत उत्पाद शुल्क लगाया है। सरकार के अनुसार 150 लाख रुपए तक बिक्री की छूट दी गई है, परन्तु उत्पाद शुल्क की धाराओं के अनुसार प्रत्येक व्यापारी को 90 लाख की बिक्री पर एक्साइज में अपना ब्योरा देना होगा। यदि बिक्री 150 लाख हो जाती है, तो व्यापारी को न सिर्फ विभाग में तत्काल रजिस्टर्ड होना पड़ेगा, बल्कि उसे ऐसा स्टॉक रजिस्टर भी बनाना पड़ेगा, जिसमें नये जेवर, पुराने जेवर (आइटम वाइज, वेट वाइज और प्योरिटी वाइज), सोने का स्टॉक, कारीगर को दिया गया सोना एवं कारीगर से आया हुआ माल, मजदूरी की पेमेंट तथा अपने रोकड़े का ब्योरा रखना पड़ेगा। यदि इस ब्योरे एवं व्यापारी के फिजीकल स्टॉक में फर्क मिलता है, तो विभाग व्यापारी को गिरफ्तार कर सकता है और माल जब्त कर सकता है।

गोल्ड कंट्रोल एक्ट 1962-1990 के 28 वर्षों के अनुभव से सरकार भलीभांति परिचित है कि उस समय अज्ञात तत्वों द्वारा अवैध तरीके से सोना भारत में लाया जाता था। इन्ही कारणों से सरकार ने फरवरी, 1990 से गोल्ड कंट्रोल एक्ट वापिस लिया था। आज 22 वर्षों बाद सरकार पुरानी गलतियां दुहराकर व्यापारी एवं कारीगर वर्ग को उसी पुराने अफसरराज में धकेलना चाहती है।

अतः सरकार से अपील है कि सरकार तत्काल उत्पाद शुल्क को वापिस ले।

**Demand to take steps for development of
agriculture sector in the country**

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to urge upon the Government to take note of declining number of population engaged in agricultural activities, and, decreasing area of cultivation lands in the country. Today, the major issue affecting agriculture in the country is that farmers themselves do not see farming as a profitable option. With the increase in population and decreasing landholding size per farm household, farmers' indebtedness has increased, and, as a result of this, during the last two decades, the number of people leaving agriculture has increased.

In our country, the contribution of agriculture and allied sectors to the GDP has been consistently coming down. For the country's economy to grow at the rate of 8 to 9 per cent, the growth rate of agriculture sector has to be more than 4 per cent. So, for the agriculture to play a critical role in the economy, it insists upon us the need for a larger investment in agriculture to achieve food safety, which should be maintained according to the increasing population.

[Shri S. Thangavelu]

Further considering the absolute necessity of food security and sustainable agriculture, it is essential for the Government to work towards rejuvenating the agricultural sector. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take necessary initiatives to retain the people leaving agriculture in the field itself, and, also take steps to increase the area of cultivable lands in the country.

I also request the Government to focus widely on development of farming sector as well as farmers by providing hybrid seeds and setting State-wise five year targets for rejuvenation of agriculture.

**Demand to denotify Kawal Tiger Sanctuary
in Adilabad, Andhra Pradesh**

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, without taking 4,000 tribals living in 43 settlements into confidence and also giving scant respect to the agitation by tribals for the last ten months, the Government has declared 89,223 hectares as core area and 1,12,321 hectares as buffer zone in Kawal forest area in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh and 42nd Tiger Zone. The Tiger Zone spreads into four divisions, that is, Jannaram, Kadem, Utnur under Nirmal Forest Division and Tallapeta, Indravelli, Birbaipeta, Pembu under Sirpur Mandal of Adilabad under core zone. In buffer zone, you have Dendepalti, Kadem, Khanapur, Utnur, Indravelli, Asifabad, Kerimeri Mandals under Adilabad, Bellampalli, Jannaram, Nirmal Divisions. The impact of this is falling on 90 villages. With the result, the forest officials are putting pressure on tribals to vacate the forest which is barbaric and inhuman. The whole objective of the Tiger Reserve is to protect the tigers in this area. But, as per the video recording of the cameras set up in forest, not a single tiger has been sighted for the last many months.

The officials are saying that the Government would provide financial and other packages to tribals. But, the Government has not made it clear as to how they are going to implement it. For decades, the tribals are living and are solely dependent on the forest for their survival. How can the Government deprive the tribals of their genuine rights?

Hence, I demand withdrawal of notification issued by the Government and also demand to call tribals for discussion and request the Government to accept all their demands immediately.

Demand for taking steps to guarantee employment to labour class

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, after the advent of liberalisation, privatisation, and globalisation, the Government has not been paying attention to the problems of labour class. Labourers are the most vulnerable today.

Even though labour laws are in place, they are ineffective and implemented ineffectively. Workers, organised or unorganised, urban or rural, have been uprooted from employment. They suffer from the ravages of poverty and unemployment. Schemes like MGNREGA cannot ensure all employment necessary for their bread and butter. Moreover, this scheme is implemented only in the rural areas. What about the working class in the urban areas? Urbanisation is on the increase creating slums. Thousands of poor people who migrate from villages to towns and cities with lot of expectations can neither get bread nor shelter. They live on dusky pavements of streets and under flyovers. They are the disowned and dispossessed citizens of India. Needless to say, they are the wretched of the earth. Poverty alleviation programmes in municipal areas are simply symbolic. Our economy is growing fast creating wealth, but it has failed in generating employment for the poor. Machines and advanced technology have replaced workers. Especially, unskilled workers' existence is threatened hugely. Security of life is a fundamental right of all citizens. Like education, right to work also should be made fundamental. A constitutional amendment is necessary for this purpose. We take pride in celebrating billionaires but have turned a deaf ear to the painful voice of the poor. I urge upon the Government to take steps to guarantee employment to the entire labour class.

**Demand to set up a mechanism to regulate fees charged
by Hospitals and Dispensaries in private sector**

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA (Gujarat): Sir, as of now, there is lack of any proper regulatory system for regulation of hospitals and dispensaries in private sector for medical treatment charges and service standards. It has been observed that in many cases, patients are cheated. Further, every day, there is a sharp increase in the number of patients due to various reasons. I understand that the Central Government has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 in this regard. But, in reality, one cannot experience provisions of this Act. It seems to be only on paper.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to implement this Act in real way and, if necessary, a meeting with the State Governments at the highest level may be called for proper implementation of this Act.

**Concern over problems being faced by Hindu Refugees
from Pakistan in Tammu and Kashmir**

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): महोदय, देश का बंटवारा 1947 में हुआ और उस समय बहुत से हिन्दु पाकिस्तान छोड़कर हिन्दुस्तान में आए और बहुत से मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तान छोड़कर पाकिस्तान में गये। जो हिन्दु हिन्दुस्तान में आए, उनको विस्थापित कानून के अनुसार स्थापित किया गया और उन्हें घर, जमीन, मुआवजा, इत्यादि दिया गया। इसी तरह 1947 में जो हिन्दु जम्मू में आए, उन्हें आज तक जम्मू-कश्मीर ने अपना नागरिक तक नहीं माना। वे एक नारकीय जीवन जीने के लिए मजबूर हैं। देश के सभी नागरिक पंचायत से लेकर संसद

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

तक के लिए अपना वोट डालते हैं, जो कि उनका संवैधानिक हक है, लेकिन जम्मू में आए हुए विस्थापितों को अभी तक वोट डालने का हक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। वे राज्य में चल रही किसी भी सुविधा का लाभ नहीं ले पा रहे हैं। उनके बच्चे स्कूल में अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं ले सकते, उनके बच्चे सरकारी नौकरी नहीं कर सकते। वे पक्के घर का सपना नहीं देख सकते। आज की इस आधुनिक दुनिया में वे सभी सुविधाओं से वंचित हैं, क्योंकि न उन्होंने वहां पत्थर मारे और न ही बन्दूक उठाई। वे शांति से अपने अधिकारों के लिए मांग करते रहे, लेकिन उनकी मांग पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। जम्मू में बसे हुए ये लोग आज भी रिफ्यूजी कहला रहे हैं। ये मानव अधिकारों का घोर हनन है और यह संविधान का बहुत बड़ा उल्लंघन है। सरकार उनकी समस्याओं पर अतिशीघ्र ध्यान दे अन्यथा उनकी वेदनाएं कहीं ज्वालामुखी न बन जाएं। उनको नागरिकता शीघ्र दी जाए।

Demand to set up an independent agency to look into the cases of missing people, specially women and children, in a time-bound manner

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारतवर्ष में जनसंख्या वृद्धि बड़ी तेजी से हो रही है, जिस के कारण महंगाई, बीमारी तथा बेरोजगारी तो बढ़ी ही है, लेकिन बड़े पैमाने पर देश के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में हजारों लोग अपहरण, समुद्र में डूबने, सुनामी में बह जाने तथा कई प्रदेशों में अन्य कारणों से गायब हैं। इस तरह गायब होने वालों में बड़ी संख्या में महिलाएं, बच्चे व बूढ़े भी शामिल हैं। गायब व्यक्तियों के परिवार के लोग लगातार स्थानीय प्रशासन से अपनी गुहार लगाते हैं, लेकिन स्थानीय या प्रांतीय प्रशासन व शासन, गायब व्यक्तियों का पता नहीं लगा पर रहा है जिसके कारण अपहरणकर्ताओं व अपराधियों के हौसले बुलन्द हैं। अपहरणकर्ताओं ने अपहरण को उद्योग के रूप में प्रयोग किया है, विशेषकर छोटे बच्चों का अपहरण कर उन से भीख मंगवाने या कोई अन्य धंधा करने वाले को बेचने की प्रवृत्ति ने तो बच्चों में भय व आतंक पैदा कर दिया है।

महोदय, अकेले महाराष्ट्र में पिछले 5 वर्षों में करीब 685 बच्चे तथा मध्य प्रदेश में 525 बच्चों का अपहरण हुआ है, जिनका आज तक पता नहीं चल सका है। देश में अपहृत किए गए बच्चे अधिकांशतः गरीब व कमजोर तबके के परिवारों से सम्बंध रखते हैं जिनका यौन शोषण के लिए भी प्रयोग किया जाता है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि देश में एक स्वतंत्र एजेंसी बनाकर समय-सीमा तय करके देश के हजारों गायब व्यक्तियों, महिलाओं व बच्चों को बरामद कराकर अपराधियों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही का प्रावधान करने का कष्ट करें।

Concern over the lack of adequate food-grain storage system in the country

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्यान्न भंडारण की समस्या विकट होती जा रही है। इस समय 552 लाख टन अनाज भंडारों में है और इस वर्ष लगभग 500 टन के उत्पादन की संभावना है। सरकार की भंडारण की अपनी क्षमता केवल 450 लाख टन है। कई लाख टन अनाज बाहर रखा जाता है और लगभग 50 हजार करोड़ रुपए का अनाज प्रति वर्ष खराब हो जाता है। देश में कुपोषण से मरने वाले बच्चों की संख्या विश्व में सर्वाधिक है। विश्व के भूख से त्रस्त 81 देशों में भारत का स्थान 67 वां है वितरण प्रणाली में

एक मास के बजाय यदि 6 मास का अनाज इकट्ठा दे दिया जाए, भंडारण आदि पर खर्च होने वाला व्यय मूल्य में कम करके यह अनाज दो रुपए किलो सस्ता दिया जाए, तो इससे गरीब को अनाज सस्ता मिल जाएगा और सरकार का लाखों टन भंडारण विकेन्द्रित हो जाएगा। कुछ किसानों से करार हो जाए, आधा मूल्य दे दिया जाए, बाकी अनाज उन्हीं के पास रहे, उस अनाज को सरकार आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उठाए। सरकार का भंडारण पर जितना खर्च होता है, उतना धन किसान को दे दिया जाए, इससे भंडारण का विकेन्द्रीकरण हो जाएगा, गरीब को थोड़ा सस्ता अनाज मिलेगा, सरकार को कोई अतिरिक्त खर्च नहीं होगा। योजना आयोग के एक आकलन के अनुसार सरकार एक रुपए का अनाज उपभोक्ता तक पहुंचाने के लिए 3.50 रुपए खर्च करती है। इसका हिसाब लगा कर उपभोक्ता को 6 मास का राशन एकमुश्त देने का निर्णय लिया जाए।

Demand to grant citizenship to refugees from Bangladesh

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003 has declared all the foreigners who have entered into India without a valid passport etc., as illegal migrants. No cut off date for the purpose is mentioned in the said Act, 2003, and naturally the cut off date becomes 19th July, 1948.

The minorities of the erstwhile East Pakistan were victims of partition and compelled to leave that country for the fear of persecution. A huge number of minorities of Bangladesh were forced to seek refuge in India. The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003 has declared lakhs of refugees as illegal migrants which is not justified. It is also to be noted that overwhelming majority of those people belong to the dalit community.

Considering the fact when the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2003 was moved in the Rajya Sabha on 18th December, 2003 by the then Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advani, the then Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Manmohan Singh appealed for a special provision in the proposed Act so that the refugees who have come from Bangladesh may be granted citizenship of India, and the hon. Home Minister agreed to that. But unfortunately there has been no positive amendment of the clause.

Therefore, my appeal to the hon. Prime Minister of India to convene an all-party meeting to arrive at a consensus to pave the way for making a special clause in the Citizenship Act, 1955 in favour of those refugees so that they may be granted citizenship and proper rehabilitation.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by my colleague.

Demand for financial assistance for Nanda Devi Raj Jat Mela in Uttarakhand

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHIYARI (Uttarakhand): Sir, the three-week long Nanda Devi Raj Jat mela is one of the world famous festivals of Uttarakhand and is

[Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari]

to be held in the year 2013. People from entire Garhwal-Kumaon as well as other parts of India and the entire world participate in Nanda Devi Raj Jat Yatra. Goddess Nanda Devi is worshipped at several places in Kumaon, but the region around Mt. Nanda Devi and its sanctuary, which falls in the districts of Pithoragarh, Almora and Chamoli, is the prime area related to Nanda Devi. In Chamoli Nanda Devi Raj Jat is organised once in twelve years. The Jat starts from Nauti village near Karnprayag and goes up to the heights of Roopkund and Haemkund. The fair is held in many places in Uttaranchal like Almora, Nainital, Nauti, Dandidhara, Munsiyari, Ranikhet, Bhowali and Kichha. In Chamoli the fair is held once in twelve years, like the Maha Kumbh Mela. The Yatra continues for three long weeks and cores of people from different parts are seen to participate in it. The Nanda Devi Raj Jat Samiti, Nauti organises the fair. Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government to the State Government for organising this fair where crores of devotees are expected to participate in the Yatra. I request that a budgetary provision of rupees one thousand crores be made in the Budget for the year 2012-13 for providing assistance for proper organisation of this world famous fair which is held once in twelve years and is going to be held in the year 2013.

Demand for inclusion of 16 Sub-Castes in the Scheduled Caste Category in Uttar Pradesh

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाली कश्यप, कहार, निषाद, केवट, विन्द, भर, राजभर, प्रजापति, बाथम, माझी, मल्लाह, कुम्हार, धीमर, महुआ आदि जातियां आर्थिक, समाजिक, शैक्षणिक रूप से तथा नौकरियों व व्यवसाय के क्षेत्र में बहुत ही पिछड़ी हुई हैं। इनके पिछड़ेपन के कारण देश के कई प्रदेशों में इन जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में शामिल करके देश की मुख्य धारा से जोड़ने का प्रयास किया जाता रहा है। इन जातियों की पर्यायवाची जाति तुरहा, मझवार को उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति तथा गौड़ जाति को अनुसूचित जनजाति में अधिसूचित किया गया है। दिल्ली में मल्लाह तथा छत्तीसगढ़ में भर व धीमर को अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल किया गया है। इसके अलावा कई प्रांतों में इन जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में रखा गया है।

उपरोक्त 16 जातियों की आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक तथा शैक्षणिक दयनीय स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री सुश्री मायावती जी ने इन्हें अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में शामिल करने हेतु अनेकों बार प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है, परन्तु केन्द्र सरकार की हीला-हवाली के कारण अभी तक यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है, जिसके कारण इन सभी जातियों के करोड़ों लोगों में आक्रोश व्याप्त है और राजस्थान के गुर्जर आंदोलन की तरह कभी भी देश के हालात विस्फोटक हो सकते हैं।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की करोड़ों की आबादी वाली इन 14 जातियों-कश्यप, कहार, निषाद, केवट, विन्द, भर, राजभर, प्रजापति, बाथम, माझी,

मल्लाह, कुम्हार, धीमर, महुआ आदि को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में शामिल करने का कष्ट करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned for lunch to meet at 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at twenty-eight minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty one minutes past two of the clock

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

PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS – INTRODUCED

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let us now take up the Private Members' Business. The Homeless Pavement Dwellers (Welfare) Bill, 2011, Shri Rajkumar Dhoot. He is not present. There are three Bills against his name but he is not present. The Farmers (Protection from Natural Calamities and other Welfare Measures) Bill, 2011. Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri, not present. Next one is also of Shri Karimpuri but he is not present.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011 (Amendment of Tenth Schedule)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): 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 SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE PASSPORTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Passports Act, 1967.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011 (Amendment of Article 371)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): 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 SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap. Not present.

**The Soya Bean Growers'
(Remunerative Price and Welfare) Bill, 2010**

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि सोयाबीन उत्पादकों के उत्पाद के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य, सोयाबीन फसल का निःशुल्क बीमा और उनके समग्र कल्याण तथा इससे संबद्ध और इसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The questions was put and the motion was adopted

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011
(Substitution of New Article for Article 346)**

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): 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 प्रभात झा: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

**The employment guarantee for Educated
Unemployed Youth Bill, 2011**

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि बेरोजगार शिक्षित युवाओं को राज्य रोजगार गारंटी कार्ड के आधार पर रोजगार गारंटी प्रदान काने और तत्संसक्त तथा इसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Akhilesh Das Gupta; not present.

**The prevention and management of
Conflict of Interest Bill, 2011**

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of an institution for prevention and management of conflict of interest and to realize the rights and duties of every citizen in a welfare State like India and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) in the Chair]

**The Protection of Human Rights
(Amendment) Bill, 2012**

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill 2012
(Insertion of new Article 21B and Amendment of Article 51A)**

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (TAMIL NADU): 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

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Shrimati Kanimozhi; not present.

**The compulsory police verification
of Sim Cards Bill, 2012**

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के हित में सिम कार्डों का अनिवार्य पुलिस सत्यापन करने और तत्संसक्त अथवा उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The questions was put and the motion was adopted

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

**The Prohibition of Slaughter of Cow and
its Progency Bill, 2012**

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ के गाय एवं इसकी संतति के वध का प्रतिषेध करने और तत्संसक्त अथवा उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The questions was put and the motion was adopted

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

The Prevention of Bribery in Private Sector Bill, 2012

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish bribery as a criminal offence and to promote effective practices to prevent bribery in private sector and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Solar Power (Development, Promotion
and Mandatory use) Bill, 2012**

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the development of solar power generation and mandatory use of solar power in the Government and Semi-Government buildings, corporate and business establishments in the country with a view to saving conventional energy and protecting the environment and for matters connected therewith.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Farmers (Protection from Natural Calamities
and Other Welfare Measures) Bill, 2011**

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of farmers who are frequently affected by natural calamities and lose their crops, livestock, dwelling units, household items and foodgrains due to such calamities by paying them adequate compensation and for welfare measures such as old age pension, removal of indebtedness, remunerative prices for their produce to be undertaken by the State and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Destitute and Needy Senior Citizens
(Care, Protection and Welfare) Bill, 2011**

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for proper care of senior citizens who are destitute, by their kith and kins and the Government and for protection of lonely or old couples by way of appropriate security measures by local police and for other welfare measures and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Indian panel code (amendment Bill, 2011

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 का और संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The questions was put and the motion was adopted

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Bills for consideration and passing. The Freedom of Earning Livelihood Bill, 2010, Dr. Akhilesh Das Gupta. Not present.

Now, the next Bill, The Pre-Examination Coaching Centres Regulatory Authority Bill, 2010, Shri Mohan Singh.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS – withdrawn/under consideration

**The Pre- Examination Coaching Centres Regulatory
Authority Bill, 2010**

श्री मोहन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि परीक्षा-पूर्व कोचिंग सेन्टरों के विनियमन हेतु एक विनियामक प्राधिकरण का गठन करने और तत्संस्कृत तथा उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।

महोदय, हमारी शिक्षा व्यवस्था के सामने आज यह एक गंभीर स्थिति उपस्थित हो गई है। आज लाखों की संख्या में विद्यार्थी कोटा से लेकर दिल्ली तक, नोएडा से लेकर ग्रेटर नोएडा तक कोचिंग की तलाश में बड़ी तेजी से दौड़ रहे हैं। इन कोचिंग संस्थाओं की कोई निर्धारित फीस नहीं है और कहीं-कहीं पर तो यह फीस डेढ़ लाख से लेकर तीन लाख तक है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापकों का वेतन भारत सरकार ने बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ा दिया है। अब प्रोफेसर वेतन 70,000 से लेकर 1,50,000 तक पाते हैं। परीक्षा की कापी जांचने और पेपर सेट करने तक यदि देखा जाए, तो आज ऐसा कोई सीनियर अध्यापक नहीं है जो भारी वेतन प्राप्त न करता हो। यह भी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है कि वे अध्यापक अपनी कक्षाओं में जाते ही नहीं हैं। बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, जो बिना पढ़ाए ही पैसे लेने के अभ्यस्त हो गए हैं, लेकिन वही लोग अपने पढ़ाने के समय में कोचिंग में जाकर पढ़ाते हैं और उसका वेतन तथा सुविधाएं अलग से पाते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि आज विश्व विद्यालयों में, महाविद्यालयों में और माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में पढ़ाई धीरे-धीरे खत्म हो रही है। इसलिए हमने यह चाहा है कि परीक्षा पूर्व कोचिंग सेन्टर से ऐसा कोई संस्थान अभिप्रेत है, जहां चिकित्सा या अभियांत्रिकी शिक्षा सहित किसी व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश के लिए अथवा नियोजन प्राप्त करने के प्रयोजन से किसी सरकारी अथवा निजी स्थापना द्वारा आयोजित किसी परीक्षा में शामिल होने के लिए कोचिंग दी जाती है। यह स्थिति ऐसा गंभीर रूप धारण कर रही है कि जो हमारे नियमित विद्यालय हैं, उनमें पठन-पाठन का सिलसिला धीरे-धीरे समाप्त होता जा रहा है। यदि इस स्थिति को रोका नहीं गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो नियमित विश्वविद्यालय हैं, महाविद्यालय हैं, अभियांत्रिक और चिकित्सकी महाविद्यालय हैं, उनकी हालत निरंतर खराब होती चली जाएगी। यदि आप चिकित्सीय प्रवेश देखें तो सरकारी महा विद्यालयों को छोड़ कर जो निजी संस्थान हैं यदि उनमें पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन के लिए किसी को दाखिला लेना है तो आज की तारीख में डेढ़-डेढ़ करोड़ तक केपिटेशन फीस हो गई है।

यदि आपको हड्डी रोग विशेषज्ञ के रूप में दाखिला चाहिए, तो उसकी फीस सवा करोड़ रुपये हो गई है। एक करोड़ रुपये में तो जो दूसरे साधारण विषय हैं, उनमें दाखिला होता है

[श्री मोहन सिंह]

घाटे का सौदा यदि कहीं है, तो निजी तौर पर चलने वाले उद्योगों में है, लेकिन यह जो शिक्षा का उद्योग है, इसमें घाटे की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यदि बी.एड. के मान्यता प्राप्त विद्यालयों का ठीक से निरीक्षण किया जाए, तो रिश्वत दे कर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर महाविद्यालय खुल गए हैं, जिनमें केवल बी.एड. की पढ़ाई दी जाती है। यदि आप गाजियाबाद और साहिबाबाद का निरीक्षण करें, तो जितनी पुरानी मिलें थीं, जब वे बन्द हो गईं, जर्जर हो गईं या बीमार पड़ गईं, तो उन्हीं उद्योगपतियों ने उनको रीमॉडल करके पांच-छः कमरे बना दिए और एन.सी.ई.आर.टी. को एक लम्बी रकम दे कर बी.एड. की मान्यता ले ली। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बी.एड. के दाखिले के लिए 30,000 रुपये की फीस निर्धारित की। यदि आन उन महाविद्यालयों में जाएं, वहां पर न तो फेकल्टी है और न ही पढ़ाई होती है। आप 30,000 रुपये की फीस जमा करिए और वह 30,000 रुपया इस बात के लिए जमा करिए कि आपकी अटेंडेंस नहीं होगी। जब परीक्षा की तिथियां घोषित हो जाएं, उस समय आप परीक्षा देने के लिए आइए, तब 30,000 रुपया और जमा करिए और जितनी पाठ्य-पुस्तकें हैं, उनको कमरे में रख कर अपनी परीक्षा दीजिए। यदि इस तरह का प्रशिक्षण और पढ़ाई बी.एड. में होगी, तो कैसे सुयोग्य अध्यापक रखे जा सकेंगे? ऐसे कैसे हम सुयोग्य डाक्टर पैदा कर सकते हैं? कैसे हम सुयोग्य इंजीनियर पैदा कर सकते हैं? हालत बड़ी खराब हो रही है। इसको काबू में रखने के लिए एक ऐसे बोर्ड की आवश्यकता है, जो इनकी फीस को भी निर्धारित करे और पठन-पाठन सही तरीके से हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, इसके ऊपर भी कड़ी नजर रखे। अमूमन आज हम देखते हैं कि जब कभी इंजीनियरिंग की परीक्षा होगी या मैडिकल की परीक्षा होगी, तो उन सबके पेपर आउट मिलेंगे। यह कौन करता है? यह कोचिंग सेंटर चलाने वाले, जो कोचिंग सेंटर के इंतजामिया लोग होते हैं, वे ही इन पर्चों को किसी तरह मिल-जुल कर आउट करते हैं। यदि पर्चा आउट नहीं भी होता है, तो ये लोग एक झूठा पर्चा बाजार में फ्लोट कर देते हैं और हल्ला फैला देते हैं कि पर्चा आउट हो गया। ऐसे में परीक्षा रोक दी जाती है, कोई फर्जी आदमी पकड़ा जाता है और उसको सजा हो जाती है।

कुकुरमुत्ते की तरह चलने वाले जितने कोचिंग सेंटर्स हैं, अगर इनको नियमित नहीं किया गया, तो भारत में शिक्षा की हालत उत्तरोत्तर बिगड़ती जाएगी। आम लोगों को हम शिक्षा तो दे देंगे, लेकिन गुणवत्ता युक्त शिक्षा नहीं दे पाएंगे, जिससे भारत के सही नागरिक पैदा हों, जिन नागरिकों के जरिए हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया में यह कह सके कि सबसे पढ़े-लिखे लोग भारत में ही होते हैं और इतने योग्यतम लोगों का देश दुनिया में भारत के अलावा कोई और नहीं है। धीरे-धीरे हमारी यह रैपटेशन खत्म हो रही है।

आप विश्वविद्यालयों का परीक्षण यदि ठीक से लें तो इंटरमीडिएट पास करने के बाद सभी लड़के या तो इंजीनियर होना चाहते हैं या आई.आई.टी. में जाना चाहते हैं अथवा इसी तरह के किसी अन्य व्यावसायिक संस्थान में जाना चाहते हैं। धीरे-धीरे गणित और विज्ञान की पढ़ाई का विनाश हो रहा है। जो इस देश में तकनीकी और चिकित्सकीय ज्ञान का केन्द्र है, जिसे हम विज्ञान और गणित कहते हैं, इनकी पढ़ाई शून्य होती जा रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके जरिए हमारी मांग है कि भारत सरकार इस पर गंभीरतापूर्वक सोचे और एक ऐसे प्राधिकरण की नियुक्ति करे, जो इन पर कड़ी नजर रखे और इनको ठीक से नियोजित करने का प्रयास करे, यही मेरा आग्रह है। धन्यवाद।

The question was proposed

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Pre-Examination Coaching Centres Regulatory Authority Bill, 2010 moved by the senior Member, Shri Mohan Singh, is very much relevant because modern education is a very tough education today, which is based on very tough syllabus. At the time of admission of children in schools, the private schools are conducting interviews even though the Supreme Court has given a direction that there should not be any interview for LKG and UKG classes. But schools are conducting interviews at every stage. They ask for a detailed profile of every child, like what is his background; what is the education of his mother; what is the education of his father; how many brothers and sisters; how many family members, etc. They are asking these kinds of details. The present system of education is really very tough. You need technical assistance; you need scientific assistance; you need mathematical assistance. These are all things which are not available for poor families. They can learn only in classrooms where the teachers, in some way or the other, teach these poor people specifically. But most of the teachers do not find time to teach these students. We cannot blame them because they have to cater to 40 to 60 children in a classroom. Therefore, they are unable to do justice to these children. As a result, these children are having very low IQ. Within a period of 40 to 45 minutes, the child has to absorb the whole subject, which is taught by the teacher. That is a very tough job for a child. Then many of the families do not take proper care of their children. They are simply handing over their children to schools. They feel that it is sufficient for them and their duty is over. But the rich people or the people who can afford tuitions for their children, send their children for tuitions in every subject. In this way, many of the teachers are earning huge income by taking tuitions in same schools, same colleges and same educational institution. In this way, teachers are earning parallel income. So, they are least bothered about poor children who do not have access to coaching. But we are worried for children who do not have access to coaching; who do not have access to such opportunities to learn more for preparing for common examinations. Therefore, this is a very important issue because we all are saying that our modern education should be of international standard. At the same time, we have to see the real picture at the grassroots level also. Therefore, the Government is having an obligation to see that there are separate coaching centres to cater to the needs of children. In the USA, the system is such that community colleges are encouraged there. In the USA, there is no need for any basic education to join a community college. They can chose any field of their choice and get the training accordingly. The community colleges assist them, give them training and then give a certificate also which is acceptable for any job. They do not bother about educational background. They are particular about skill; they just try to find out whether that particular person has got a skill to do a particular job for which he is being selected. Therefore, we have to look into this aspect. Our country is not

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having the luxury of going to schools; our country is having the necessity of going to schools. If one is not educated; if one does not have any certificate, even a bride refuses to marry him. Therefore, the State Governments should come forward with some packages in order to give coaching to children in evening hours. For example, we are doing it in Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Government has allowed special coaching classes in every Government school, wherever possible. In rural schools, the headmasters, the teachers who are interested in getting better results for their school, so that they can attract more students, encourage the children by having evening tuitions and early morning tuitions. In some cases, they ask the children to sit in the classrooms throughout the night so that they can give them coaching to get them prepared for the next day. And they will be able to come up with perfection. When there is absence of help from the family, then, there should be some help from the Government. That is the necessity now. We are giving noon meal; no doubt, it is very important. The late Shri Kamaraj, as Chief Minister, introduced it in Tamil Nadu. Now because of the efforts of Madam Sonia Gandhi, it has come up throughout the country. Nearly twelve crores of students are taking their meals under the Mid Day Meal Scheme. Similarly, if we want to have human resources, better skill, better education, I feel that the Government of India should also participate in it. If the State Governments are not coming forward, and if we cannot afford to give money for such coaching, then, we are depriving the real people, who are otherwise now accommodated by way of the Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Scheme. The family is now allowed the facility of creches. The family is allowed to have their income to be saved. The family is allowed to have insurance benefits. The Government of India has provided them all these facilities. The Government of India is providing their children Mid Day Meal. The Government of India is providing them Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, where schools with good laboratories and play things are provided. Building roads to those schools and building of separate toilets for boys and girls are all being taken up by the Government of India. We are giving textbooks and bags to children. We are even giving them bicycles under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Then, why can't we give them this coaching as well? I feel that the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan should have a small component for this also. So, wherever there is a need for that, the scope should be enlarged. That is an important thing because the working hours of the rural poor are totally different from the others. They have to work throughout the day. There is no fixed time of eight hours of duty for men and women there. Wherever opportunities are there, they have to go for work, earn money and look after their families. In fact, we are giving children free uniforms. We are giving educational tools to them. In Tamil Nadu, we are even providing free laptops for

children studying in +2 and colleges. This way, every State Government should get the awareness and see to it that ordinary students are given access to all the modern tools which are available for a rich student. Sir, you know very well, when Shri M.G. Ramachandran was the Chief Minister, he even provided tooth powder for children. He provided them with chappals. That was the attitude of the Tamil Nadu Governments. Sir, especially, in North India, there is a huge human resource available, and people are migrating for want of some jobs. That is the state of affairs of several countries through out the world. But, in India, we are having the potentiality now. Through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and other schemes, we are getting the skilled people, the largest number at every stage. Whether it is below 30 years or above 30 years or above 50 years, we are having a huge level of human resources available. But what about the children who are growing up now? They have to be provided with all the facilities. If we are doing it, then, we are really helping people at the grass root level to come up to the desired standard and participate in nation-building. They will have the knowledge to understand the world. Our educational system is, basically, oriented towards that. All the subjects, whether it is science, economics or history or even languages, including regional languages, are all based upon teaching children how to live in the society, how to understand the society around us, how to understand the environment around us, how to live in this huge population. These are all put up as lessons in the syllabus. Therefore, if they understand this properly, instead of merely getting good marks or getting certificates or simply learning to read and write and enhancing the memory power, if they understand the need of the society and the need of the environment, then, such children will become good citizens as well. Even a well-educated person, a person with a Masters Degree or a person who is a Ph.D. holder, is joining the terrorist movement because they have not understood education properly. They have got a deep hatred for the society.

They cannot brave the pressure groups which are around them. They cannot understand why they are not getting accessibility. Whether they are from the Scheduled Castes or from the Scheduled Tribes or minorities, they cannot understand how to live within the society because the education system is there but they cannot realise the education system. Therefore, they are feeling that if education is only to get employment and if they get marks, even then they cannot get a proper position in the world, in the society. Therefore, they hate the society and they have gone in the trap of terrorist movement. Therefore, to stop that in the tribal areas, we have to help the Scheduled Caste people's habitation, minority people's habitation, by way of coaching centres. In two ways we are helping them; one is to understand the environment and live with the society, and show their productivity, show their activity and show their ability for living with the society

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and another way is, we are asking them is to come up to the standard with other rich people who are competing at the national or State level General Education and Examinations. The General Education and Examination is a very tough job for anybody nowadays. When they come to the eighth standard or tenth standard or twelfth standard, they have to compete. Many of the parents are spending huge amounts of money for their children because they feel that if they get through their twelfth standard by merit, they can get admission in the medical college, they can get into an engineering college; they can get into IT; they can get into foreign education. Therefore, they are spending huge money for that. What about the persons who are not having money? What about the persons who have got no accessibility of getting much more knowledge rather than what is available in the classroom within a confined time? The teacher cannot have the time to discuss with them, and find out and clarify their doubts. They are rushing through because the number in every classroom is gradually increasing. Every private school is coming forward to have more commercialisation rather than more socialisation or more culturalisation. Therefore, when it is commercialisation and financial aspect, people are thinking about. This Bill, really, I feel, will give a new focus to the Government to come out with a better enactment and to also initiate a process. Finally, I would like to submit that every State Government is giving some help to the school children and college studying students only by giving Government orders because by an executive order it can remain, it can continue or it can be reduced. Madam Sonia[^] Gandhi brought the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme because it should be a statutory right. If a statutory right is violated, if it is not given, then they have got the right to agitate against it. Therefore, this type of coaching centre right should also be enacted and if the Bill is passed at the national level with the allotment of certain money for that purpose, I hope the State Governments will also accept it because we know very well, the State Governments are very much nearer to the people. They want to play the game according to the people's fancy, but we are sitting at the national level where we are looking at competition at the international level. Therefore, we have to bring our human resources to the skilled people and meritorious people so that many of the people can come up. I can cite the example of Dr. Abdul Kalam who studied when Kamarajji was Chief Minister. We called it an ordinary board school at that time in Rameshwaram. It was a small hamlet at that time. But he has become the topmost man in India. Similar is the case with Chandrasekhar. We can say that he is the topmost man who got the Nobel Prize. Many of the Nobel Prizes were won by the Tamil Nadu scientists because they got education at the earlier point of time. Even IAS officers, engineers and many of the people have come up in Tamil Nadu and Kerala

because of education. Therefore, this is a very good focus on which our senior Member Mohan Singhji has introduced this Bill, and, I support the intention of bringing the Bill, but the Government can appreciate it and they can come forward with a new proposal for this purpose. Thank you.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): धन्यवाद, सर। सबसे पहले मैं मोहन सिंह जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने उस एक समस्या को लेकर आज पार्लियामेंट में यह प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल पेश किया है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आज जो यहां डिस्कशन होगी या सजेशन आएं, उसके मद्देनजर सरकार कोई कानून लाएगी।

फील्ड में घूमते हुए जो कुछ व्यक्तिगत एक्सपीरिअंस हुए हैं, उनको भी मैं हाउस में शेयर करना चाहता हूँ। आज देखा गया है कि जिस टीचर की गांव में पोस्टिंग हो जाती है वह अपनी तनखाह तो पूरी लेता है, लेकिन कभी वहां पढ़ाने नहीं जाता और वह अपने स्थान पर किसी कोई लोकल आदमी को अपनी सेलेरी में से दो हजार, तीन हजार देकर वहां रख देता है। वह खुद महीने के अन्त में अपनी सेलेरी लेने आता है। इस प्रकार वहां अनट्रेंड टीचर बच्चों को पढ़ाता रहता है। यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या देश में है, इसको रोकने के लिए हमें कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए। दूसरी बात, कोचिंग तो मुझे दिल्ली में लेनी है और एडमिशन गांव में लेना है, ताकि गांव में मेरी हाजरी लगती रहे और मैं दिल्ली में बैठकर कोचिंग लेता रहूँ। तो ऐसे भी अनेक केसेज हैं जिनके कारण विद्यार्थी लाखों रुपए देकर कोचिंग लेते हैं। गांव के स्कूल के रजिस्टर में आता है कि इतने विद्यार्थी यहां पढ़ते हैं और यह-यह चाहिए। लेकिन इन्फेक्ट वे बच्चे कहीं न कहीं यहां कोचिंग सेंटर में ट्रेनिंग लेते हैं। मैं भी प्राइमरी गवर्नमेंट स्कूल में पढ़ा हूँ। उस समय हमारे पास बैठने के लिए न बैंच होती थी और न डेस्क होती थी। हम अपने घर से ही बैग लेकर, बोरी लेकर जाते थे और वहां पढ़ते थे। उसके बाद एक प्राइवेट स्कूल में दसवीं की ओर फिर हम एक कॉलेज में गए। प्राइमरी एजुकेशन एक गवर्नमेंट स्कूल में अच्छी दी जा सकती है, क्योंकि वहां पर ट्रेंड टीचर और सरकार की चिंता उसके पीछे होती है। लेकिन यहां जो एक कमी रहती है कि वहां का टीचर अपने बच्चे को उस स्कूल में नहीं पढ़ाकर किसी प्राइवेट स्कूल में पढ़ाएगा। उससे जो बच्चे वहां पढ़ रहे हैं, उनके मन में यह शंका रहती है कि यहां पर एजुकेशन अच्छी नहीं है, क्योंकि यहां टीचर का बच्चा नहीं पढ़ता, वह किसी और स्कूल में जाता है। इस कारण यहां के बच्चों के मन में इम्प्रेशन ठीक नहीं पड़ता है।

मैं सदन के सामने एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि बच्चों की *psyche* भी कैसी हो गई है। मेरा एक दोस्त है उसकी बेटी एक ए.सी. स्कूल में पढ़ती है। उसने बताया कि स्कूल से घर लौटते समय जब 15 मिनट का रास्ता शेष रह जाता है तो उसका फोन आता है कि मम्मा, ए.सी. ऑन कर दो, मैं पहुंचने वाली हूँ। तो घर में ए.सी. ऑन हो जाता है और वह घर में ए.सी. रूम में आ जाती है। एक दिन उस बच्ची ने शरारत की तो उसकी मां ने कहा कि अगर तूने पढ़ाई ठीक नहीं की तो मैं तुझे एक नॉन ए.सी. स्कूल में करा दूंगी। तो उस बच्ची ने हैरान होकर पूछा कि मम्मा, क्या नॉन ए.सी. स्कूल भी होते हैं? इस प्रकार हमारे देश के बच्चों को इसकी भी जानकारी नहीं है कि किन परिस्थितियों में हमारे देश के गरीब बच्चे पढ़ते हैं। यह एक बहुत बड़ा गैप है। तो इसको कम करने के लिए, ठीक है, सरकार की चिंता है, एस.एस.ए. के कारण बहुत काम हुए हैं, टीचर्स प्रोवाइड हुए हैं।

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

तो मैं एक व्यक्तिगत उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, जो मैंने कुछ किया है, वह भी इस प्लेट फार्म पर शेर करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने एक एन.जी.ओ. बनाकर चार गवर्नमेंट स्कूलों को एडॉप्ट किया। जब मैंने एडॉप्ट किया तो वहाँ का रिजल्ट जीरो परसेंट था, दो बच्चे पास्ड विद कम्पार्टमेंट, तीन बच्चे पास्ड विद कम्पार्टमेंट। उसमें 250-300 के करीब बच्चों की संख्या रहती थी। जो सबसे गरीब हैं और जिनको कहीं एडमिशन नहीं मिलती वे गवर्नमेंट स्कूल में आते थे। आज छठा वर्ष है, जब से मैंने उन स्कूलों को एडॉप्ट किया है, आज उन स्कूलों का हेंड्रेड परसेंट रिजल्ट है और 1100 से 1200 तक एडमिशन उन गवर्नमेंट स्कूलों में हो गई है। मुझे एक दिन खुशी हुई कि जब मुझे किसी का टेलीफोन आया कि खन्ना साहब, मुझे अपने बच्चे को गवर्नमेंट स्कूल में एडमिशन कराना है, लेकिन एडमिशन नहीं मिलता है। तो मैंने हैरान होकर पूछा कि आप गवर्नमेंट स्कूल की बात कर रहे हो या किसी प्राइवेट स्कूल की बात कर रहे हो? उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं-नहीं, मैं गवर्नमेंट स्कूल की बात कर रहा हूँ। अगर हम थोड़ी सी भी चिंता करेंगे तो हमारे जो गवर्नमेंट स्कूल हैं, जहाँ ट्रेड टीचर्स हैं वहाँ का बहुत अच्छा रिजल्ट आ सकता है।

अब बात कोचिंग सेंटर की आती है। देखिए, आज एजुकेशन में बहुत ज्यादा कम्पटीशन है। हर पेरेंट्स चाहता है कि हमारा बच्चा बेस्ट से बेस्ट एजुकेशन ले। तो वह फिजिक्स की भी ट्यूशन रखता है, वह केमिस्ट्री की भी ट्यूशन रखता है, वह मैथ्स की भी ट्यूशन रखता है और वह इंग्लिश की भी ट्यूशन रखता है। इससे कितना बर्डन बच्चों के ऊपर पड़ता है। हमारे यहाँ ऐसे भी बहुत टीचर हैं जो अपने स्कूल में कम पढ़ाते हैं, लेकिन ट्यूशन में ज्यादा अच्छा पढ़ाते हैं। ऐसी टीचर्स के बारे में भी बच्चों के अंदर ऐसी भावना पैदा हो जाती है और ऐसी बातें एजुकेशन के स्तर को बहुत नीचे लेकर जा रही हैं।

जो भारत की शिक्षा है, कहा भी गया है कि शिक्षा एक बहुत बड़ा दान है तथा वह दान के रूप में दी जाती थी। अगर द्रोणाचार्य की बात कहें तो एकलव्य के नाम से बस समझें। मैं आ जाता है। एकलव्य ने सिर्फ द्रोणाचार्य की फोटो देखकर सब कुछ सीख लिया। सो हमारे यहाँ विद्यार्थियों की कमी नहीं है, बात यहाँ सिर्फ उनको ट्रेनिंग देने की है। मैं एक साल ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन में रहा हूँ। मैं वहाँ का एक तजुर्बा आपके साथ शेर करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार Institute में भी किस तरह से धोखा होता है। एक फार्मसी के स्कूल को दिल्ली की ए.आई.सी.टी.ई. से permission लेनी थी जोकि उस गवर्नमेंट स्कूल में नहीं थी। वह स्कूल चल रहा था और उसमें बी.फार्मसी का कोर्स हो रहा था। हम जब उस complainant को consider कर रहे थे, तो उस डिपार्टमेंट से पूछा गया कि आपने permission क्यों नहीं ली? उन्होंने कहा कि permission लेने के लिए हमें क्वालीफाइड टीचर्स चाहिए और वे तब मिलेंगे जब उनको इतनी पे दें और हमारी पे गवर्नमेंट के पैरामीटर्स में आती नहीं है। हम तो बस इतनी पे दे सकते हैं। Ultimately Commission ने ऑर्डर किया कि इस स्कूल को बंद किया जाए और वह स्कूल बंद हुआ। आप या तो permission लो या वहीं टीचर्स प्रोवाइड करो। अब आप देखिए कि प्राइवेट स्कूल्स कैसे permission लेते हैं? वे अपना बहुत बड़ा infrastructure बनाकर, लैब बनाकर खड़ी कर देते हैं और वहाँ जिस दिन inspection होती है, वह किसी टीचर को hire करके उस दिन उसकी हाजिरी शो कर देते हैं कि यह हमारे यहाँ टीचर appointed है। उस दिन Inspection report में आ जाता है कि यहाँ पर Rules and

Regulations के मुताबिक सब facilities provided हैं और इस स्कूल को permission देनी चाहिए। फिर जब Inspection team बाहर जाती है तो वह टीचर अपनी Parent Institution चला जाता है। यह भी एक तरह से Eye wash है। इसलिए जितने भी कोचिंग सेंटर्स चलते हैं, वे एक व्यवसाय न बनें, वे बच्चों को ठीक तरह से एजुकेशन दें, यह बहुत जरूरी है। आज हो क्या रहा है? Suppose एक स्कूल में बच्चा पढ़ता है। उसे उसी टीचर द्वारा लिखी किताब को खरीदना होता है क्योंकि उस टीचर की जितनी किताबें ज्यादा बिकेंगी, उसको उतनी ज्यादा royalty भी मिलेगी। इस ढंग से एजुकेशन को एक बिजनेस की तरह से यूज किया जा रहा है।

अभी मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर की एक न्यूज पढ़ रहा था जहां कि एक स्कूल में एक बच्चा है व 16 टीचर्स हैं और वह बच्चा भी फेल हो गया। आप देखिए कि हमारी एजुकेशन का कितना बुरा हाल है। मैंने यहां पार्लियामेंट में एक क्वेश्चन दिया था कि यूनिवर्सिटीज में वर्ल्ड में हमारी कितनी ranking है? सर, बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि पहले सौ नंबर में भी हमारी किसी यूनिवर्सिटी की ranking नहीं है।

आप ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स में admission की काफी भाग-दौड़ है। मैं कोटा जाऊंगा, मैं चंडीगढ़ जाऊंगा, अगर वहां सीट्स फुल हैं, तो उन्होंने एक Simple formula निकाल लिया है। ठीक है, आपको पंजाब से हरियाणा से कोटा आने की जरूरत नहीं है। हमने सेटलाइट के थ्रू सारा सिस्टम तैयार कर लिया है, हमारी franchise फलां आदमी के पास है, आप पंजाब में बैठकर admission ले सकते हैं अगर मैंने क्वेश्चन पूछना होगा तो उसके लिए एक दिन निश्चित है, हम आपको उस दिन क्वेश्चन पूछने का मौका देंगे। अब आप देखें कि इतनी भारी-भरकम फीस बच्चे कहा से पे करेंगे, parents कब तक उस बच्चे को अच्छी एजुकेशन देने के लिए कब तक इनके पीछे भागें और कहां से इतना पैसा लाएं? फिर इन सेंटर्स की क्वालिटी पर कौन ध्यान देगा? कोचिंग सेंटर्स में क्या चाहिए? मैंने तीन ऐसे टीचर्स देखे हैं जिन्होंने government job से resign करके एक कोचिंग सेंटर खोल लिया और वहां इतना rush है कि उनको बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए टाइम नहीं है। इसका कारण यह था कि वे कॉलेज में पढ़ाते नहीं थे, अपना कोचिंग सेंटर खोल लिया। अब चूंकि वे Expert teacher हैं, उनके लिक्स ऐसे हैं कि उनको मालूम है कि कहां से पेपर सेट होना है और कहां valuation के लिए जाना है। वहां तक फॉलो करने के charges भी बच्चों से लिए जाते हैं। तो क्या यह जो हमारा एजुकेशन सिस्टम है, जिसमें डॉक्टर्स, इंजीनियर्स, वकील, बिजनेसमैन, Politicians इन सबको पैदा करना है, वहां की एजुकेशन क्या सरकार के संविधान व कानून द्वारा तय parametes के हिसाब से दी जा रही है या नहीं? इन कोचिंग सेंटर्स का स्टैंडर्ड क्या है? क्या वहां बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए पूरी सुविधा है? क्या वहां कोई Rules and regulations हैं? Admission के लिए जितने parameters चाहिए, उसके मुताबिक वहां टीचर्स हैं या नहीं हैं?

मैं एक और बात आपसे शेयर करना चाहता हूं कि अगर एक रेहड़ी वाले ने कहीं किसी शहर में या गांव में रेहड़ी लगानी हो, तो उसको वहां की म्युनिसिपैलिटी या बी.डी.ओ. से परमिशन लेनी पड़ती है कि मुझे यहां पर सब्जी बेचने के लिए रेहड़ी लगानी है। क्या सरकार के कोई ऐसे रूल्स एंड रेगुलेशंस हैं कि किसी ने अगर कहीं कोचिंग सेंटर खोलना है तो उसके लिए उसे सरकार से परमिशन लेनी होगी? क्या सरकार की तरफ से कभी उस इंस्टीट्यूट का कोई इंस्पेक्शन किसी डी.ई.ओ., डी.सी. या एस.डी.एम. द्वारा किया जाता है? मेरा

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

ख्याल है कि ऐसा कभी भी नहीं होता, क्योंकि ऐसा कोई रूल-रेगुलेशन नहीं है। जिसका मन चाहे, घर में बैठ कर अपना एक ट्यूशन सेंटर खोल ले, जिसमें बच्चे आना शुरू होंगे, वह पढ़ाना शुरू करेगा और इस तरह उसका एक प्रोफेशन बन जाएगा। आज लोगों के मन में यह एक बड़ा प्रेसर है, क्योंकि अगर किसी स्कूल में एडमिशन लेना है तो उसके लिए भी आपको ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत होती है। पेरेंट्स की भी ट्रेनिंग होगी कि फलां स्कूल में आपके बच्चे को एडमिशन लेना है तो आपसे कौन से क्वेश्चन्स पूछे जाएंगे, इसके लिए आप एडमिशन ट्रेनिंग लीजिए और चूंकि बच्चे ने एडमिशन लेना है तो उससे भी कौन-कौन से क्वेश्चन्स पूछे जाएंगे, इसकी भी ट्रेनिंग देंगे। यह पूरा एक ऐसा बिजनेस बन चुका है, जिसे रेगुलेट करने के लिए मोहन सिंह जी ने आज यहां अपनी वेदना, अपने मन की बात रखी है, जिसे ध्यान से अगर हम देखें तो लगता है कि आज यह समय की मांग है।

महोदय, यहां मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं, चूंकि मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हैं, कि विदेश जाने का ट्रेंड बहुत हो चुका है और विदेश जाने के लिए आपको वहां की लैंग्वेज सीखनी होती है। आईलिट के नाम से आज इतनी दुकानदारी चल रही है कि आज छोटे-छोटे गांवों में भी आईलिट ट्रेनिंग सेंटर खुल चुके हैं। बच्चे ने कितने पाइंट में पास होना है, वह सब उसमें बताएंगे। आईलिट करने के लिए वहां पर जो क्वालिफाइड टीचर होने चाहिए, जिनके पास इतनी क्वालिफिकेशन हो कि जब बच्चा इंटरव्यू के लिए जाए तो वह पास हो जाए, वह है या नहीं है, इसको कौन डिजाइड करेगा? ऐसा देखा है कि अगर उसका आईलिट का काम नहीं चला और जब उसने देखा कि मैंने दो-तीन लोगों को विदेश भेज दिया है तो वह अपना यह काम छोड़ कर लोगों को विदेश भेजने का काम शुरू कर देता है। यह एक बहुत बड़े बिजनेस के रूप में फैल रहा है, इसको हमें रोकना पड़ेगा।

यहां जो छोटी-छोटी बातें आ रही है, उनकी ओर भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। जिन बच्चों ने कोचिंग नहीं ली, जो सिर्फ स्कूल में पढ़े हैं या गवर्नमेंट स्कूल में पढ़ रहे हैं, अगर उन्हें कोई एग्जाम देना है तो पहले तो बहुत से बच्चों को यही पता नहीं चलता कि कब उसके टेस्ट का निकलेगा, कहां से फार्म मिलेगा और वह फार्म कहां जमा कराना होगा। एक इंस्टीट्यूट में मुझे जाने का मौका मिला। वहां मुझे बताया गया कि देखिए, बायोडाटा कैसे तैयार करना है, उसके लिए भी हमने एक सैल बना रखा है, क्योंकि जितना इम्प्रेसिव बायोडाटा होगा कंपनी उसको उस डंग से लेगी। एक गरीब बच्चा, जो गवर्नमेंट स्कूल में पढ़ रहा है, उसको ऐसी फेसिलिटी कब मिलेगी? इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि मोहन सिंह जी यह एक बहुत अच्छा बिल लेकर आए हैं, सरकार को सीरियसली इसे देखना होगा। जो प्रेक्टिकल प्रॉब्लम हम फेस कर रहे हैं, देश में देख रहे हैं, उसके लिए बच्चों के साथ इंटरएक्शन करके, पेरेंट्स के साथ इंटरएक्शन करके एक ऐसा कानून लाया जाए, जिससे देखा जा सके कि जहां कोचिंग एग्जामिनेशन के लिए हो रही है, वहां पर क्या किसी लॉ को फॉलो किया जा रहा है या नहीं किया जा रहा है, क्या वाकई वहां जो कोचिंग दी जा रही है वह अपटू मार्क है या नहीं और क्या उनकी कोई चैकिंग हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है? इन सभी चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार कुछ कोशिश करे और एक ऐसा कानून बनाए।

अंत में मैं इस बिल को अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से पूरा समर्थन देता हूं और मोहन सिंह जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं।

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Bill. We are discussing a very important Bill, and the problem is really very serious. We have to find out what are the reasons of the mushroom growth of coaching classes. You find thousands of coaching classes everywhere in small towns and even in villages also. What is the reason? Why students go to coaching classes? The main reason is, proper and effective teaching does not take place in schools and colleges. This is the main reason. The teachers and lecturers who are teaching in their own institutions are not very serious about their profession. Effective teaching—this is my experience also—does not take place in schools and colleges.

Secondly, who are the people who run these coaching classes? Teachers themselves, those who are teaching in colleges and schools, they run the classes. There are many others but they are involved in coaching classes. This has to be banned really. They, of course, ask the students to join their own classes especially in colleges. Coaching classes run for Xth Class, science stream, XIth and XIIth. These are the examinations which are career-making examinations. That is why there is a rush. This is the reason why there is this mushrooming growth. So, these teachers should be prevented from this. There should be some accountability on the part of the teachers that they will not teach in coaching classes, they will teach only in their own schools and colleges, So, this condition has to be laid down. They are earning fat salaries and yet they run coaching classes and get more money. This is the reason. Secondly, if you go deeper into the problem, our whole education system has become examination-oriented, only examination. You, of course, get the guides, a lot of copying takes place in the examinations, by hook or crook you get through the examination. So, this has to be taken into consideration. Our education system is not knowledge-oriented, it is examination-oriented. That is why there are coaching classes. There is *one* more reason to this, in our schools we have not decided teacher-students ratio. In a particular class, you may find 100 students, 150 students, even 200 students. A teacher teaching that class cannot give justice to them. He cannot give individual attention to every student, He cannot, give homework. He cannot, of course, take their problems, educational problems especially, into consideration. That is why this type of mass education where education does not take place has to be given a thought. There should be some reformation. We need radical reformation in examination system; we need radical reorientation of the whole examination system. There should be some ratio of teachers and students and then alone teachers can deliver. Of course, money-oriented approach is there. Apart from this, these are some of the reasons. Therefore, this has to be curbed. You cannot stop coaching classes, they have to be regulated and some kind of accountability has to be fixed. There should be some

[Dr. Janardhan Waghmare]

permission on the part of the people who run coaching classes. That is how you have to do these things. Mathematics, English, science, commerce accountancy, etc. are some of the subjects where students rush for coaching classes. So, the whole approach has to be changed. Rote is very common in our examinations. So, we have to make efforts. It is very difficult to do that reformation. But, anyway, our education system should be knowledge-oriented and not examination-oriented. In the past the UGC had given a recommendation that there should be delinking between higher education and degree. One should not teach only for job. Therefore, we should acquire knowledge but we could not succeed in that also. Examinations will be there but the mode of examination has to be changed and emphasis on examination alone has to be shifted elsewhere.

[THE VICE CHAIRMEN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) in the Chair

These are some of the reasons. In our education system, since it is examination-oriented, a lot of copying takes places.

So, that has to be curbed. Even people who are there to prevent copying they themselves become means of providing copying, even policemen, we have seen. The whole thing has become really very complex, very perplexing. So, this has to be looked into very radically. And, some change in the whole approach has to be there. So, what I feel is that there should be a comprehensive legislation for this. Responsibility of teachers, responsibility of the parents and the responsibility of the managements has to be fixed. There should be a very, very comprehensive legislation. We should fix accountability, responsibilities, their duties, etc. Then alone, you can succeed in this.

Thank you very much, Sir

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): With gratitude to the Chair, I rise to present myself. This is my fourth day, after taking oath as a Member of Parliament, in this red-coloured House, the House of Lords. First of all, I would like to place my gratitude on record that me, Congress *aam aadmi*, could reach this highest House of Indian Parliament with the grace and magnanimity of my leader, the President of the Indian National Congress, Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji. Her selection with the input of national leadership and my State leadership of Andhra Pradesh enabled a person like me, who never filed a nomination paper to face any election, just being an organization person, to reach this House so as to convey the beauty and scope of Indian democracy. Friday, a Private Members' Day, is a sort of free-will day. And, today I have been given a chance to speak here. I shall try to make out and present my beginning words. Shri Mohan Singhji, as I understand, is

a senior Member of this House. He is having a lot of concern towards the societal responsibility to improve the needs of education. I also heard the views of other hon. Members, including senior educationist Dr. Janardhan Waghmare. I shall recollect that I am a person from rural India, In 1976, I had travelled to New Delhi to represent in the three-day United Schools Organization Convention, At that time, I was given an opportunity to participate in the English declamation context. And, the topic was 'If I were the Education Minister of India—what reforms I would bring', I was studying in my mother tongue, Telugu. The teaching faculties can very well understand how the rural India was. But the fact that despite being from the rural background I could participate at the national level in the United Schools Organization Convention, proves that there is no necessity of any coaching. This also proves that there is no necessity of prompting a child. The only necessity is that there should be a holistic approach and create a conducive environment for the children to attain and sharpen their mental faculties.

There is a need to create a necessary holistic approach, and to also create a congenial environment for the children, so that they could attain or search over their inculcative faculties. How we are going ahead should be, time and again, verified. In my State, Andhra Pradesh, mushrooming of engineering colleges has delinked the necessity of coaching centres. Now, straightaway, the children who have completed their Intermediate, with their marks and their attempt in single go, could get specialisation faculty of their choice. If they do not get the institute of their choice, they could join other institutions that are there. As it is, if for a small family dispute, we go for a counsel, it would, unnecessarily enlarge the complications. Same is the case here. Unnecessarily, if the children are prompted to join coaching centres, their learning skills and their own self-searching faculties will not flourish. For this, congenial environment, unit-wise, school-wise, college-wise and engineering college-wise, needs to be created. Then, there will not be any necessity of support for them to face Group I or Group II Civil Services exam. Even then, these days, we are hearing and facing the pressure of joining the coaching centres. Though I understand, and you all understand, with the technological advancement and with the web-based society, knowledge availability has become easy. For a child who is prepared to enhance his understanding level, he or she could, certainly, get himself or herself tested any time, and they could have various module tests with those things. To my understanding, now, in my State, and also in several other places, gradually, children are getting accustomed to face the test on computer. Even then, the issue of mushrooming educational institutions and re-prompting mechanisms called 'coaching centres' has to be seriously looked into. The concept of Mohan Singh ji is based on the need to understand the examination process into which the students are being sent into. For that, there is a necessity to understand the holistic

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

pattern of learning. Once the coaching centres get dispassioned, once the parents understand seriously that sending their child to a coaching centre is not a fashion symbol or a status symbol, only then, will this situation alter. Meanwhile, a sort of intervention from the Government side will also be appreciated. With that, the purpose of spreading education in a holistic manner and creating a proper environment for each and every student could be attained. For this, the concept or the approach or the thinking of Mohan Singhji could be understood. I request the Government of India, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, to take this opportunity to delve into the subject seriously and come out with a proper mechanism of enactment to curtail unnecessary brain-washing of the children so that they could learn on their own. Thank you very much.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आदरणीय मोहन सिंह जी के प्रति उन तमाम अभिभावकों और बच्चों की ओर से कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करना चाहूंगा कि कोचिंग क्लासेज के नाम पर शिक्षा के आलय नहीं, शिक्षा के जो कल्लखाने चल रहे हैं, उनके बारे में उन्होंने जागरूकता और चैतन्य जागृत कर पूरे देश को उपकृत किया है।

महोदय, यह जो विधेयक है, यह द्रोणाचार्यो द्वारा अमीर और राजसी ठाठ-बाट में रहने वाले अर्जुनों के लिए एकलव्य के अंगूठे काटे जाने की प्रक्रिया को रोकने का कानून होगा। इस देश में शिक्षा को कभी भी व्यापार और धनी लोगों की तिजारियों में बंद नहीं किया गया। यह वह देश है, जहां पर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए और गुरुकुलों में निशुल्क शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए कोरिया, जापान, चीन और सम्पूर्ण पूर्वी एशिया से लोग आते थे और जहां कहा गया,

एतद् देशे प्रसूतस्य सकाशादग्रजन्मनः॥

स्वम् स्वम् चरित्रम् शिक्षेरण पृथिव्याम् सर्व मानवः॥

इस देश में, विश्व के कोने-कोने से लोग आकर, पास में एक दमड़ी न रखते हुए आचार्यों की शरण में विश्व की श्रेष्ठतम शिक्षा प्राप्त करते थे। यहां के ऋषियों, यहां के गणितज्ञों, यहां के रसायन शास्त्रियों और भौतिक शास्त्रियों ने पृथ्वी की गति मापी, प्रकाश की गति मापी, रसायन शास्त्र दिया, कभी जंग न लगने वाला लोहा दिया, उन्होंने दशमलव प्रणाली दी, उन्होंने शून्य दिया, उन्होंने अंकगणित दिया, उन्होंने एक हजार वर्ष पहले घोषित किया कि एक सूर्य नहीं, अनेक सूर्य होते हैं, जिनको आज के वैज्ञानिक सिद्ध कर रहे हैं। इस देश में जो नियमित विद्यालय और संस्थान हैं, वहां पर शिक्षा को पूरी तरह से समाप्त किए जाने के लिए विद्यालयों की बगल में ही जो कोचिंग सेंटर्स खुलते हैं, जहां वह वहीं व्यक्ति, जो विद्यालय से वेतन प्राप्त करता है, जो फिजिक्स, केमिस्ट्री या मैथमेटिक्स पढ़ाने के लिए टीचर रखा जाता है और जिसे आज बहुत अच्छा वेतना मिलता है, उसे 40000 रुपये से लेकर 90000 रुपये तक वेतन मिलता है, वह विद्यालय की शिक्षा को छोड़कर अपने घर में कोचिंग सेंटर चलाता है या किसी दूसरे कोचिंग सेंटर में एक लाख, दो लाख रुपये प्रति माह के वेतन पर शिक्षा का कारखाना, शिक्षा की फैक्ट्री चलाता है, जहां पर फास्ट फूड की तरह से पैसा देकर डिग्री खरीदी जाती है। वे लोग शिक्षा के साथ और अपने छात्रों के साथ ईमानदारी नहीं रखते हैं, वे विद्यालय में नहीं पढ़ाते हैं। वे किसी भी बच्चे को देखकर पीरिएड के बाद में कहते हैं कि तुम शाम को आ जाना, तुम्हें अच्छी कोचिंग क्लास में ले जायेंगे। तुम्हारी जो पढ़ाई की तमाम

कमजोरी है, वह दूर कर दी जाएगी। जब वे अपने विद्यालय में अपने प्रोफेशन के साथ ईमानदारी नहीं रखते हैं, तो वे किस प्रकार के विद्यार्थियों का निर्माण कर रहे होंगे, वे किस प्रकार के आचार्य होंगे।

महोदय, इस कारण से इन संस्थानों में गुरु के प्रति श्रद्धा समाप्त होती गई है, आचार्यों के प्रति सम्मान घटता गया है। हमारे एक मित्र अच्छे कहानीकार हैं। उन्होंने एक कथा लिखी कि एक कालेज में एक लड़का सिगरेट पी रहा था। उसने सामने से देखा कि प्रोफेसर साहब आ रहे हैं। उसने झट से सिगरेट पीछे दबा ली। उसके दोस्त ने कहा, अच्छा बड़ी इज्जत करता है, डर के मारे सिगरेट छिपा ली। उसने कहा नहीं यार, अगर आता तो मुझसे सिगरेट मांग लेता, इसलिए पीछे कर ली। यह हमारे विद्यालयों का हाल हो गया है। ऐसे विद्यालयों में पढ़ाई नहीं होती है, बल्कि डिग्री खरीदने की फैक्ट्रियां चलाई जाती हैं।

महोदय, मैं उत्तराखंड प्रांत से आता हूँ। वहां दुनिया के सबसे प्रसिद्ध विद्यालय माने जाते हैं।

सबसे मंहगे विद्यालय भी उत्तराखंड में हैं। वहां पर एक-एक विद्यालय ऐसा है, जिसमें एक बच्चे की वार्षिक फीस सात लाख रुपए से लेकर आठ लाख रुपए तक लगती है। ये वे विद्यालय हैं, जिनमें दुनिया भर के छात्रों को इकट्ठा करते हैं और उनके मां-बाप से फीस लेते हैं तथा शेष खर्च अलग से लिए जाते हैं। मैं यह बात वहां जाकर भी कहता हूँ कि आप डिग्री और सर्टिफिकेट देने की फैक्ट्रियां चला रहे हैं। मैं यहां किसी भी विद्यालय का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ। उन विद्यालयों में एक भी ऐसा नहीं है कि जिनमें पढ़ने वाले बच्चों ने वहां की हवा, पानी और संस्कृति तथा वहां की जमीन पर रहकर विद्या ग्रहण की हो। उन बच्चों को न उत्तराखंड की शिक्षा का ज्ञान है और न ही गंगा, यमुना, केदारनाथ, बद्रीनाथ, हिमालय और ऋषिकेश का ज्ञान है। जिन लोगों ने Victoria cross से लेकर परमवीर चक्र तक जीते हैं, उनके बारे में बच्चों को कोई जानकारी नहीं दी जाती है। वे लोग देश को और जमीन को एक प्लेटफार्म के रूप में इस्तेमाल करते हैं। आप समझ सकते हैं कि ऐसे लोग बच्चों को किस प्रकार की शिक्षा देंगे।

महोदय, सुबह सात बजे से लेकर दो बजे तक बच्चा स्कूल में रहता है और ढाई-तीन बजे घर लौटता है। उसके तुरत बाद उसको home work करना पड़ता है या अगले दिन की तैयारी करनी पड़ती है। हम बच्चे से यह अपेक्षा करते हैं कि वह extra-curricular activities में हिस्सा ले, वह अपने व्यक्तित्व के बहुमुखी विकास के लिए काम करे, declamation contest में जाए, भाषण प्रतियोगिताओं में जाए, खेल में जाए, गीत और संगीत में रुचि ले तथा केवल किताबी कीड़ा बनकर नहीं रहे, लेकिन उसके पास तो समय ही नहीं होता है। कक्षा आठवीं, नौवीं, दसवीं और बारहवीं की एक-एक पुस्तक बारह सौ, पन्द्रह सौ पृष्ठों की होती है। जो उनकी guide books होती हैं, वे दो-दो किलो की होती है और चार-चार हजार में मिलती है। जब मैं स्वयं अपने बच्चों की पुस्तकों को देखता हूँ, तो मैं स्तब्ध रह जाता हूँ कि कोई बच्चा इन पुस्तकों का पढ़कर कैसे आत्मसात करेगा और उसके आधार पर कैसे परीक्षा देगा? आज का समय इतना Competitive हो गया है कि सौ प्रतिशत अंक लाने पर भी प्रवेश नहीं मिलता है। यदि बच्चा 90 प्रतिशत अंक नें आए तब भी वह मायूस हो जाता है कि उसके 95 प्रतिशत अंक क्यों नहीं आए, उसको अच्छे कॉलेज में प्रवेश नहीं मिल पाएगा। यह परिस्थिति आज शिक्षा की बोझ बन गई है और जिसके कारण वे कोचिंग क्लासेज एक escape route की तरह से निकले, एक आसान रास्ता निकले कि हम तुम्हें वह जादुई छड़ी दे देंगे

[श्री तरुण विजय]

कि तुम्हें स्कूलों की पुस्तकें न पढ़नी पड़े। स्कूलों में अगर तुम्हें अध्यापक नहीं पढ़ाते हैं तब भी तुम चिंता मत करो और हम तुम्हें एक छोटा short-cut दे देंगे। आप हमें पैसे दो, हम तुम्हें पास करा देंगे। इन कोचिंग क्लासेज में कितना पैसा देना पड़ता है? एक-एक कोचिंग क्लास में 25 से लेकर 75 बच्चे तक होते हैं और डेढ़ लाख रुपए से लेकर तीन लाख रुपए तक बच्चे का वार्षिक खर्च होता है। जब मां-बाप देखते हैं कि उसके बच्चे की पढ़ाई करने के लिए, उका भविष्य बनाने के लिए और कोई रास्ता नहीं है, तो वे कर्ज लेकर coaching classes करवाते हैं। स्कूल में टीचर आते नहीं हैं, पढ़ाई होती नहीं है और बच्चे पर इतना ज्यादा दबाव होता है कि वह खाना इत्यादि छोड़कर किताबें पढ़ने में लगा रहता है। उसे पास होना है और अगर किसी कारण से फेल हो गया, तो मां-बाप को शर्म आएगी और उसको भी आएगी और बच्चे आत्महत्या तक कर लेते हैं। इन्हीं सब कारणों की वजह से बच्चे coaching classes में जाते हैं। ये coaching classes नहीं बल्कि शिक्षा के बूचड़खाने बन गए हैं। इसमें बच्चों का बचपन खत्म हो जाता है और कुछ कर नहीं पाते हैं। मैं आपको दिल्ली का हाल बताता हूँ कि साकेत से, वंसत बिहार से सफदरजंग एन्कलेव आदि की coaching classes से ग्यारह बजे तक बच्चा वापस लौटता है। वह आखिरी physics, chemistry की coaching classes से पढ़कर लौटता है। और फिर उसे सुबह छः बजे उठना पड़ता है, ताकि वह साढ़े सात बजे स्कूल जा सके। यह विधेयक इसलिए आवश्यक है क्योंकि इससे हिन्दुस्तान के भविष्य का जो एक अन्त किया जा रहा है, उसको बचाया जा सकेगा, जो कहीं देखने की स्थिति में नहीं रह गया है।

सर, मैं एक ही बात कह रहा हूँ। मे स्वयं दो बच्चों का पिता हूँ और मेरे बच्चे भी पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं। यह विधेयक देख कर मैंने खुद आग्रह किया, क्योंकि यह जो शिक्षा प्रणाली चल रही है, इसमें बच्चों को खत्म किया जा रहा है। हम रोते हैं, जब घर में अपने बच्चों का हाल देखते हैं। इसके लिए कुछ उपाय तो किया जाना चाहिए। कहां से हम इतना पैसा लाएं? डेढ़ लाख, दो लाख रुपये एक बच्चे की कोचिंग का एक साल का खर्च है। स्कूल का खर्च अलग है। उसकी एक्स्ट्रा करिकुलर एक्टिविटीज का खर्च अलग है। यह फर्क हिन्दुस्तान में एक दास और स्वामी का भाव पैदा कर रहा है।

मसूरी के वुडस्टॉक स्कूल से साढ़े सात किलोमीटर दूरी पर एक गांव है, जिसका नाम है चामासारी। उस चामासारी गांव में विद्यालय नहीं है। दो महीने पहले मैं वहां गया था। वहां के लड़के और लड़कियां आठ किलोमीटर पैदल चल कर मसूरी में घनानन्द स्कूल में पढ़ने के लिए आते हैं। भगत दा यहां पर स्वयं बैठे हैं। वे बच्चे वहां तक पैदल आते हैं और पैदल जाते हैं, क्योंकि पहाड़ी रास्ता होने के कारण वे वहां साइकिल भी नहीं चला सकते। अपनी आंखों के सामने वे देखते हैं कि करोड़पतियों के बच्चे, लाखों रुपये सालाना की फीस देने वाले बच्चे, उसी क्लास रूम में पढ़ने बच्चे उनके सामने चल कर उनको हिकारत की निगाह से देख कर जाते हैं कि तुम काले हिन्दुस्तान और हम अंग्रेजियत के जूतों में ढले अमीर मां-बाप के बच्चे हिन्दुस्तानी।

यह जो कोचिंग क्लासिज का धन्धा या बिजनेस है, यह हिन्दुस्तान में मालिक और दास, दो वर्ग पैदा कर रहा है। यह वह इंडिया पैदा कर रहा है, जो भारतवर्ष के विरुद्ध है। यह वह अर्जुन पैदा कर रहा है, जो एकलव्य के अंगूठे कटवाता है। यह वह द्रोणाचार्य पैदा कर रहा है, जो राजसी सत्ता की दासता के अंधे मोह में फंस कर एक योग्य और मेधावी छात्र को उसके भविष्य से वंचित कर देता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो व्यक्ति मैडिकल कॉलेज, आई.आई.टी. और आई.आई.एम. में प्रवेश के लिए एक-एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च करता है, वह कहां से पैसा उठाएगा या कहां से पैदा करेगा? कहीं न कहीं से तो वह उस पैसे को वसूल करेगा ही करेगा

अन्त में मैं एक उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा। आज स्थिति कितनी भयावह बन गई है, इस पर हाल ही में एक फिल्म बनी - आरक्षण। यह कथा प्रभाकर और मिथिलेश के मध्य संघर्ष की कथा है। वह प्रभाकर, जो ईमानदारी से बच्चों को विद्यालय में पढ़ाना चाहता है, उस मिथिलेश के सामने हारा हुआ महसूस करता है, जो के.के. इंस्टीट्यूट चलाता है और अन्त में कहता है कि मैं तुमको जवाब दूंगा। जवाब देने के लिए उसके पास भ्रष्ट राजनेताओं का समर्थन जो होता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हर प्रान्त में जा कर देख लीजिए, लगभग हर राजनेता ने हर मंत्री ने अपने यहां एक मैडिकल कॉलेज, एक बीएड कॉलेज, एक डेंटल कॉलेज, एक फलाना कॉलेज, एक डिमाका कॉलेज खोला हुआ है। जो हेल्थ मिनिस्टर होता है, वह अपने प्रान्त में मैडिकल कॉलेज खोलता है, जो एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर होता है, वह अपने प्रान्त में बी.एड. का या फलाना-दिमाका कॉलेज खोल कर करोड़ों रुपये के डोनेशन से उसमें प्रवेश करवाता है। हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब बच्चों को बचाएगा कौन? जिस व्यक्ति पर जिम्मेदारी होती है कि वह शोषक सामान्तों से सामान्य गरीब बच्चों को बचा कर उनको सामान्य फीस के आधार पर अच्छा भविष्य निर्मित करने का अवसर देगा, सुरक्षा देगा। लेकिन जब वह खुद ही इस पाप के धन्धे में शामिल होता है, वह खुद ही अपने नाम पर मैडिकल कॉलेज खोलता है और हेल्थ मिनिस्टर बनता है, तो उन गरीब बच्चों को कौन बचाएगा? कौन हिन्दुस्तान के एकलव्य को बचाएगा? इस परिस्थिति में यह जो मुनाफे के लिए शिक्षा का व्यापार चला है, यह भारत के विरुद्ध है, यह भारतीयता के विरुद्ध है, यह भारत की सभ्यता और संस्कृति के विरुद्ध एक पाप है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मैं चुशूल गया था, जहां 1962 की लड़ाई हुई थी और जहां मेजर शैतान सिंह का बलिदान हुआ था। चुशूल गांव ने सबसे ज्यादा लड़ाई लड़ी। उस गांव में 60 साल के बाद पहला पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट अभी एक साल पहले बना है। यह तो उन सरहद के गांवों की कहानी है, जहां सबसे अच्छी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी, क्योंकि वे सबसे अधिक देशभक्ति के साथ शत्रु के सामने खड़े होते हैं। बाकी लोगों के सामने एक उदाहरण होना चाहिए था कि देखो, सरहद के लोगों को हमने कितनी ढांचागत सुविधाएं प्रदान की हैं। हमने नहीं दीं। सरकार की यह जो शिक्षा नीति है, वह शिक्षा के विरुद्ध है, वह सामान्य भारतीय के विरुद्ध है, वह भारतीय तत्व के विरुद्ध है। जैसे गंगा का गंगत्व होता है, वैसे ही भारत की भारतीयता होती है इस भारतीयता के विरुद्ध ये कोचिंग क्लासेज हैं।

मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करूंगा और चाहूंगा कि एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल न समझते हुए, इसको यह सदन एकमत से पारित करे, जैसे हम सचिन को एकमत से बधाई देते हैं, अग्नि मिसाइल पर एकमत से बधाई देते हैं, देश के किसी भी विशेष अवसर पर एकमत होकर, पार्टी के दायरे से ऊपर उठ कर हम एकजुट हो जाते हैं। यह विधेयक भी एक ऐसा विधेयक है, जिसे पूरा सदन एकजुट होकर हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चों के भविष्य को बचाने के लिए, भारतवर्ष के भविष्य को बचाने के लिए पारित करे, तब हम भारतीयता की रक्षा कर सकेंगे।

4.00 P.M.

[श्री तरुण विजय]

मैं मोहन सिंह जी को बधाई देते हुए सदन से करबद्ध प्रार्थना और याचना करूंगा कि अपने बच्चों को इन कल्लखानों से बचाने के लिए कृपया इस विधेयक के आधार पर एक अच्छा कानून बनाए। यह सरकार कानून लाए और विपक्ष उसका साथ दे, तो हम एक अच्छा उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे आदरणीय सदस्य, श्री मोहन सिंह जी यह एक ऐसा बिल लाए हैं, जिसने हरेक की भावना को जगाया और यह सोचने पर मजबूर कर दिया कि हिन्दुस्तान में शिक्षा कैसी हो।

महोदय, अगर हिन्दुस्तान को देखना है तो हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों को देखना होगा। एक शिक्षा शहर की है और एक शिक्षा गांव की है। जब हम उन दोनों शिक्षाओं का मुकाबला करें, तब आगे चलकर यह देख सकेंगे कि इस देश का विकास कैसे हो और देश की आने वाली पीढ़ी कैसे अनुशासित और पढ़ी-लिखी हो। मैंने किसी से पूछा था कि आपको कैसा बेटा चाहिए, गुणवान चाहिए या धनवान चाहिए? जवाब मिला कि मुझे बेटा धनवान चाहिए, मैं उसको धनवान बनाना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि गुणवान को तो वह खरीद लेगा। जब ऐसी भावना आ जाए, तब फिर वह शिक्षा कैसी होगी? तब शिक्षा एक व्यापारिक केन्द्र बन जाएगा, एक व्यापारिक सेंटर बन जाएगा और वह बन रहा है। आज बच्चा जब तीन साल का होता है, तब उसकी शिक्षा के लिए उसे नर्सरी क्लास में भेजने के समय हर बाप की यह इच्छा होती है कि स्कूल अच्छा हो, उसका नाम ठीक हो, उसके टीचर्स अच्छे हों। ऐसे स्कूल में नर्सरी में एडमिशन के लिए उसको, चार पांच या छः लाख की कैपिटेशन मनी देनी पड़ती है। अगर इतनी फीस वह नर्सरी में ही देता है और हर महीने दस हजार से पंद्रह हजार रुपए खर्च करता है, तो थोड़ा अंदाजा लगाइए कि मैट्रिक तक, मैट्रिक के बाद ग्रेजुएशन के लिए, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन के लिए और उसके बाद यदि वह बच्चा टेक्निकल कोर्सेज में जाए तो और कितने करोड़ रुपए वह खर्च करेगा। करोड़ों रुपए खर्च करने के बाद जब वह बच्चा बड़ा होगा, तब उसके मन में यही भावना पैदा होगी कि मेरे पालन-पोषण और शिक्षा पर जितने पैसे खर्च हुए, वह पैसा मैं कैसे वापस लूँ। हमें यह देखना होगा कि हमने शिक्षा के लिए क्या किया और आगे हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा के लिए जो प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, जो इंडिविजुअल इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, उनको परमिशन देकर भी हम अपने आपका बहुत नुकसान करते हैं। अगर यह शिक्षा गवर्नमेंट के केन्द्र से हो या किसी सोसायटी से हो, जो एन.जी.ओ. हों, जिनके मन में देशभक्ति की भावना हो, जिनके मन में यह सोच हो कि हमें आने वाली पीढ़ी को सुधारना है, तब बात कुछ समझ में आती है, लेकिन जब किसी इंडिविजुअल को सारे कोर्सेज दे दिए जाएं, इंजिनियरिंग दे दी जाए, मेडिकल कॉलेजिज दे दिए जाएं और फिर पोस्ट ग्रेजुएशन के लिए **even B.Ed.** तक दे दी जाए, तो उसका एक ही ध्येय होता है कि कितना पैसा कमाया जाए और वह कैसे कमाया जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जो NCTE (National Council for Teacher Education) है और नॉर्थ जोन में जिसका ऑफिस जयपुर में है, उसकी एक जीवित मिसाल मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने B.Ed. कॉलेज खोलने के लिए परमिशन दी, एफिलिएशन दी, लेकिन जब कॉलेज खुला, तो उस कॉलेज की कहीं बिल्डिंग नहीं थी, सिर्फ उसके नाम का एक बोर्ड लगा हुआ था। उसमें टीचर्स नहीं थे, पढ़ाने की कोई शक्ति नहीं थी और उस कॉलेज में बच्चे जाते

नहीं थे। अंत में, बच्चों को एक आश्वासन दिया जाता था कि आप आओ, एग्जाम में बैठ जाना, रोल नम्बर लिख देना, आपको पास कर दिया जाएगा। आप कॉलेज में नहीं आओगे, आप क्लास में नहीं आओगे, आपका टाइम नहीं लगेगा, आप फेल भी नहीं होंगे और आप पास हो जाओगे, तो इन सारी चीजों की वे कितनी फीस लेते थे, इसके लिए कितने पैसे लेते थे, इसका आप अंदाजा नहीं लगा सकते हैं।

ऐसे जितने भी केन्द्र खुले हैं, उन केन्द्रों पर कोई अनुशासन नहीं है, इसके लिए कोई कानून नहीं है, ताकि उनके खिलाफ लीगल एक्शन लिया जाए। इसके लिए एक inspection कमेटी बनाई जाती है। इस तरह से दो-तीन बार कमेटियां बनीं और उन कमेटियों की भी अपनी फीस हो गई। वे कहने लगे कि अगर आपको अपने कॉलेज को पास करवाना है, अगर आपको अपने शिक्षा के केन्द्र को आगे ले जाना है, तो हमें इतनी फीस देनी होगी। फीस मिलने के बाद वे बिना inspection किए उनके हक में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देती हैं। अगर वे उनकी merits and demerits को देख कर अपनी रिपोर्ट देतीं, तो इससे स्थिति सुधरती, लेकिन उन्होंने इसको धन कमाने का एक रास्ता बना लिया कि inspection committee में जाओ और धन कमा कर आओ।

महोदय, जब तक इसके लिए accountability फिक्स नहीं करेंगे कि आपने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी वह गलत दी थी, इसलिए आपके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होगी, तब तक इसका समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए हर शिक्षक की accountability फिक्स होनी चाहिए। यह accountability private institutions की भी हो कि आपने बच्चों के लिए क्या किया। आपने उनको कितनी सुविधाएं दीं और उन सुविधाओं के लिए आपने उनसे कितनी फीस ली? आज नर्सरी से लेकर उच्च शिक्षा तक के जो भी शिक्षण संस्थान खुले हैं, वे एक industry की तरह हैं। पहले विद्यार्थियों में गुरु के प्रति एक भावना होती थी और वे उम्र भर गुरु के प्रति नतमस्तक होकर आगे बढ़ते थे, लेकिन आज उस भावना का अंत हो रहा है। अब तो वे कहते हैं कि यह मेरे दोस्त हैं, मेरे मित्र हैं, क्योंकि आज अपने शिक्षकों के साथ सिगरेट पीना, ड्रिंक करना, आदि हर काम करने में बड़ी आसानी होती है और शिक्षक भी यह सोचता है कि मैं इन्हें अपना दोस्त बना कर चलता हूं। अगर ऐसी शिक्षा पद्धति भारत में आए, तो भारत का क्या होगा? भारतवर्ष, जिसके लिए हम कह सकते थे और जिसके लिए हम एक आशा रखते थे कि हमारा भारतवर्ष शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में दुनिया का एक प्रमुख देश था, वह आज खत्म हो रही है। आपस में आज मान-सम्मान, बड़ों को मान-सम्मान और शिक्षकों का मान-सम्मान, ये सब खत्म हो रहे हैं। इसके पीछे तो एक ही बात है कि उस शिक्षा का उदासीकरण न करके, हमने उसका व्यापारीकरण कर दिया और उससे पैसा कमाने लगे।

महोदय, अगर हम गांवों की ओर देखें, तो पाएंगे कि गांवों में शिक्षा के साधन नहीं हैं। गांव का बच्चा, चाहे वह किसान का हो या मजदूर का हो, कहां जाएगा? वह पैसे दे नहीं सकता है और उसकी मेहनत का जो फल है, वह उसको मिल नहीं सकता है, तो ऐसे में क्या होगा? यह देखना होगा कि उस बच्चे ने किस कुल में जन्म लिया है। उसका बाप कितना धनवान है और उसके बाप के पर्स में कितना पैसा है। अगर उसके बाप के पर्स में पैसे हैं, तो उसके बच्चे को कोई भी डिग्री मिल सकती है। ऐसा नहीं है कि वह सिर्फ बी.ए. करेगा, बल्कि वह डॉक्टरी की भी डिग्री लेगा, इंजीनियरिंग की भी डिग्री लेगा और सब डिग्री लेने के बाद वह अपने व्यवसाय में आगे बढ़ेगा। अगर ऐसा होगा, तो इसके लिए हमारा समाज कितना जिम्मेदार होगा? समाज का हर व्यक्ति इसके लिए अपना क्या योगदान दे रहा है? जब

[श्री शादी लाल बत्रा]

समाज का व्यक्ति योगदान नहीं देता है, तो कोई बात नहीं बनती है। मैं जहां इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहा हूँ, वहीं मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि शिक्षा के काम को किसी **individual** को न देकर, किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को न देकर, सरकारी संस्था या किसी **NGO** को दिया जाए, ताकि उन पर सरकार का कोई कंट्रोल हो और उन पर अंकुश लग सके।

अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा, तो हर **individual** यह चाहेगा कि मुझे इसके अलावा और कोई काम नहीं करना है और फिर वह कुछ टीचर्स के साथ जो बिल्कुल अनपढ़ बच्चे हैं, उनको लेकर एक स्कूल खोल देगा। स्कूल खोलने के बाद उस पर धन की वर्षा होनी शुरू हो जाएगी और तब वह कहेगा कि मैंने बहुत अच्छा कार्य कर लिया, मैंने तो एक **factory** खोल ली। जिस भारतवर्ष की हम कल्पना किया करते थे कि एक गुरु के प्रति कितना आदर करें और गुरु हमें कैसी शिक्षा दें, ये सारी सोच खत्म हो रही है। आज हम दूसरे देशों का अनुकरण करने जा रहे हैं। अगर इसको दूसरे ढंग से देखें, तो वह इस प्रकार है कि जो बच्चा अच्छा पढ़-लिख सकता है, वह एम.डी. कर लेता है और एम.डी. करने के बाद वह यह सोचता है कि यह देश मेरे लिए नहीं है। आज हमारे गुणवान बच्चे यहाँ से जा रहे हैं, तो उसके पीछे भावना क्या है? उसके पीछे एक ही भावना है, एक ही सोच है। वे कहते हैं कि अपने देश में हमने इतनी मेहनत की, हमने इतनी डिग्रियां लीं और डिग्रियां लेने के बाद आज हमें जो मान-सम्मान मिलना चाहिए था, वह मान-सम्मान नहीं मिल रहा। जब हम दूसरे देशों में जाएंगे, तो वहां केवल **pay and allowances** ही नहीं मिलेंगे, बल्कि वहां हमें इतना सुख मिलेगा कि हम उसका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। अगर हम इस चीज को रोकना चाहते हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश के नागरिक, हमारे देश का युवा अपने देश में रहे और वह दूसरे देशों में जाने की बात न कर अपने देश की सेवा करे, तो हमें यही सोचना होगा कि हम उसको अनुशासित और हर तरीके के सुख-साधन से सम्पन्न एक वातावरण दें, जिसे देने में हम आज विफल हो रहे हैं, हम उन्हें वह वातावरण नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। जो वैसा वातावरण नहीं दे पाये, ऐसा अगर शिक्षक हो, तो हमारा भविष्य कैसा होगा? आइए हम सोचें कि अगर भविष्य के लिए कुछ करना है, अगर हमें अपने देश को ऊपर उठाना है, आने वाली पीढ़ी को एक ऐसा नागरिक बनाना है, जो अनुशासित हो, शिक्षित हो और जिसमें देश के प्रति प्रेम भी जागे, तो फिर हमें कुछ सोचना होगा। हम अपने बच्चों को क्या पारिश्रमिक देने जा रहे हैं, आज इस बात की चिन्ता है। मोहन सिंह जी ने इस बात को उठाया कि शिक्षा ऐसी होनी चाहिए, इसके पीछे बहुत कुछ है कि हम आने वाली पीढ़ी के बारे में सोचेंगे। हम आने वाली पीढ़ी को शिक्षित करके उनको यह मर्यादा देंगे। जब हम उनको यह मर्यादा देंगे, तो हम उनके ऊपर कोई एहसान नहीं करेंगे, बल्कि हम अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन करेंगे और अपने कर्तव्यों के पालन के लिए हमें अपने-आप में एक संकल्प लेना होगा। हमें यह संकल्प लेना होगा कि हमें शिक्षा को व्यापार नहीं बनाना है। हमें यह संकल्प लेना होगा कि शिक्षा तो एक दान है, हमें सेवा करके अच्छे नागरिक बनाने हैं और आने वाली पीढ़ी को शिक्षित करना है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज यह बिल आया है। चूंकि यह एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल है, तो इस बिल को कैसे पास करेंगे? अगर यह बिल पास हो भी जाएगा, तो इसमें आगे जाकर और भी **technicalities** आएंगी, तो मैं उन **technicalities** में न जाकर अपनी भावनाओं को व्यक्त करते हुए यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस उद्देश्य और सोच के साथ यह बिल लाया गया है, वह वाकई

सराहनीय है। उसकी तो हम सराहना करते ही हैं, लेकिन इस पर भारत सरकार को भी कुछ न कुछ करके, शिक्षा के प्रति concern होकर इसे हर प्रकार से improve करने के लिए जो कार्य करना है, उसे करना चाहिए। यह बिल पास हो, इसके पास होने के बाद इस पर हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर और हमारी गवर्नमेंट यह विचार करे कि हमारे भारतवर्ष में शिक्षा का स्टैंडर्ड जो कम हो रहा है, उसको हम कम न होने दें, बल्कि हम अपने हर नागरिक को ऐसी सुविधाएं दें, जिससे उसको शिक्षा भी प्राप्त हो और उसमें देश के प्रति मान-सम्मान और आदर की भावना भी पैदा हो। यह तब हो सकता है, जब वह अपने गुरु और मां-बाप का आदर करे। फिर हम उसे मॉडर्न शिक्षा न दें, बल्कि उसका सहारा लेकर अपनी भारतीय शिक्षा को ऊपर रखें और वे भारतीय शिक्षा ग्रहण करें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I stand to speak on the Pre-examination Coaching Centres Regulatory Authority Bill, 2010, moved by Shri Mohan Singh ji, a stalwart in the House. Before I get to the Bill, firstly I want to say that there is a lot of merit in this Bill. Secondly, I think, let us not confuse what the sense of this Bill is and what the Member really has put fourth. If you start saying that the coaching classes are wrong, that is not the sense of this Bill. We are not talking about the tuitions or the coaching classes. We are talking of the coaching centres which have mushroomed all over the country. Some places have become hubs, like Kota. Jaipur is also becoming a hub. What are these centres doing? They are coaching students who have done 10+2 for pre-medical, for engineering. So, they have to have the expertise. Otherwise, people will not go to them.

They have to have the best of the professors. They have to have visiting professors. They have to have retired people who have done well. Then only they can coach. These centres, which have come up, have to show what the placements have been. If something goes wrong, the boy really suffers. Basically this is to control this. There are a lot of centres which say that they are so good. They advertise in big ways, but actually they are hollow. These are the things that have to be regulated. Coaching classes or specialisation is required in every field. Even for civil services examination — IAS or IPS — there are coaching centres. They have to be taught. Otherwise, they will not be able to get into it.

Take games. If you want to get into Olympics, you have to have coaching and you have to have specialisation. You have to work hard to get into it. But they need to be regulated. This is the sense of the Bill. This is what Mohan Singhji wants. Why does he want it? He wants it because they are unrecognised in the field. They are hollow. They are fraud institutions. It has to be looked into. Two, there should be a prescribed fee. You just cannot charge anything and get away with it. That has to be looked into. They should have required classes, toilets, etc. All these things have to be there. This is a regulatory Bill for those centres. I think this is a very good idea. These centres are required. They are professional

[Shri V.P. Singh Badnore]

institutions. But along with that, they need some regulation. That is why this Bill is mooted. I feel that it is in the right spirit. It has merit and I feel that this must be regulated.

Education is given in the Concurrent List. It means both the Centre and the States can make laws. If the Centre makes a law, it has to go to the States. They can change it a little bit, but the thing is that it should come from the Centre. There are other centres also. They should also come into that. There are tennis classes, swimming classes, etc. There are cricket coaching academies which have come up in the name of big players. They are all there, and they are doing a good job. I am not saying that they are not. But we have to see how much fee is being charged. Are they doing the right work? All these things have to be regulated. This is a regulatory Bill for the centres. I agree with it, and I totally support it. Thank you very much.

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): सर, यह एक बहुत ही महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय है जिस पर हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं। सर, जिस देश में बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा मिलती है, वह देश हमेशा तरक्की करता है। आज हर गरीब, मजदूर, कर्मचारी या शिक्षाविद अपने बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा देना चाहता है।

आजादी से पहले हमारे देश के अंदर शिक्षा काफी कम थी। स्कूल तो होते ही नहीं थे। मैं एक गांव से आता हूँ और पुराने लोगों से सुनता हूँ कि एक बच्चे को पढ़ने के लिए 50-50 किलोमीटर दूर जाना पड़ता था। प्राइमरी स्कूल्स बहुत कम थे और **Secondary** व **Higher Secondary Schools** तो बड़े-बड़े शहरों में होते थे, लेकिन आजादी के बाद हमारे देश में शिक्षा का विशेष ध्यान रखा गया। देश में शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक प्रभावी योजना तैयार हुई और जगह-जगह स्कूल्स खोलने को निर्णय लिया गया।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं कह सकता हूँ कि ऐसा कोई गांव नहीं जहां पर मिडिल स्कूल न हो या प्राइमरी स्कूल न हो। आज हर दो-तीन गांव के पीछे **Secondary school** है निश्चित रूप से हमारे देश ने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काफी प्रगति की है। हमारी यू.पी.ए. की सरकार ने भी शिक्षा के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान दिया है। मैं हमारी यू.पी.ए. की चेयर-पर्सन श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने सर्व-शिक्षा अभियान का निर्णय लिया, मिड डे मील प्रोग्राम का निर्णय लिया, हमारे गांव के अंदर भी कोई बच्चा बिना पढ़े न रहे, उसके लिए सब प्रकार की सुविधा का ख्याल रखा, बच्चों के लिए स्कूल में भोजन की व्यवस्था रखी और इस तरह शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक ऐतिहासिक कदम उठाया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह से देश में शिक्षा बढ़ी उस में बड़े-बड़े घरानों ने शिक्षा केन्द्रों पर कब्जा करने की कोशिश की और आज पैसे वाले लोगों के चंगुल में हमारी शिक्षा आती जा रही है। आज जिस प्रकार से देश में प्राइवेट मेडिकन कॉलेजेज, इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजेज, बी.एड कॉलेजेज खुल रहे हैं, यह चिंता का विषय है। महोदय, अगर हम इस देश

में अच्छे शिक्षक पैदा नहीं करेंगे, अच्छे डॉक्टर्स पैदा नहीं करेंगे, अच्छे इंजीनियर्स पैदा नहीं करेंगे, अच्छे वैज्ञानिक पैदा नहीं करेंगे, तो हमारा देश बहुत नुकसान उठा सकता है। आज इस बारे में देश में बहुत चिंता बनी हुई है। महोदय, जिस प्रकार से शिक्षा का व्यावसायीकरण हो रहा है, यह एक चिंता का विषय है। आज हर मां-बाप अपने बच्चे को अच्छी शिक्षा देना चाहता है, उन्हें अच्छे स्कूल में एडमिशन कराना चाहता है। मैं श्री शादी लाल बत्रा जी की बात से सहमत हूँ कि आज गांव की शिक्षा अलग है और शहरों की शिक्षा अलग है, गरीब और अमीर बच्चे की शिक्षा अलग है। इस भेदभाव को खत्म करना आवश्यक है। इस दिशा में हमारी सरकार प्रयास कर रही है, लेकिन और भी प्रयास किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, श्री मोहन सिंह जी ने आज जो बिल पेश किया है, यह बहुत ही अच्छा है। आज चिंता इस बात की है कि ये जो कोचिंग सेंटर्स चल रहे हैं, मैं इन कोचिंग सेंटर्स के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, कोचिंग सेंटर्स होने चाहिए, हमारे बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन इन कोचिंग सेंटर्स की जिस प्रकार से बाढ़ आ गयी है, जगह-जगह शिक्षा का व्यावसायीकरण हो रहा है, बच्चों से मनमानी फीस वसूल की जाती है, यह गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। आज चाहे इंजीनियरिंग हो चाहे मेडिकल हो, चाहे आई.ए.एस. हो, चाहे स्टेट सर्विसेज हों, हर शिक्षा के लिए कोचिंग सेंटर्स चल रहे हैं। और इन कोचिंग सेंटर्स में कोचिंग के नाम पर करोड़ों रुपए लिए जा रहे हैं। इनमें न केवल पैसे वसूल किए जाते हैं बल्कि इन सेंटर्स पर बच्चों को किस प्रकार की एजुकेशन दी जा रही है, इस पर किसी प्रकार का नियंत्रण नहीं है। यदि आज हमने इस क्षेत्र को ऐसे ही छोड़ दिया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आनेवाले समय में हालात बहुत बिगड़ सकती है।

महोदय, आज प्राइवेट विश्वविद्यालय खुल रहे हैं। उनमें क्या हो रहा है? वहां कोई देखने वाला नहीं है कि वहां किस प्रकार की शिक्षा दी जा रही है, किस प्रकार से बच्चों को पढाया जा रहा है, किस प्रकार से वहां छात्रों को डिग्रियां दी जा रही हैं, उसे देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। इसलिए आज इन सब चीजों पर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। इन्हीं बातों पर ध्यान देने के लिए मोहन सिंह जी का यह बिल आया है जोकि बहुत अच्छा बिल है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन कोचिंग सेंटर्स पर नियंत्रण के लिए एक बोर्ड होना चाहिए जोकि इन कोचिंग सेंटर्स को नियंत्रित करे। वह देखे कि कोचिंग सेंटर चलाने वाला कौन व्यक्ति है? वह कोई व्यवसायी तो नहीं है, उसका उद्देश्य पैसा कमाना तो नहीं है, कोचिंग सेंटर चलाने वाले की क्वालिफिकेशन क्या है इन बातों पर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है।

उसकी बेकग्राउंड क्या है, कौन-कौन से विषय की वह कोचिंग देगा? जो कोचिंग देने वाले हैं, उनकी क्वालिफिकेशन और बेकग्राउंड क्या है? इन सब चीजों को देखना नितांत आवश्यक है और इसके लिए एक बोर्ड होना चाहिए। मैंने खुद देखा है, जैसा कि अभी कोटा का नाम आया, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अगर मैं उदाहरण दूँ, तो आप आश्चर्यचकित हो जाएंगे, कि गांव के रहने वाले लोग अपना सब कुछ बेच कर अपने बच्चों को कोचिंग के लिए वहां कोटा में भेजते हैं, जहां तीन-तीन, चार-चार साल बच्चों को कोचिंग कराते हैं, फिर भी उनको उचित परिणाम नहीं मिलता है। इन कारण से लोगों की ऐसी हालत हुई है कि आप समझ नहीं सकते।

[श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया]

यह जो इस प्रकार का बिल आया है कि इन पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिए और इस नियंत्रण का प्रावधान ही इस बिल में रखा है, इसके लिए मैं मोहन सिंह जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और इनके बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। इसके साथ ही मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार इस दिशा में कोई सकारात्मक कदम उठाएगी। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, आपका भी बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपका धन्यवाद, जो आपने मुझे एलाउ किया। पार्लियामेंट में आने से पहले मैं कॉलेज में, स्कूल में पढ़ती थी, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि मेरी जिंदगी के जो तजुर्बे हैं वे मैं अपने हाउस के सामने रखूँ। हम लोगों को जब आजादी मिली, तब हमारे देश के पहले प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने सबसे काबिल साथी मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद को एजुकेशन का मिनिस्टर बनाया। मुझे याद है कि यही अप्रैल की शायद 27 तारीख का उनका एक लैटर है, जो हमारी पार्लियामेंट की लायब्रेरी में है, 1948 में उन्होंने यह लैटर कंस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली को लिखा था कि एजुकेशन को डिफेन्स के बराबर दर्जा मिलना चाहिए, क्योंकि जब मुल्क को जरूरत होती है, आपत्ति आती है, आक्रमण होता है, तो उसकी डिफेन्स के लिए सरकार कहीं न कहीं से धनराशि जमा करती है, आज जिन हालात से हम दूसरों की गुलामी से बाहर निकले हैं, हमारे लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम एजुकेशन को डिफेन्स के बराबर समझें और उसका एलोकेशन सबसे ज्यादा रखें। अफसोस की बात है कि वर्षों गुजर गए, एजुकेशन को उसका वह दर्जा नहीं मिला, जो हमारे पहले एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर ने सोचा था। एक बात उन्होंने और कही थी कि मुझे इसमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा, अगर मेरे देश के बच्चे पढ़ने के लिए बाहर दूसरे मुल्कों में जाएं, मगर मैं चाहूंगा कि मेरे देश के इंस्टीट्यूशन्स ऐसे बनें, तक्षशिला और नालंदा की तरह, जहां सदियों पहले बच्चे बाहर से तालीम, इल्म, शिक्षा हासिल करने के लिए हमारे देश में आते थे। उन्होंने एक बात और भी कही थी कि किसी भी मुल्क की तरक्की इस बात से नहीं नापी जाती कि उस मुल्क में कितने इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, कितनी सड़कें बनी हैं, कितने कारखाने हैं, बल्कि क्वालिटी ऑफ माइंड जो उसके पीछे होगा, उससे माना जाता है कि वह मुल्क कितना तरक्कीयाफता है। **He wanted to build a quality of mind and that quality of mind can only come from very good institution which he expected to come.**

सर, मैंने भी स्कूल में पढ़ा है। हमें कभी कोचिंग की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी, क्योंकि उस जमाने में इतने बच्चे पढ़ने वाले नहीं होते थे। जब मैं मैट्रिक में पढ़ती थी, साइंस का सब्जेक्ट था, हमारी क्लास में 15 बच्चे थे, टीचर पर्सनली हम लोगों की तरफ ध्यान देती थी। आज किसी भी स्कूल में किसी क्लास में 30-40 बच्चों से कम नहीं होते हैं, चाहे वह गवर्नमेंट स्कूल हो या प्राइवेट एडेड स्कूल हो। इसी तरह जब कॉलेज में मैं एम.एस.सी. में पढ़ रही थी, हमें किसी कोचिंग की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी और वह इसलिए कि हम लोग एम.एस.सी. प्रिवीयस में सात लोग थे, तो जितने हमारे टीचर्स होते थे वे पर्सनली हम लोगों को देखते थे, मगर आज हम यह कैसे एक्सपेक्ट कर सकते हैं कि कोई टीचर हर बच्चे पर ध्यान दें और अगर कोई बच्चा पढ़ने में पीछे है या उसको कोचिंग की जरूरत है तो उसके लिए स्कूल में ही उसकी सुविधा हो। तो यह मजबूरी हो जाती है कि कोचिंग क्लास में लोग अपने बच्चों को भेजें।

आप मिसाल ले लीजिए कि मेरे घर में मेरा कुक है, उसका बच्चा सरकारी स्कूल में पढ़ता है। न बाप पढ़ा-लिखा है, न मां पढ़ी-लिखी है। उस बच्चे को अगर कोचिंग जी जरूरत

पड़ती है, तो वह किधर जाएगा? हम तो अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाते थे, क्योंकि हम पढ़े-लिखे थे, हमें इतना तर्जुबा था कि हम घर पर ही अपने बच्चों की पढ़ाई में मदद करते थे। हर बच्चे को कुछ न कुछ कोचिंग की जरूरत पड़ती है। अगर मां-बाप कोचिंग नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो बच्चों को कोचिंग क्लास में जाना ही पड़ेगा। खास तौर पर जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनके बच्चों को कोचिंग की जरूरत पड़ती है। अमरीका और यूरोप में अगर कोई बच्चा अपनी क्लास में average से नीचे होता है, तो स्कूल के अंदर ही उसके लिए Specialized coaching की facility होती है। आज हमारे देश में यह सुविधा नहीं है। Right to Education का बिल हमारे यहां पास हुआ। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि सरकार ने 60 वर्षों के बाद Right to Education के बारे में सोचा, लेकिन केवल Right to Education का बिल पास हो जाने से हमारी जिम्मेदारी पूरी नहीं हो जाती है। हमारे पास इतने resources होने चाहिए कि हम इतने स्कूल बना सकें कि देश में जितने बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं, वे उनमें दाखिल हो सकें। आपको भी तर्जुबा होगा, मुझे भी यह तर्जुबा है और हमारे यहां बैठे हुए हाउस के बाकी मेंबर्स को भी यह तर्जुबा होगा कि जब admission का समय आता है, तो हमारे घरों में कोई न कोई application लेकर आता है कि आप अपने कोटे में से मेरे बच्चे को सेंट्रल स्कूल में या अगर कहीं आपकी पहचान है, तो किसी दूसरे स्कूल में दाखिला दिला दीजिए। जिस दिन हमारे मुल्क में Right to Education को compulsory education का दर्जा मिल जाएगा, जिस दिन हम इतने institutions बना देंगे कि वे बच्चे स्कूलों में अच्छी तालीम हासिल कर सकें, उस दिन तक हमें Coaching classes की जरूरत पड़ेगी।

जिस धारणा को लेकर, जिस सोच को लेकर मोहन सिंह जी यह बिल यहां पर लाए हैं, मैं उसे महसूस करती हूं और सपोर्ट करती हूं। कोचिंग तो होगी, क्योंकि कोचिंग की जरूरत सबको पड़ती है, लेकिन जिस तरीके से coaching classes में exploitation होता है या वे गलत बात बोलते हैं या उनकी फीस में अंतर है कोई ज्यादा पैसे लेता है, कोई कम पैसे लेता है, इसको regulate करने की जरूरत है। मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगी, क्योंकि बाकी सदस्यों ने भी इस बारे में अपने विचार रखे हैं। मैं केवल इतना कहूंगी कि उन्होंने बिल में जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, जो उनका मकसद है, मैं समझती हूं कि इसके लिए कोई regulation होना चाहिए, कोई controlling authority होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि education कोई Central subject नहीं है, यह Concurrent Subject है। मैं समझती हूं कि अगर इस तरह का कोई direction state level पर भी भेजा जाए कि वे अपनी स्टेट्स में इन coaching classes पर कंट्रोल रखें, तो अच्छा होगा और मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Najmaji. Now Minister is to reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Thank you, Sir. At the outset, I would like to thank all my colleagues who have participated in the debate today. I would also like to thank our senior colleague, Mohan Singhji, for the sensitivity with which he actually brought this Private Member's Bill. We have closely listened to the Members who have participated in the deliberations. Many issues have been raised about the quality of our schools, the quality of our teachers and accessibility.

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But largely and most importantly the issue is whether we require coaching classes for our children or not. If we follow the debate very intently and closely, one aspect that comes up very clearly and definitely in the entire discussion is, largely in between the lines, whether we really need coaching classes today. But, I think, the emphasis was more on how we can improve our examination and teaching processes. I think, that is largely what the discussion was all about today. Many issues have been raised. I will, in the course of my reply, try to allay every apprehension that has been raised by my respected colleagues.

Sir, let me start with what Najma Heptullaji has just now said. She made a reference to the first Education Minister, Shri Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. I would like to apprise the House that recognising the contributions made by Shri Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, we have actually declared 15th of November, which is the birthday of Maulanaji, as "Education Day". On last year's National Education Day, we had launched शिक्षा का हक अभियान।

It only emphasizes that our Government has been giving great importance to education. She has also gone on to emphasize that definitely country's progress must be reflected in the brainpower of that country. Sir, all of us agree with that we recognize the 21st Century as a 'Knowledge Century', I am sure everybody will agree with me that knowledge or brainpower must be reflected in the country's advancement, its competitiveness and also in its human capital. Human capital is the investment that we make in the human resources of that country. Therefore, I don't think there can be a better investment than education that we can make in our human resources. Having said that, I must also add that education has been receiving great importance and priority by the UPA Government. If we look at the comparative allocations that we have made in the Tenth Plan Period and the Eleventh Plan Period, in the Tenth Plan Period, if our allocation for education was about 9 per cent of the Gross Budgetary Support, in the Eleventh Plan Period it was 19 per cent of the Gross Budgetary Support, which the Members do know. Therefore, the Eleventh Plan Period has also been rightfully called the Education Plan, I am only emphasizing this to reflect the importance that our Government has been giving to education as we know for a fact that it is education that is critical to the development and progress of any country. Coming to Shri Mohan Singhji, he has raised many issues, more particularly, he has raised the issue of curriculum being neglected in schools where coaching centres are actually given more importance and, therefore, the school curriculum or education in schools has been grossly neglected. Sir, let me take this opportunity to apprise or to keep my hon. colleagues informed that it is keeping this in view that we realized that we need to

bring in an education system that will focus largely on the holistic development of the child. This has been a question or an apprehension or a concern raised not only by Shri Mohan Singh but by many of my colleagues who have actually participated in the deliberations today. We, from the Government of India, the MHRD, have looked into this aspect of focussing on the holistic development of the child and this is the reason why we had actually brought in the Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation in the place of actually having yearly exams for the child, which actually focussed more on only attaining marks and rote learning. Sir, the Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation, under which the child is evaluated, focusses on the complete development of the child; looks at the participation and progress of the child not only in scholastic but even in co-scholastic areas also. So this, we believe, will largely contribute to the complete development of the child and will also encourage the analytical skills of the child. But, however, Sir, as has rightly been pointed out by Shri V.P. Singh Badnore, we know for a fact that education is a Concurrent Subject and it is up to the State Governments and the State Boards even to take a step forward and support the efforts that we from the MHRD are doing. Under the Central Board of Secondary Education, we have around 12,000 schools as against the 12 lakh schools, which are the Government and Government aided schools alone, that exist in our country. So, I must emphasize that we have brought in the Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation in our own Central Schools, which are the Kendriya Vidyalayas and the Navodaya Vidyalayas. Our request to the State Boards has been to look into whether they could adopt the CCE to ensure that the holistic development of the child is actually given great importance. This was put forth in COBSE, which is, the highest Council for Boards of Secondary Education, to see if the State Boards were willing to adopt it. Sir, there was no resistance to the idea of CCE. The Boards rather felt that they would wait to see the success that the CBSE would achieve in implementing the CCE and then would look at whether they could actually adopt the CEE practice.

So, Sir, we firmly believe that,—the Members were also very much concerned about the coaching classes—when we bring in the CCE, there will be a weaning-away from coaching classes because, here, it is not the marks that will be given high priority and importance, but rather the overall development of the child, and the day-to-day performance of the child will, actually, be taken into consideration. So, this would, actually, help us in ensuring that the child would not have to undergo the grill of going to a coaching class and this would also help the parents because it would ease the pressure which they undergo.

Sir, Mohan Singhji and many others have also raised the issue of capitation fee. When children don't get through in entrance exams, then, there is the issue of capitation fee which comes up. I would also like to remind the House that we intend

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to bring in the Unfair Practices in Educational Institutions Bill. This Bill, if supported by all my respected friends, can become legislation and only then can we, actually, take action against such institutions which are charging capitation fees. Sir, under the proposed legislation, the institutions would, actually, have to make it known, that is, they have to come with a break-up of why they are, actually, charging a particular sum of fee, and they will have to substantiate why the fee is being charged. And, if the child or the parent finds that the institution is not living up to the declarations made by it, then, definitely, under the legislation, action can be initiated against such institutions. I think the whole House and my colleagues will come forward and support the Bill, so that we will make sure that the capitation fee monster, which is looming large over our heads, is scuttled.

Sir, there were also issues raised about the pupil-teacher ratio in schools as well as in colleges. Under the Right to Education Act, which is a very historic Act that we have passed,—it was notified on the 1st April, 2010—we have ensured that the pupil-teacher ratio is fixed in the legislation itself, which means that for every 30 children, we need to have one teacher. And in the higher educational institutions, looking at the Central institutions itself, we have laid down a norm of 1:10 pupil-teacher ratio. So, this would ensure that qualitative education is being imparted to the child. But, of course, no one can undermine the importance of having qualitative teachers in our schools and in our classrooms. There is a very old saying which goes that an average teacher teaches, a good teacher explains, an excellent teacher illustrates, but a superior teacher illustrates and inspires. I think we need that fraternity of teachers in our schools who would help children not only in terms of education, but also in identifying the innate qualities in a child, the latent, dormant, potential in a child, and helping these talents come forward. Sir, a couple of Members here raised the issue of quality of B.Ed, schools in our country. The Central Government had superseded the General Council of the NCTE and has also constituted a six-member committee to examine the powers and functions of the Council. The NCTE has now taken several steps to reform the processes of granting recognitions to B.Ed, schools. So, this would, definitely, improve the quality of teachers in our schools. Besides this, we have also introduced the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) at the State level and the TET for teachers coming into the Central schools itself. This is, in a way, to check national standards for qualitative teachers, to ensure that qualitative teachers come into the system, be it at the State level or at the Central school level. Sir, coming to absenteeism of teachers in schools—there was a reference made to absenteeism of teachers in schools—the Educational Consultants India Limited (Ed.CIL) had constituted a Technical Support Group for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to look into this issue of teacher absenteeism in schools.

Their finding had said that the average attendance rate of teachers was around 81.7 per cent in the primary schools and 80.5 per cent in the upper primary schools. However, this is not to undermine the fact that we would want to have cent per cent attendance in our schools. However, measures should also be taken by the State Governments to closely supervise the schools. But let us also not forget, Sir, that under the RTE, we have school management committees which would be constituted in schools, which can, actually, closely monitor the absenteeism of schools and the SCPCRs which is the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights. And the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights also could look at the availability of teachers as an entitlement to ensure that the teachers are in school to impart qualitative education to the children. Sir, coming to the reform in the examination system, I had already made a mention of the CCE. But when we look at the multiplicity of exams that exist in our country, it is, in a way, contributing to the mushrooming of coaching centres or coaching schools as we are deliberating today. In the Ministry of Human Resource Development, there is a serious deliberation on whether we can bring about a common examination across the country for entrance into professional schools, and for that, we would actually need to have a core curriculum in core subjects like science and mathematics and commerce. NCERT had already looked into bringing in a core curriculum in science and mathematics, and commerce is on the way. It is due to be completed, and, if there is a common exam across the country, Sir, we largely believe that the multiplicity of exams can actually come down and this common exam can actually have an aptitudinal test, which would ensure that a child coming into professional institutions would have an aptitude to actually educate himself or herself in professional and technical education. This, Sir, we are looking at, introducing it initially in our Central institutions, and we have requested the States to look into the aspect of them adopting it, in case they want to, and, we leave the decision to the State Boards and State Governments whether they would want to adopt a common entrance exam or not. But for the Central Institution, we are looking at bringing in a common entrance exam by merging AIEE and JEE, which is still in the deliberation process, but if all stakeholders support us, then, probably, we would be bringing this in, and if we succeed, I am sure the State Governments would look into whether they could actually follow it up. Sir, of course, there was an issue of monitoring, which had actually come up. But, may I also take this opportunity to apprise the House that under the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*, two per cent of the allocations made for the district can actually be used for monitoring the success of the schools of that particular district? So, they could use this in innovative ways to ensure that children do come to schools, they are present in schools, their attendance is not manipulated, and to also ensure that the teachers are available in schools. There was also a reference made about how do we actually give coaching to those children

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belonging to disadvantaged sections of society, living in rural areas also, children studying in higher education institutions to strengthen themselves in education. Under the UGC, we have very many schemes which actually give coaching to children belonging to the disadvantaged sections. Sir, we have the remedial coaching for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and minorities. This is to improve the academic skills and also the linguistic proficiency of students, which is, today, a very, very large issue. We also have the Equal Opportunity Centres in colleges. Sir, This is to oversee the effective implementation of policies and programmes for the disadvantaged groups, and to also provide guidance for them by counseling them. Sir, the UGC also supports coaching for NET and SLET

It is largely for SC/ST/OBC to prepare children in case they are so interested in coming into the teaching profession. They are given coaching and guidance so that they could clear NET and SLET exams.

Sir, we also have schemes for persons with disabilities supported by the UGC. Under this, hand-holding is given to children who are physically challenged. Sir, the very provision of weightage for school performance under the joint exam of IIT and JEE, which has been recommended by Ramaswami Committee, again emphasizes the fact that we do give education in schools a greater importance than children going to coaching classes and getting, probably, support and ensure that they crack some IIT exam and get into IITs without an aptitude for actually getting into IIT.

So, I think, largely, when the Government is holistically looking at reforming the examination process, the teaching process which we strongly believe will wean away the children from coaching classes, when we have schemes and provision within the UGC and within our own Ministry which would actually give support to children belonging to disadvantaged sections of the society so that they can actually avail quality education and become productive citizens of a great nation like India, I would request the hon. Member and my most respected learned colleague by taking all these issues into consideration to kindly withdraw the Bill and support the Government in all its efforts. Thank you.

श्री मोहन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पक्ष और उस पक्ष के सभी माननीय सदस्यों का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने मेरे बिल की अंतर्निहित भावनाओं को ठीक से समझा है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने उसी भावना को समझते हुए कारगर उत्तर दिया है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने शिक्षा के बारे में कहा है कि भारत सरकार उसमें सुधार करने के लिए पहल करेगी। शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता अध्यापक की गुणवत्ता के ऊपर निर्भर करती है। शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता हमारे देश की प्रमुख समस्या है। आज इसके ऊपर एक प्रश्न चिन्ह खड़ा हो गया है, जिसके बारे में भारत सरकार गंभीरता पूर्वक सोचेगी। यदि पूरे देश में एंट्रेंस परीक्षाएं एक साथ हों, तो इसमें बहुत कुछ सुधार हो सकता है और राज्य स्तर पर जो नकल की प्रवृत्ति फैली हुई है,

उसको भी रोका जा सकता है। मैं इस विधेयक को पेश करके भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस गंभीर समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता था। पूरी डिबेट सुनकर मुझे ऐसा लगा कि सरकार ने और माननीय सदन ने मेरे विधेयक की मंशा को समझा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि विधेयक को पास करने की बजाए, इसकी मंशा को समझ लेना ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है। इसलिए मैं इसको वोट डाउन नहीं करना चाहता। यदि सदन और माननीय मंत्री जी की इच्छा हो तो मैं इस विधेयक को वापस लेता हूँ।

This bill was, by leave, withdrawn

**THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010
(INSERTION OF NEW ARTICLE 371J)**

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI (Uttarakhand): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपकी अनुज्ञा से संविधान संशोधन विधेयक, 2010 के लिए प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस पर विचार किया जाए।

मान्यवर, उत्तराखंड राज्य हमारे देश का 27वां राज्य है। सन 2000 में तत्कालीन एन.डी.ए. सरकार ने झारखंड और छत्तीसगढ़ के साथ उत्तराखंड राज्य का निर्माण संसद के सभी दलों के समर्थन के साथ किया। उत्तराखंड और अरुणाचल प्रदेश से लेकर जम्मू-कश्मीर तक अन्य जो पहाड़ी राज्य हैं, इनमें बहुत कुछ समानताएं हैं। हालांकि समस्याएं सबकी एक-सी हैं, लेकिन सरकार की ओर से बाकी राज्यों के साथ एक अलग-सा व्यवहार हो रहा है और उत्तराखंड और हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ अलग-सा व्यवहार हो रहा है?

आप जानते हैं उत्तराखंड राज्य का क्षेत्रफल 53,483 वर्ग किलोमीटर है और इसका 65 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र विशुद्ध रूप से पर्वतीय है, वनों का क्षेत्र है। आज आप पर्यावरण की बात करते हैं, मैं सोचता हूँ कि देश के लिए ऑक्सीजन देने वाले पहाड़ी राज्यों में उत्तराखंड राज्य का अग्रिम स्थान है। इस राज्य को एक प्रकार से देवभूमि कहा जाता है। सारे देश के लोग यहां जाते हैं। विभिन्न धर्मों के लोग यहां जाते हैं। हिमालय की गंगा, यमुना और काली, जिसे शारदा नदी भी कहा जाता है, ये सारे देश के लिए या एक प्रकार से पूरे उत्तर भारत के लिए सिंचाई का काम करती हैं।

आज दिक्कत क्या है? जब उत्तराखंड राज्य बना, उसके छः महीने के अन्दर राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद, एन.डी.सी. ने इसको विशेष राज्य का दर्जा भी दिया। इन ग्यारह राज्यों में उत्तराखंड भी एक राज्य है। इसके लिए निश्चित रूप से मैं तत्कालीन सरकार जिसने इसे विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया, धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन 1998 में, जो एन.डी.ए. की तत्कालीन सरकार थी, उसने नॉर्थ-ईस्टर्न राज्यों के लिए एक नियम बनाया। उस नियम के हिसाब से उन्होंने एक Non-Lapsable central pool of Resources (NLCPR) की रचना करके एक प्रकार से इसे स्वीकृति दी। 1998-99 के हमारे तत्कालीन फाइनांस मिनिस्टर की स्पीच में से मैं यह पढ़ रहा हूँ, उन्होंने कहा, "Furthermore, it has been decided that a Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources will be created for deposit of funds from all Ministries where the Plan expenditure on the North-Eastern Region is less than 10 per cent of

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the total Plan allocation of the Ministry. The difference between 10 per cent of the allocation and the actual expenditure incurred on the North-Eastern Region will be transferred to the Central Pool, which will be used for funding specific programmes for the economic and social upliftment of the North-Eastern States.”

मान्यवर, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। आपने नॉर्थ-ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स के लिए यह बहुत ही अच्छा काम किया। लेकिन जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्र हैं, चाहे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के हों, उत्तराखंड के हों, हिमाचल प्रदेश के हों या जम्मू-कश्मीर के हों, इन सबकी समस्याएं एक-सी हैं। इन समस्याओं के लिए जो assistance आप अपनी प्लानिंग में देते हैं, उससे पूरा नहीं होता है। उससे हमारे बहुत से काम रुके रहते हैं, इसलिए इसे विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने के बाद भी तत्कालीन सरकार ने इसके लिए Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources के तहत फंड क्रीएट किया।

मैं सोचता हूँ कि आज उत्तराखंड को इससे वंचित किया गया है। आखिर ऐसा विभेद क्यों किया जा रहा है, यह जानने के लिए आज मैं यह बिल आपके सामने लाया हूँ। आखिर उन राज्यों और हमारे राज्य के साथ इस प्रकार का डिस्क्रिमिनेशन क्यों किया जाता है?

माननीय मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं। मैं आपके ध्यान में केवल इतना लाना चाहता हूँ कि क्षेत्रफल में इस देश के 10 राज्य उत्तराखंड से छोटे हैं और 10 राज्य जनसंख्या में छोटे हैं। हिमालयन बॉर्डर पर उत्तराखंड और हिमाचल प्रदेश, शायद ये दो राज्य ही ऐसे हैं, जिनके लिए आप कह सकते हैं कि ये शान्तिपूर्ण राज्य हैं।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपको मालूम है कि उत्तराखंड का पूरा 350 किलोमीटर का उत्तरी भाग चाइना और तिब्बत से लगता है। चाइना एंव तिब्बत की क्या हालत है, उसका वर्णन यदि मैं करूंगा तो उसमें लम्बा समय लग जाएगा।

पूरा-का-पूरा पूर्वी क्षेत्र, जहां आज माओवादी इतने बड़ी संख्या में आ गए हैं और जहां आज माओवादी राज भी कर रहे हैं, उस नेपाल से लगता है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि अपने यहां ऐसे कितने राज्य हैं, जिनकी सीमाएं दो-दो विदेशों के साथ लगती हैं। इस राज्य की जो भौगोलिक स्थिति है, उस भौगोलिक स्थिति में आज आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि आज अगर हमारे पिथौरागढ़ जिले से मुझे चीन की सीमा पर पहुंचना होता है, तो मुझे पांच दिन पैदल चलना पड़ता है, तब जाकर मैं चीन की सीमा पर पहुंच पाता हूँ, जहां चीन ने अपनी सड़कें बना रखी हैं और जहां चीन की अपनी रेल आ रही है। ऐसे जितने भी स्थान हैं, उन स्थानों पर आज भी हमारे यहां सड़क नहीं है।

उत्तराखंड की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता जो मैंने बताया कि यह एक शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदेश है। और देश भक्तों का प्रदेश है। शायद आपको पता होगा कि उत्तराखंड जैसा सारे देश में कोई भी प्रदेश नहीं है। अगर आप किसी दूसरे प्रदेश से इसकी तुलना करेंगे, चाहे वह उत्तर प्रदेश हो, बिहार हो या मध्य प्रदेश हो, तब आपको पता चलेगा कि अगर शहीद होने वाले सर्वाधिक सैनिकों की संख्या किसी प्रदेश में है तो वह किसी अन्य प्रदेश की अपेक्षा उत्तराखंड होगा। अब सर्वाधिक मेडल पाने के मामले में किसी भी प्रदेश से इसकी तुलना कर लीजिए। हमारे कर्णाटक के कुर्ग में बहुत सारे अच्छे लोग हैं, जहां बड़े-बड़े शहीद हुए हैं और जहां फौजियों की और

5.00 P.M.

एक्स सर्विसमैन की बड़ी संख्या है, उससे भी अधिक अगर कहीं मेडल्स प्राप्त होते हैं, तो वे उत्तराखंड के लोगों को प्राप्त होते हैं। मैं सोचता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसा प्रदेश है, जिसने इस देश के गौरव को बढ़ाया है और इस देश के सम्मान को बढ़ाया है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि भारत रत्न गोविंद वल्लभ पंत जी से लेकर हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा और हमारे डा. जोशी तक, ऐसे राष्ट्रीय स्तर के लोग, जो वास्तव में इस देश का सम्मान बढ़ा रहे हैं, ऐसे लोग उत्तराखंड ने हमें दिए हैं। जहां तक उसकी भौगोलिक परिस्थिति का सवाल है, जहां तक उसकी शिक्षा और दूसरे सारे क्षेत्रों में आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि यह एक छोटा सा प्रदेश है। आपके तीन-तीन कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरीज इस हिन्दुस्तान में केवल उत्तराखंड से हुए हैं। आज आप अगर इसी संसद में देखेंगे तो पाएंगे कि सर्वाधिक अगर कहीं के पत्रकार हैं, तो वहीं के मिलेंगे। राष्ट्रीय कवि सुमित्रानन्दन पंत से लेकर शैलेश मटियानी और शिवानी जैसे एक-से-एक बड़े-बड़े लेखक उस क्षेत्र से हैं। चाहे वे हिन्दी के क्षेत्र में हों या अंग्रेजी में, एक-से-एक लेखक आपको वहां मिलेंगे। इस क्षेत्र का बहुत बड़ा कंट्रीब्यूशन है।

यहां अभी माननीय मानव संसाधन मंत्री जी बैठे हैं। जितनी भी केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त हमारी योजनाएं हैं, व योजनाएं हमारे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को आप स्पेशल कैटेगरी के हिसाब से 90 और 10 हिसाब से देगे। हमारे यहां सर्वशिक्षा के बारे में मैं जानता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी आप कभी मेरे साथ आइए, वहां पैदल चलिए तब आप देखेंगे कि वहां क्या होता है। यहां तो बड़ा सरल है? आप जवान आदमी हैं। यदि आप पैदल चलेंगे तब आपको पता लगेगा। मान्यवर, मैं सारे सदन का ध्यान इन ओर आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ कि अगर मैं अपने ही प्रदेश में हरिद्वार में आपके निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार एक स्कूल बनाऊंगा, तो जहां हमारा अंतिम छोर है या पहाड़ के अंतिम इलाके हैं, वहां पर उससे दोगुने या तिगुने खर्च में स्कूल बनता है। उसमें बहुत *defferences* हैं, लेकिन आज क्या स्थिति है? आपने बहुत अच्छा किया। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आपने गलत किया। आपने नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में आपकी जितने भी **Centrally aided** और **externally aided** योजनाएं हैं, उन सब में आपने यही किया। हमारे यहां भी 90:10 का है, लेकिन इसमें कितना है? 90:10 तो प्लान में होता है और उस प्लान में आप उनको 90:10 के रेश्यो से सहायता देते हैं। लेकिन, अन्य सारी जितनी भी सहायता है, जैसे हमें स्कूल बनाना है, तो आपने कहा कि नहीं-नहीं, 65 परसेंट आप दो 65 परसेंट तो शायद आप देते हैं आपने कहा कि 35 परसेंट आप दो। इस प्रकार अगर उसको आप 90:10 कर दें, लेकिन कब करेंगे? जैसे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को एक स्पेशल पैकेज दिया गया है, आर्थिक पैकेज दिया है, उसी ढंग से जब हम यह सोचेंगे कि इसके लिए भी कुछ होना चाहिए। जैसे आपने नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए **Non-Lapsable Central pool of Resources** बना रखा है, ऐसा ही कुछ बनाया जाए। आपने उसके लिए अलग से एक मंत्रालय, **DoNER**, भी बना रखा है। अब मैं पूछता हूँ कि आखिर उत्तराखंड ने कौन-सा अपराध किया है? **Even** हिमाचल का नाम नहीं लिया गया है, तो उसने कौन-सा अपराध किया है? ये बहुत शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से एक जैसी ही परिस्थितियों में चल रहे हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि आखिर कहीं न कहीं इनके लिए करना पड़ेगा। अपने पूरे देश की रक्षा के लिए हम सारे लोग चिन्तित रहते हैं। यह जो सारा सीमान्त क्षेत्र है, आप क्या यह चाहते हैं कि यहां भी कल को नेपाल से माओवादी आकर फैल जाएं? क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि इस प्रकार की स्थिति वहां हो जाए? आपने ज्यों ही वहां राज्य बनाया, तो राज्य बनाने से कम-से-कम उसकी कुछ प्रगति तो हुई है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह केवल मैंने ही

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किया है। आपकी भी सरकार वहां पर थी? नारायण दत्त जी ने भी वहां पांच साल शासन किया। उस काल खंड में भी प्रगति हुई है, तो कहीं न कहीं लोगों को यह लगा कि हमारे लिए विचार किया जा रहा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Koshyariji, it is five o'clock. I know your speech is not finished. You can continue next time.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: सर, अगर आप कहें, तो मैं 15 मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर देता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is a Private member's Bill...*(Interruptions)*...अगली बार when Private Member's Bill will be taken up...*(Interruptions)*..Don't worry, it will continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...The House is adjourned to meet on Monday, at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 30th April, 2012

Private Member's

[27 APR., 2012]

Bills-Withdrawal/ 319
under construction