

RAJYA SABHA

Friday, 7th September, 2012/16th Bhadra, 1934 (Saka)

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

FAREWELL TO DR. V.K. AGNIHOTRI, SECRETARY-GENERAL, RAJYA SABHA

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, ...(*Interruptions*)... Just one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... One minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... One minute, please.

Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that Dr. V.K. Agnihotri will be retiring from the Office of the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha on the 30th of September, 2012.

Dr. V.K. Agnihotri joined the Indian Administrative Service in 1968 and worked in various capacities in the Administration in the State of Andhra Pradesh and the Government of India.

Dr. Agnihotri who assumed the Office of Secretary-General in October, 2007 has performed his duties with dignity, devotion and dedication, and helped in the smooth functioning of the House.

As Secretary-General, Dr. V.K. Agnihotri endeared himself to one and all and has cordial relations with Members of this House. He took several new initiatives to strengthen and improve the administration of the Secretariat.

Dr. Agnihotri is a prolific writer with over 70 publications including books, research papers, etc., to his credit. Several of these relate to parliamentary functioning and procedures and are of considerable value.

On behalf of the House and on my own behalf, I express appreciation for the services he has rendered and wish him good health and happiness.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was deprived of Mr. Agnihotri's services as Secretary in my Ministry when he was appointed as Secretary-General here. I have to make a special appeal to you. Please extend his services. His services are invaluable. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the House wants to give him an extension.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 381. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Package for farmers of Vidarbha

*381. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister had promised a package of ₹ 110 billion to help the distressed farmers of Vidarbha;

(b) if so, the details of funds disbursed to farmers to prevent them from committing suicide;

(c) the number of farmers who committed suicide in Vidarbha during the last three years; and

(d) the efforts Government is making to bring the farming community out of distress?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) In 2006, the Prime Minister announced a rehabilitation package comprising both immediate and medium-term measures to be implemented over a period of three years with financial outlay of Rs. 3873.26 crore, to mitigate the distress of farmers in six identified districts in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. The period for implementation of non-credit components of the rehabilitation package was extended upto September 30, 2011.

The rehabilitation package comprised *ex-gratia* assistance from Prime Minister's National Relief Fund, debt relief, institutional credit coverage, interest waiver, assured irrigation facilities, seed replacement programme, watershed development, horticulture development, extension services, and subsidiary income opportunities through livestock, dairying, fisheries, etc. A sum of Rs. 4425.87 crore has been released for implementation of the package.

Government of Maharashtra has informed that during last three years, the number of farmers who committed suicide due to agrarian reasons in the six identified districts in Vidarbha region covered under the rehabilitation package, is 273 (2009), 277 (2010) and 346 (2011).

Efforts of Government are directed at revitalizing agriculture sector and improving condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, extension, marketing etc. under various programmes/schemes. Government is focusing on enhancement of farm income, creation of non-farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No papers, please. *...(Interruptions)...* No papers, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please don't show any newspapers. *...(Interruptions)...* No; no. *...(Interruptions)...* No newspapers. *...(Interruptions)...* No banners; no newspapers. *...(Interruptions)...* Q. No. 381. *...(Interruptions)...* Do you wish to ask any supplementaries, Mr. Raut? *...(Interruptions)...* No supplementaries. *...(Interruptions)...* Shall we go to Question No. 382? *...(Interruptions)...*

The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

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

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Use of cell phones with same IMEI number

*382. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than 18,000 cell phones were found to be using the same International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) number;
- (b) the manner in which Government would ensure that only those phones which are certified by the authorised bodies for GSM and CDMA are used; and
- (c) the other steps taken by Government to prevent the anti-social elements from using unauthorised sets, which leads to their being untraceable?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Two cases have come to notice wherein same IMEIs has been used in more than 18000 cell phones.

- (b) i. Directions were issued on 27th April, 2009 that calls from mobile handsets without International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) or with all zeroes as IMEI are not processed and rejected with effect from

2400 hours of 30th June, 2009. Further, directions were issued on 3rd September, 2009 that calls from mobile handsets with any IMEI number which is not available in the latest updated IMEI database of GSMA, (Global System for Mobile Communications Association) alongwith without IMEI or all zeroes as IMEI are also not processed and rejected with effect from 2400 hours of 30th Nov., 2009. Similar instructions were issued in respect of Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA)-based networks for handsets without Electronic Serial Number (ESN)/Mobile Equipment Identifier (MEID) numbers. Further, Ministry of Commerce has already banned import of mobile handsets without IMEI or with all zeroes IMEI as well as CDMA handsets without Electronic Serial Number (ESN)/(Mobile Equipment Identifier (MEID) or with all zeroes ESN/MEID.

ii. Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells also monitor the use of handsets with replicated International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI).

(c) At present it is difficult to differentiate between the original handset and duplicated handset with same IMEI. However, Department of Telecommunications is examining the issue to find out possible solutions to resolve the issue of illegal IMEI and use of same IMEI in different cell phones.

Allotment of development funds to Railway Zones

*383. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 17 Railway Zones in the country, 13 Zones are running in losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that although South Central Railway is giving regular profits to Railways, it is being constantly neglected in allotment of development funds;

(d) whether there is any policy or guidelines for allotment of development funds to Railway Zones as per their performance;

(e) if not, whether Government is planning any policy in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) and (b) Individual cost and profit centre concept does not exist in respect of individual zones on Indian Railways. Due to varying pattern of traffic, revenue *vis-a-vis* expenditure is not always

comparable and earning and expenditure is, in fact, a subset of the finances of the entire Indian Railways.

(c) No, Sir. On the contrary, South Central Railway received an allotment of Development Fund to the tune of ₹ 167.62 crores in the year 2011-12 (3rd highest among all the Zonal Railways) and ₹ 318.40 crores in the year 2012-13 (4th highest among all the Zonal Railways).

(d) Zone-wise allotment of funds for expansion, modernization, development and replacement depends on works in progress and new works are taken up by the zonal railways based on the overall freight and passenger traffic handled by that Zonal Railway and on the availability of resources.

(e) and (f) The present practice of allotment of funds to zones is proposed to be continued.

Policy to start research in polytechnic institutions

†*384. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a scheme for the assessment/review of polytechnic institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this scheme will also be applicable to private polytechnic institutions; and

(d) by when this scheme is proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) There is no scheme specially prepared for the assessment/review of Polytechnic Institutions in the country. However, funds are released to the polytechnics under the Sub-Mission on Polytechnics based on fulfilment of criteria stipulated under the scheme. In addition, All India Council for the Technical Education (AICTE) conducts inspection visits based on its Regulations. These Regulations are applicable to private polytechnic institutions also.

Scarcity of funds for railway projects

*385. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last few years, Railways have been incapable of coping with increasing transport demand and also raising/improving the traffic volume and flows at lower unit cost of operation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether the scarcity of funds is hampering the ongoing and survey related projects;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Railways are short of funds for undertaking infrastructural expansion; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken/being taken by Railways to increase revenue generation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) and (b) Indian Railways has catered to the existing demand of transport satisfactorily. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period from 2007-08 to 2011-12, freight loading on Indian Railways increased from 794.21 Million Tonnes in 2007-08 to 969.78 Million Tonnes in 2011-12. Similarly, the number of passengers carried on the Indian Railways grew from 6.536 billion passengers in 2007-08 to 8.29 billion passengers in 2011-12. The cost of operations for hauling a coaching train for one km. was ₹ 553.37 and the cost of hauling a goods train was ₹ 831.23 in 2007-08 and this increased to ₹ 802.96 and ₹ 1149.08 respectively in 2010-11 primarily due to higher input costs on account of 6th Pay Commission disbursement and inflation.

(c) and (d) There is a large shelf of ongoing projects under New Lines, Gauge Conversion, Doubling, Electrification, Workshops and Production Units and Metropolitan Transport Projects (MTP). The Budgetary support provided by the Government which primarily finances execution of these projects has generally not been adequate. The projects have been prioritized in order to optimally channelize the resources currently available. The throw forward (balance to complete) of New Line, Gauge Conversion, Doubling, Electrification, Workshops and MTP Projects as on 1.4.2012 was ₹ 176418 crores.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. It is planned to increase revenue generation by carrying higher freight and passenger volumes, alternative revenue streams, commercial exploitation of land and control over expenditure.

Consumption of subsidized diesel by telecom sector

*386. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether telecom sector is estimated to be the second largest consumer of diesel after Railways and in 2007-08 its consumption was estimated to be 2 billion litres and recent estimates indicate that this is expected to grow to over 3 billion litres in 2011-12; and
- (b) whether it is a fact that consumption of subsidized diesel by the telecom

sector has resulted in loss of over ₹ 2600 crore to the public exchequer and the same is expected to increase further?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) TRAI in its report has indicated an average fuel consumption of 8760 litres diesel every year per tower assuming 8 hours of operation by Diesel Generator sets and there are 7.28 lakhs Base Transceiver Stations in the country. However, the actual consumption of diesel in Telecom Sector is not available.

(b) The diesel available in the market is being used by the operators in operating the cellular mobile towers in Telecom Sector.

Setting up of chemical fertilizer factory in Chhattisgarh

†*387. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the States where chemical fertilizer factories are situated;
- (b) whether there is a proposal to establish chemical fertilizer factory in Chhattisgarh;
- (c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government would take steps to establish chemical fertilizer factory in Chhattisgarh on priority basis as it is the biggest producer of rice and consumption of fertilizers is more here;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether fertilizer factory in Kumhari, established by a private institute in Chhattisgarh, is on the verge of closure;
- (g) if so, the reasons thereof; and
- (h) whether the same can be revived?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) **Urea manufacturing units** - Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh.

DAP/NPK manufacturing Units - Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal.

SSP manufacturing units - Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Haryana.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (e) The Korba unit of M/s Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL), is situated in Chhattisgarh. Government decided in 2002 to close down all the units of FCIL including Korba unit, although it was never commissioned.

Further pursuant to the Cabinet Decision dated 30.10.2008, an Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) was constituted on 7.11.2008 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Fertilizers) and Secretaries of Department of Expenditure, Department of Disinvestment, Planning Commission, Deptt. of Public Enterprises and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas as Members to look into all the financial models for revival of each of the closed units. Based on the recommendation of ECOS, a proposal was submitted to Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), which approved the same in its meeting held on 4.8.2011 with the stipulation that Board for Industrial and Financial Restructuring (BIFR) proceedings be expedited and thereafter, the matter including changes, if any, required in bid parameters, be placed before the Committee for a final decision. The revival of Korba unit has been proposed through bidding route. Accordingly, the Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS) of FCIL has been submitted to BIFR for their approval. Meanwhile, FCIL has submitted a Misc. Application (MA) before BIFR for 1st stage clearance in order to submit fully tied up DRS. BIFR in its hearing held on 13.7.2012 considered the Misc. Applications and allowed the prayer made in the M.A. In respect of Korba, based on the BIFR clearance the FCIL in consultation with competent authority will be inviting an Expression of Interest (EOI) by advertising in leading newspapers from those entities who would be interested in reviving of the Korba unit.

(f) There was a SSP plant at Kumhari. Presently it is not existing.

(g) and (h) In view of (f) above, question does not arise.

Reservation roster in IGNOU

*388. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) follows the norms of reservation, as per Government guidelines, for appointment of Directors to various schools, divisions and centres under its jurisdiction;

(b) whether the University has prepared a reservation roster, as per Government guidelines, for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the acting Vice Chancellor can re-employ himself for the post of Professor;

(e) if not, the reasons for not quashing his re-employment; and

(f) the reasons for inordinate delay in appointment of regular Vice Chancellor of IGNOU?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), it follows reservation policy in the appointment of Professors, Directors of Academic Divisions and Centres and also maintains roster for the purpose. Directors of Schools are appointed for a tenure of three years on rotation basis from amongst the Professors of the concerned School.

(d) and (e) On the expiry of five year term of the then Vice-Chancellor (VC), Professor V.N. Rajasekharan Pillai, the senior-most Professor among the Director of Schools, Professor M. Aslam was performing the duties of the VC. On attaining the age of 65 years, he retired from the post of Professor. His re-employment was approved by the Board of Management (BoM) as per the guidelines on the subject.

(f) The VC of IGNOU is appointed by the Visitor from out of a panel of not less than 3 persons recommended by a Committee consisting of two nominees of BoM and one nominee of the Visitor. When the process of preparation of panel was initiated, two members of the Committee nominated by the BoM withdrew. Consequently, the University was asked to give two new nominees for the Committee. The re-constituted Committee submitted a panel of four persons. On due consideration, the Visitor asked for a fresh panel of names from a newly constituted Committee. Accordingly, the Committee has been reconstituted recently.

Introducing bio-toilets in trains

*389. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal for introducing bio-toilets in trains;
- (b) if so, the details worked out so far, especially for South Central Railway (SCR); and
- (c) the funds spent/proposed to be spent in this regard in the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) and (b) So far nine trains are provided with 504 bio-toilets for in-service trials. Based on the experience gained and outcome of these trials, it is planned to induct bio-toilets progressively in the trains. No separate plan for South Central railway has been worked out. Also no Railway-wise introduction of bio-toilets is envisaged.

(c) The funds spent in this regard in the Eleventh Five Year Plan were approximately ₹ 6.0 crores. Investment required during Twelfth Five Year Plan will depend upon the changes necessitated from time to time due to the exigencies of their usage pattern and other service conditions.

Vocational colleges in Odisha

*390. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal from Government of Odisha for setting up 400 new Vocational Junior Colleges and to strengthen 231 existing Government Vocational Junior Colleges; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education, a proposal was received from the Government of Odisha for setting up of 400 new Vocational Junior Colleges and to strengthen 231 existing Government Vocational Junior Colleges in the financial year 2011-2012. The proposal was considered by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in its meeting held on 07.02.2012 and the State Government was requested to revise its proposal as per the norms of the Scheme. Revised proposal from the State Government has since been received on 24.07.2012 for strengthening 187 existing Government Vocational Junior Colleges.

Exorbitant prices of patented medicines

*391. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evolved any mechanism to control prices of exorbitantly priced patented medicines to make them more affordable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) further steps taken by Government in the matter; and

(d) the difference between the Reference Pricing System and the Negotiated Pricing Model?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Patented Drugs are not defined in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). The Indian Patents Act as amended in 2005 contains provisions for issue of Compulsory License for patented drugs. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion had informed that the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks has granted compulsory license under Section 84 of the Patents Act (as amended in 2005) to a drug manufacturing company, M/s Natco Pharma Ltd. for manufacturing of an anti-cancer drug "NEXAVAR", for which patent is held by M/s Bayer Corporation of USA.

(d) A Committee, which was looking into the issue of Price Negotiation mechanism of Patented Drugs have mentioned in its report that in case of reference pricing the prices of the product are fixed on the basis of the prices in other similarly

placed countries and in case of Price Negotiation model, the prices are fixed after negotiations with the manufacturer.

Construction work on Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line

*392. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a request from Government of Madhya Pradesh for speeding up the construction work on Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line via Tikamgarh-Panna;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to speed up the construction work on this line?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On Lalitpur-Singrauli new line project, Mahoba-Khajuraho (65 km) and Lalitpur-Mawai-Khargapur (88 km) sections have been completed. An outlay of ₹ 60 crore has been provided during 2012-13 for this work. Work is progressing as per availability of resources. Land acquisition and forestry clearances are also being pursued for early clearance.

Train accidents

*393. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents that occurred in the country during the last six months;

(b) the number of casualties in these accidents; and

(c) the details thereof, State-wise and date-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) A total of 33 consequential train accidents consisting of 2 collisions, 25 derailments, 1 incident at manned level crossing gate and 5 cases of fire in train, took place on Indian Railways during the last six months *i.e.* from March to August, 2012. These figures do not include incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users.

(b) Out of the above 33 consequential train accidents, four accidents resulted in loss of human lives and four other accidents resulted into injuries to persons. Altogether 59 persons lost their lives and 168 persons suffered injuries in the above train accidents during the last six months.

(c) Data on consequential train accidents are maintained zonal railway-wise. Zone-wise and category-wise details of the above consequential train accidents are as under:

Railway	Collision		Derailment		Fire		Manned Level Crossing Accident		Total Number of Accidents	
	No.	D	I	No.	D	I	No.	D		I
Central				1	1	15	1			2
Eastern				2						2
East Central				5				1	9	6
Northern				2	3	54				2
Northeast Frontier				2		4				2
North Central				1			1			2
Southern				1						1
South Central				2			1	30	28	3
South Eastern				1						1
Western	1		4	1			1			3
South Western	1	25	54							1
East Coast				5						5
West Central				2			1			3
TOTAL:	2	25	58	25	4	73	5	30	28	9
										33

*Figures are provisional.

D = Number of persons died.

I = Number of persons Injured.

Expansion of pharmaceutical industry

†*394. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to Government's decision to implement the scheme for providing free medicines to all, the expansion of pharmaceutical industry would be required;

(b) if so, the assessment made by Government in this regard; and

(c) the assessment made regarding industrial production capacity to meet the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No such assessment has been made.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to (a) above, does not arise.

Opening of Community Colleges

*395. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Ministry to open Community Colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how reservation would be implemented in these Colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Government of India has decided to start 200 community colleges, on pilot basis, from existing colleges/polytechnics identified by the State/UT Governments, preferably near industrial clusters, from the academic session 2013. These colleges will aim at improving the employable skills of the learners; providing flexibility to exit and re-enter the programmes by way of credit-based modular courses and banking of credits and providing opportunities for horizontal and vertical mobility and community-based lifelong learning. Scheme stipulates association of industry, including business and the service sectors, at all levels *viz.*, development of curriculum, training of trainers/teachers, supply of adjunct faculty and "*hands on*" practical training and evaluation so as to ensure better employment prospects for the learners. The responsibility to operationalize these community colleges is with the States/UTs with support from the Government of India.

(c) The concerned State/UT policy on reservation will apply to the Community Colleges established by State Governments/UT Administration.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Railway projects in Chhattisgarh

†*396. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway projects sanctioned by the Ministry for Chhattisgarh, during the last three years;

(b) the details of funds allocated and spent so far, project-wise;

(c) the details of delay occurred in implementation/completion of these projects and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to complete these projects at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) to (c) The details of various projects sanctioned during the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12) falling fully/partly in Chhattisgarh are as mentioned below:—

Sl. No. and length	Name of Project	Year of Sanction	Expenses upto March 2012 (in crore)	Outlay proposed in the budget for 2012-13 (in crore)	Present Status
1.	Durg-Rajnandgaon 3rd line (31 Kms.) (Doubling)	2010-11	11.05	40	The detailed estimate of this project has been sanctioned and work taken up.
2.	Kirandul-Jagdapur (150 Km) (Doubling)	2011-12	1.00	-	Entire cost of project is being funded by M/S National Mineral Development Corporation as interest free advance to be adjusted as freight rebate on incremental traffic. Final Location survey is in progress.

(d) Railways have a huge throw forward of projects. Due to scarcity of resources, funds have been allocated to these projects as per their relative priority and the projects are being progressed as per the availability of funds. No time frame have been fixed for completion of these projects.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Package to drought affected States

*397. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any assessment on crop losses due to the failure of monsoon in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has estimated the number of districts that have been affected due to lack of sufficient rainfall;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (e) whether Government intends to release any financial package to help such States; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the details of funds to be allocated?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (f) Total area under kharif cultivation in the country is about 105.70 million hectare, out of which 96.09 million hectare is normally sown by the end of August. Area coverage under various kharif crops, as on 31st August, 2012, stood at 95.43 million hectare. States which have witnessed significant reduction in area coverage due to rainfall deficit are Gujarat (-16.04 lakh ha), Karnataka (-14.02 lakh ha) and Rajasthan (-8.66 lakh ha). State-wise kharif sowing coverage is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

As per India Meteorological Department (IMD), as on 29th August, 2012, out of 628 districts for which data is available, 53 (9%) received excess rainfall, 265 (42%) normal, 264 (42%) deficient and 46 (7%) received scanty rainfall. State-wise summary is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

So far, Karnataka (142 out of 176 talukas), Rajasthan (5 out of 33 districts), Gujarat (132 talukas in 17 out of 26 districts) and Maharashtra (122 out of 355 talukas) have declared drought. State Governments initiate appropriate relief measures from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in the eventuality of drought. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in accordance with established procedure and extant norms.

Ministry of Agriculture is closely monitoring monsoon situation alongwith India Meteorological Department (IMD) and State Governments. Decisions have been taken for introduction of diesel subsidy scheme, enhancement of seed subsidy, up-scaling the central sector scheme on feed and fodder, waiver of import duty on oil cakes, release of interim assistance under calamity component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), fast tracking release of installments under NRDWP and Integrated Watershed Management Programme etc. to mitigate the effects of deficiency in rainfall.

Statement-I

State-wise area sown as on 31.08.2012

Sl.No	State	Rice*		Coarse Cereal		Pulses		Oilseeds		Sugarcane		Cotton		Jute and Mesta		All Crops		Difference over normal	
		Normal Area of Covered	Area of Covered	Normal Area of Covered	Area of Covered	Normal Area of Covered	Area of Covered	Normal Area of Covered	Area of Covered	Normal Area of Covered	Area of Covered	Normal Area of Covered	Area of Covered	Normal Area of Covered	Area of Covered	Normal Area of Covered	Area of Covered		
		2012	Week	2012	Week	2012	Week	2012	Week	2012	Week	2012	Week	2012	Week	2012	Week		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
North West India																			
1.	Haryana	11.160	10.820	6.760	3.800	0.470	0.350	0.056	0.050	0.850	1.070	5.210	6.030	24.506	22.120	-2.386			
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0.730	0.760	2.986	3.050	0.093	0.230	0.000	0.000			0.000	0.000	3.809	4.040	0.231			
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.050	2.400	2.016	2.160	0.062	0.190	0.017	0.030			0.000	0.000	3.145	4.780	1.635			
4.	Punjab	26.900	28.100	1.552	1.350	0.157	0.170	0.126	0.090	0.690	0.750	5.470	5.160	34.895	35.620	0.725			
5.	Rajasthan	0.910	0.880	59.596	49.061	20.743	19.930	15.852	18.054			3.980	4.490	101.081	92.415	-8.666			
6.	Uttar Pradesh	54.660	58.710	19.969	19.020	7.671	10.330	3.092	4.700	20.750	24.250	0.260	0.300	0.003	0.004	106.405	117.313	10.908	
7.	Uttarakhand	2.800	2.630	2.388	2.330	0.137	0.360	0.028	0.200	1.040	1.050	0.000	0.000	6.393	6.570	0.177			
Central India																			
1.	Chhattisgarh	34.760	36.340	2.326	2.148	3.425	2.967	2.394	2.570			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			
2.	Gujarat	7.000	6.120	10.091	7.150	5.906	3.680	23.487	16.971	1.760	2.030	27.170	23.420	75.414	59.371	-16.043			

3.	Madhya Pradesh	13.830	16.630	16.779	16.280	12.177	13.410	57.768	63.840	0.690	0.900	6.640	6.080	107.884	117.140	9.256
4.	Maharashtra	13.540	14.410	28.298	22.140	21.812	18.960	32.737	34.960	9.100	9.450	38.470	41.270	143.957	141.190	-2.767
5.	Odisha	32.910	32.840	4.074	4.251	4.609	5.384	1.775	1.688	0.170	0.390	0.770	1.190	44.524	45.959	1.435
Southern Peninsula																
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.600	16.260	6.898	6.930	6.933	6.500	16.294	14.380	1.780	1.760	15.140	21.170	63.919	67.274	3.355
2.	Karnataka	7.810	7.040	23.022	17.500	12.920	9.950	11.986	7.340	3.960	3.840	3.620	3.620	63.318	49.290	-14.028
3.	Kerala	0.860	0.850	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.860	0.850	-0.010
4.	Tamil Nadu	2.670	1.800	1.936	1.214	1.000	0.557	2.330	1.649	3.140	3.730	0.120	0.100	11.196	9.050	-2.146
East and North East India																
1.	Assam	20.100	20.920	0.109	0.100	0.020	0.060	0.000	0.030	0.290	0.350	0.000	0.000	21.198	22.139	0.941
2.	Meghalaya													0.087	0.126	0.087
3.	Nagaland													0.024	0.031	0.024
4.	Bihar	28.190	30.900	3.215	3.915	0.617	0.710	0.084	0.053	2.010	2.700	0.000	0.000	1.479	1.394	35.595
5.	Jharkhand	11.660	14.030	2.212	2.660	1.630	3.470	0.048	0.253			0.000	0.000	15.550	20.413	4.863
6.	Tripura													0.012	0.013	0.012
7.	West Bengal	37.710	38.320	0.696	0.561	0.261	0.494	0.067	0.045	0.160	0.220	0.000	0.000	5.991	5.810	44.885
	Others*	5.990	6.340	1.847	2.251	0.666	0.000	0.221	0.249	0.340	0.390	0.060	0.000	0.232	0.216	9.462
TOTAL:		331.840	347.100	196.770	167.871	101.309	97.702	168.362	167.152	46.730	52.880	106.910	112.830	8.997	8.781	960.918
			15.260		-28.899		-3.607		-1.210		6.150		5.920		-0.216	

*Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi and Puducherry.

Statement-II

State-wise distribution of No. of Districts with excess, normal, deficient, Scanty and no rainfall

Sl. No.	States	Period from: 01.06.2012 to 29.08.2012						
		E	N	D	S	NR	ND	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	3	6	0	0	2	16
3.	Assam	4	18	5	0	0	0	27
4.	Meghalaya	2	2	3	0	0	0	7
5.	Nagaland	0	2	4	2	0	3	11
6.	Manipur	0	1	2	3	0	3	9
7.	Mizoram	0	4	3	1	0	1	9
8.	Tripura	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
9.	Sikkim	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
10.	West Bengal	0	8	11	0	0	0	19
11.	Odisha	4	17	9	0	0	0	30
12.	Jharkhand	0	14	10	0	0	0	24
13.	Bihar	0	14	22	2	0	0	38
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2	28	38	3	0	0	71
15.	Uttarakhand	2	5	6	0	0	0	13
16.	Haryana	0	2	16	3	0	0	21
17.	Chandigarh (UT)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
18.	Delhi	0	2	5	2	0	0	9
19.	Punjab	0	2	5	13	0	0	20
20.	Himachal Pradesh	0	7	3	2	0	0	12
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	9	7	2	1	2	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Rajasthan	9	20	4	0	0	0	33
23.	Madhya Pradesh	15	30	5	0	0	0	50
24.	Gujarat	0	1	17	8	0	0	26
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman (UTs)	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
26.	Diu (UT)	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
27.	Goa	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
28.	Maharashtra	0	14	21	0	0	0	35
29.	Chhattisgarh	2	15	1	0	0	0	18
30.	Andhra Pradesh	4	17	2	0	0	0	23
31.	Tamil Nadu	2	10	18	2	0	0	32
32.	Puducherry (UT)	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
33.	Karnataka	1	9	20	0	0	0	30
34.	Kerala	0	1	13	0	0	0	14
35.	Lakshadweep (UT)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL:		53	265	264	45	1	13	641

Category-wise Distribution
of districts out of the

628 Whose data received 9% 42% 42% 7% 0%

E: Excess, N: Normal, D: Deficient, S: Scanty, NR: No Rainfall, ND: No Data.

Railway projects in Uttar Pradesh

*398. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- the details of ongoing railway projects in Uttar Pradesh, as on date;
- the projects which are running behind schedule and by how much;
- the details of projects announced for Uttar Pradesh in the last three Railway Budgets and the current year's Budget;
- the progress made in each case; and

(e) the details of those projects which would be completed by 31 March, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) and (b) There are 9 new line, 6 gauge conversion and 14 doubling sanctioned ongoing projects falling fully/partly in Uttar Pradesh and are being progressed as per availability of resources.

(c) and (d) The details of the project announced in the Railway Budget in the last three years and current years falling fully/partly in Uttar Pradesh and their progress is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Year of inclusion	Physical progress (in %age)
New Line			
1.	Unchhar-Amethi (66.17 km.)	2012-13	0%
Gauge Conversion			
1.	Lucknow-Pilibhit via Sitapur, Lakhimpur (266.76 km.)	2011-12	0%
Doubling			
1.	Lohta-Bhadoi (39 km.)	2009-10	38%
2.	Phaphamau-Allahabad (12.9 km.)	2009-10	5%
3.	Bhadoi-Janghai (31 km.)	2010-11	20%
4.	Aunrihar-Manduadih (38.80 km.)	2011-12	0%
5.	Utretia-Raibareilly (65.6 km.)	2011-12	0%
6.	Bhimsen-Jhansi (206 km.)	2012-13	0%
7.	Chhapra-Ballia (65 km.)	2012-13	0%
8.	Meerut-Muzzafarnagar (55.47 km.)	2012-13	0%

(e) Following sections/projects are targeted for completion during 2012-13:

Sl.No.	Name of the project	Length in Km.
1	2	3
New Line		
1.	Fatehabad-Etawah of Agra-Etawah	39.00

1	2	3
Gauge Conversion		
1.	Kasganj-Bareilly	105.00
2.	Naugarh-Barhni	41.00
Doubling		
1.	Sultanpur-Bhadian and Bandhua Kalan-Shivnagar	28.17
2.	Lohta-Chaukhandi-Sewapuri	16.77
3.	Ghaghrahat-Chowkaghat	5.00
4.	Chauri Chaura-Baitalpur	19.00
5.	Jahangirabad-Barabanki	8.00

Setting up of new and modernisation of existing abattoirs

*399. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a new scheme for Infrastructure Development for Setting up of New Abattoirs and Modernisation of Existing Abattoirs for setting up of about 25 new abattoirs and modernisation of 25 existing abattoirs;

(b) if so, the number of slaughter houses set up during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(c) whether these are Government owned, privately owned or in Public-Private-Partnership mode; and

(d) whether there are dedicated slaughter houses which are exclusively meant for export of meat products?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India had taken up a Scheme in the Eleventh Plan for Setting up of New Abattoirs/ Modernisation of Existing Abattoirs. Under the Scheme, 10 new abattoir projects had been approved. It is proposed to upscale this Scheme to add 25 new abattoirs and modernize 25 existing abattoirs.

(c) Of the 10 abattoir projects in the Eleventh Plan, 8 projects are with the concerned Municipal Corporation, one project with the Jammu and Kashmir Sheep and Sheep Products Development Board, Srinagar and one project with the Ahmednagar Goat Rearing and Processing Co-operative Federation Ltd. The private sector is involved as turnkey contractors and technical consultants in these projects. The

Government of India gives a subsidy of 50% of the cost of Plant and Machineries and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 crores. In NE States and Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and ITDP notified areas of States, the subsidy is 75% of the cost of Plant and Machineries and Technical Civil Works subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 crores.

(d) None of the projects approved by Ministry of Food Processing Industries are exclusively meant for export of meat products. There are 37 integrated abattoirs registered with Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for the purposes of exports of bovine, sheep and goat meat.

Literacy skills and literacy rate

*400. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Global Education Digest, 2010, brought out by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) for the reference year 2006, an estimated 796 million adults (15 years and above) lacked basic literacy skills, out of which 283 million have been reported to be in India (35 per cent approximately);

(b) the number of illiterates in each State/Union Territory at present, gender-wise;

(c) the percentage thereof as per 2011 census and the literacy percentage, gender-wise and State-wise;

(d) the achievements made so far under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Saakshar Bharat Schemes; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The literacy percentage, gender-wise and State-wise and the number of illiterates in each State/UT gender-wise, as per 2011 census, is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Government has reiterated its commitment to establishing a literate society and providing quality literacy to all irrespective of age and gender. Government is implementing the Saakshar Bharat programme since 2009-10 to provide literacy and continuing education to persons in the 15+ age group. Saakshar Bharat is being implemented in a phased manner with optimum utilization of financial resources. Programme has been sanctioned in 372 out of 410 targeted districts of 25 States and one Union Territory. Upto 31st March, 2012, about 91,029 Adult Education Centres have been set up; survey has been completed in 83,398 Gram Panchayats; 534.93 lakhs learners have been identified; teaching learning process has commenced in

15,92,431 Literacy Centres and 121 lakh beneficiaries have been certified as literate by National Institute of Open Schooling, New Delhi.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was launched in 2001-02 and the country's literacy rate has gone up from 64.84% to 74.04% between 2001 and 2011. Government is implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for universalization of elementary education for children in the 6-14 age group. With the enforcement of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 with effect from 1st April, 2010, all children in this age group have a fundamental right to free and compulsory education, and the SSA norms have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act. The SSA has opened 1,81,522 primary schools, 1,52,818 upper primary schools, constructed 1,76,131 primary schools, 1,02,831 upper primary schools, 15,51,162 additional classrooms, 2,18,095 drinking water facilities, 5,65,263 toilets and created 12,26,441 teacher posts, so far.

Statement

Gender and State-wise No. of illiterates and literacy rate

(As per Provisional data of Census 2011)

Sl. No.	State/UTs#	Literacy rate			No. of illiterates		
		Persons	Males	Females	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	74.04	82.14	65.46	27,29,50,015	9,65,68,351	17,63,81,664
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.66	75.56	59.74	2,45,84,337	93,01,769	1,52,82,568
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.95	73.69	59.57	3,89,909	1,62,270	2,27,639
3.	Assam	73.18	78.81	67.27	71,50,948	28,92,902	42,58,046
4.	Bihar	63.82	73.39	53.33	3,08,32,154	1,18,58,092	1,89,74,062
5.	Chhattisgarh	71.04	81.45	60.59	63,57,854	20,40,807	43,17,047
6.	Goa	87.40	92.81	81.84	1,66,111	48,016	1,18,095
7.	Gujarat	79.31	87.23	70.73	1,09,40,775	35,12,496	74,28,279
8.	Haryana	76.64	85.38	66.77	51,51,033	17,11,245	34,39,788
9.	Himachal Pradesh	83.78	90.83	76.60	9,88,139	2,81,669	7,06,470
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	68.74	78.26	58.01	32,95,231	12,14,295	20,80,936
11.	Jharkhand	67.63	78.45	56.21	89,74,996	30,67,118	59,07,878

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	75.60	82.85	68.13	1,32,45,580	47,21,430	85,24,150
13.	Kerala	93.91	96.02	91.98	18,31,203	5,69,467	12,61,736
14.	Madhya Pradesh	70.63	80.53	60.02	1,82,22,077	62,47,826	1,19,74,251
15.	Maharashtra	82.91	89.82	75.48	1,70,12,372	52,45,094	1,17,67,278
16.	Manipur	79.85	86.49	73.17	4,77,323	1,60,347	3,16,976
17.	Meghalaya	75.48	77.17	73.78	5,90,424	2,76,388	3,14,036
18.	Mizoram	91.58	93.72	89.40	77,886	29,425	48,461
19.	Nagaland	80.11	83.29	76.69	3,37,042	1,46,800	1,90,242
20.	Odisha	73.45	82.40	64.36	97,99,332	32,72,434	65,26,898
21.	Punjab	76.68	81.48	71.34	57,74,055	24,14,769	33,59,286
22.	Rajasthan	67.06	80.51	52.66	1,91,45,596	58,55,092	1,32,90,504
23.	Sikkim	82.20	87.29	76.43	97,317	36,879	60,438
24.	Tamil Nadu	80.33	86.81	73.86	1,28,31,021	43,01,925	85,29,096
25.	Tripura	87.75	92.18	83.15	3,95,235	1,28,540	2,66,695
26.	Uttar Pradesh	69.72	79.24	59.26	5,14,29,437	1,84,64,044	3,29,65,393
27.	Uttarakhand	79.63	88.33	70.70	17,90,475	5,19,235	12,71,240
28.	West Bengal	77.08	82.67	71.16	1,86,20,581	72,31,966	1,13,88,615
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island#	86.27	90.11	81.84	46,752	18,017	28,735
30.	Chandigarh#	86.43	90.54	81.38	1,27,080	48,929	78,151
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli#	77.65	86.46	65.93	65,629	22,687	42,942
32.	Daman and Diu#	87.07	91.48	79.59	28,057	11,633	16,424
33.	Lakshadweep#	92.28	96.11	88.25	4,427	1,142	3,285
34.	NCT of Delhi#	86.34	91.03	80.93	20,19,373	7,10,625	13,08,748
35.	Puducherry#	86.55	92.12	81.22	1,50,254	42,978	1,07,276

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Adoption of APMC Act by States**

2946. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States that have adopted the model Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Act circulated by the Central Government; and

(b) the concrete steps the Ministry is taking to rein in other States which have not adopted this model?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The status of market reforms adopted by various States/Union Territories with reference to Model Agricultural Marketing (Development and Regulation) (APMC) Act, 2003 is given in Statement (*See* below).

The Ministry of Agriculture has been regularly pursuing with States/UTs to adopt the provisions of Model APMC Act in their respective State legislation at various levels.

The Government has also linked assistance to State agencies under National Horticulture Mission and Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation scheme with adoption of certain reforms by the States in February, 2010.

In addition, the Committee of State Ministers, in-charge of Agriculture Marketing has been constituted by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2010, to pursue agriculture market reforms with States/UTs on the lines of Model Act.

Statement*Status of adoption of Model APMC Act (as on 31.08.2012)*

Sl.No.	State of Reforms	Name of States/Union Territories
1	2	3
1.	States/UTs where reforms to APMC Act has been done for Direct Marketing; Contract Farming and Markets in Private/Coop Sectors.	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand.
2.	States/UTs where reforms to APMC Act has been done partially.	(a) Direct Marketing: NCT of Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, (Partial and in rule only) and Chandigarh (Partial and in Rule only).

1

2

3

(b) **Contract Farming:** Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab (Only waiver of market fee-partial and in rule only) and Chandigarh (only waiver of market fee-partial and in Rule only).

(c) **Private Market:** Punjab (Partial, not implemented and Rules not framed) and Chandigarh (Partial, not implemented and Rules not framed).

3. States/UTs where APMC Act already provides for the reforms. Tamil Nadu

Development in drought hit areas

‡2947. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been provided to drought affected State of Uttar Pradesh for development of agriculture and land reclamation;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last two years; and

(c) the details of the achievements of Government in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Financial assistance is provided for agriculture development under various schemes/programmes of Ministry of Agriculture like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) etc. During the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 Rs.1036.34 crore and Rs.1150.82 crore respectively has been provided to Government of Uttar Pradesh under these programmes.

In the year 2010-11 and 2011-12, State of Uttar Pradesh has also been provided Rs. 167.30 crore and Rs. 179.61 crore respectively by Ministry of Rural Development for land development activities under the programmes namely Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). DPAP and IWDP have been

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

integrated and consolidated under IWMP with effect from 26.2.2009. Under IWMP, a total of 357 projects covering an area of 17.58 lakh hectare have been sanctioned during the last two years.

Soil Health Cards for farmers

2948. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether soil health is deteriorating day by day and if so, the measures taken by Government to improve the same;
- (b) whether Government has decided to undertake soil testing all over the country and subsequently issue Soil Health Cards to farmers and if so, the details thereof and achievements made in the matter, so far;
- (c) whether Government is lagging way behind in this aspect and Soil Health Cards for farmers is still a distant dream; and
- (d) the number of Soil Testing Laboratories set up far, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Imbalanced use of fertilizers, low addition of organic matter and non-replacement of depleted micro and secondary nutrients over the years, has resulted in nutrient deficiencies and decrease in soil fertility in some parts of the country, particularly in intensively cultivated Indo-Gangetic plains. However, balanced and judicious use of fertilizers does not deteriorate soil health.

The measures taken by the Government to improve soil health include promotion of soil test based balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers, bio-fertilizers and locally available organic manures. National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSH&F) has been introduced during 2008-09 to promote soil test based balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures.

Apart from above, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) also imparts training and organizes demonstrations to educate farmers on these aspects.

(b) and (c) The Government is according high priority to soil testing and is providing assistance to State Governments/Union Territories for setting up soil testing laboratories for augmenting existing capacity of States for soil testing for issuing soil health cards to farmers. However, this requires efforts by State Governments/Union Territories in mobilizing technical man power for soil testing and issuing soil health cards. About 4885.25 lakh (provisional) soil health cards have been distributed

to farmers upto March, 2012. The details of soil health cards issued in the country State-wise are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) So far, 1049 soil testing laboratories have been set up in the country. State/Union Territories-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I

State-wise distribution of Soil Health Cards to the Farmers

State/UTs	Soil health cards issued (Till March, 2012) (in lakhs)
1	2
South Zone	
Andhra Pradesh	41.71
Karnataka	58.77
Kerala	16.97
Tamil Nadu	39.80
Puducherry	0.23
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.03
SOUTH ZONE TOTAL:	157.51
West Zone	
Gujarat	44.73
Madhya Pradesh	16.57
Maharashtra	26.24
Rajasthan	24.67
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.05
Chhattisgarh	4.72
Goa	2.06
WEST ZONE TOTAL	119.04

1	2
North Zone	
Haryana	11.58
Punjab	22.41
<hr/>	
Uttarakhand	1.84
Uttar Pradesh	118.13
Himachal Pradesh	10.46
Jammu and Kashmir	1.13
Delhi	0.074
<hr/>	
NORTH ZONE TOTAL:	165.624
<hr/>	
East Zone	
Bihar	8.11
Jharkhand	1.66
Odisha	21.22
West Bengal	3.08
<hr/>	
EAST ZONE TOTAL:	34.07
<hr/>	
North East Zone	
Assam	5.11
Tripura	1.04
Manipur	1.29
Meghalaya	0.84
Nagaland	0.37
Arunachal Pradesh	1.75
Sikkim	0.64
Mizoram	0.97
<hr/>	
NORTH EAST ZONE TOTAL:	12.01
<hr/>	
GRAND TOTAL:	488.25 (P)
<hr/>	

(P) Provisional

Statement-II*State-wise Number of Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs) in the country*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of STLs
1	2	3
I. South Zone		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	118
2.	Karnataka	26
3.	Kerala	24
4.	Tamil Nadu	47
5.	Puducherry	2
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
TOTAL:		219
II. West Zone		
7.	Gujarat	148
8.	Madhya Pradesh	30
9.	Maharashtra	39
10.	Rajasthan	48
11.	Chhattisgarh	10
12.	Goa	2
TOTAL:		277
III. North Zone		
13.	Haryana	32
14.	Punjab	70
15.	Uttarakhand	16
16.	Uttar Pradesh	283
17.	Himachal Pradesh	15
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	18

1	2	3
19.	Delhi	1
TOTAL:		435
IV. East Zone		
20.	Bihar	39
21.	Jharkhand	8
22.	Odisha	11
23.	West Bengal	20
TOTAL:		78
V. NE Zone		
24.	Assam	11
25.	Tripura	6
26.	Manipur	5
27.	Meghalaya	3
28.	Nagaland	3
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	6
30.	Sikkim	1
31.	Mizoram	5
TOTAL		40
GRAND TOTAL		1049

Contribution of agriculture in GDP

‡2949. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contribution of agriculture in Gross Domestic Product of the country has increased in the year 2011-12 compared to previous years;

(b) if so, the details of the contribution made in 2004-05 and 2011-12;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has gathered information about reasons for increase in this contribution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Details of share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country (at 2004-05 prices) during 2004-05 to 2011-12 are as under:—

Year	Share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in GDP at 2004-05 prices (per cent)
2004-05	19.0
2005-06	18.3
2006-07	17.4
2007-08	16.8
2008-09	15.8
2009-10	14.7
2010-11	14.5
2011-12	14.0

Source: CSO

It is observed that the contribution of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in GDP has decreased from 19% in 2004-05 to 14% in 2011-12.

The decline in the share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in GDP of the country is on account of comparatively higher growth in GDP of non-agriculture sectors.

Production of pulses

2950. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of pulses has not kept pace with its rising demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for a technological breakthrough in production of pulses so as to increase its yield?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The production of pulses in the country is less than its demand as detailed below:

(in million tonnes)

Year	Projected demand	Estimated production	Shortfall/gap
2009-10	18.29	14.66	3.63
2010-11	19.08	18.24	0.84
2011-12	19.91	17.21*	2.70

*(4th Advance Estimates for 2011-12)

(c) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is having research programmes in different pulse crops at Indian Institute of Pulse Research (IIPR), Kanpur. The research programmes include basic and strategic research related to crop improvement, production and protection technologies in different pulse crops. The research findings, so developed, is validated in relevant agro-ecologies by the All India Coordinated Research Projects on Chickpea, Pigeonpea, MULLaRP (Mungbean, Urdbean, Lentil, Lathyrus, Rajmash, Pea) and a Network Project on Arid Legumes mostly situated in State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) to develop location specific varieties and technologies. A total of 120 varieties of different pulse crops comprising chickpea (27), pigeonpea (16), urdbean (17), mungbean (19), field pea (10), lentil (11), rajmash (2), cowpea (7), guar (5), horse gram (3), mothbean (2) and lathyrus (1) have been released during 2007-2012. The developed varieties and matching production technologies are also being demonstrated by the State Agricultural Universities and Krishi Vigyan Kendras through Frontline Demonstrations.

Improved varieties and recommended agronomic practices developed as a result of the research efforts of National Agricultural Research System has increased yield potential of different pulses crops.

Developed varieties and proven agronomic practices are extended to the pulses farmers under various crop development schemes such as NFSM, A3P, RKVY etc. As a result of implementation of pulses production programmes, productivity of pulses has increased from 598 Kg. per ha. in 2005-06 to 694 Kg. per ha. in 2011-12 (4th Advance Estimates for 2011-12).

Use of Bio-fertilizers

2951. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any action plan to promote the use of Bio-fertilizers among farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to launch an awareness programme amongst farmers to promote the use of Bio-fertilizers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Government is already promoting use of bio-fertilizers through a Central Sector Scheme National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) for setting up of new or strengthening of existing bio-fertilizer production units, technology transfer and training etc. To ensure quality of bio-fertilizer - Rhizobium, Azotobacter, Azospirillum, Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria, Potash Mobilising Bacteria, Zinc Solubilising Bacteria and Mycorrhizal bio-fertilisers have been incorporated in Fertilizer Control Order, 1985. Financial assistance is provided as back ended subsidy through NABARD for setting up/strengthening of existing Bio-fertilizers and/or Bio-pesticide Production units, assistance upto 25% of total financial outlay or Rs. 40.00 lakh, whichever is less.

(c) and (d) Awareness creation activities on use of bio-fertilizer is being addressed through training programme seminar and through advisory in package and practices for different crops under organic management. ICAR also imparts training, organizes field level demonstrations etc. to educate farmers on use of bio-fertilizers. During 2006-12, a total 386 demonstrations were conducting on various crops in different States.

**Implementation of Saving-cum-Relief and Fishermen Development
Rebate on HSD oil schemes**

2952. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would dispense with the stringent applicability of the two Centrally Sponsored Plan schemes *i.e.* "Saving-cum Relief" and "Fishermen Development Rebate on HSD oil"; and

(b) if so, whether Government would amend the guidelines in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) There is no proposal at the moment to amend the guidelines to revise the eligibility criteria for these schemes.

Drought in wake of erratic monsoon

2953. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many States have declared drought in the wake of erratic monsoon;

(b) the names of the States and the districts thereof; and

(c) the quantum of Central Government aid provided to these drought hit States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Government of Karnataka (142 out of 176 talukas), Rajasthan (5 out of 33 districts), Gujarat (132 talukas in 17 out of 26 districts) and Maharashtra (122 out of 355 talukas) have declared drought during 2012-13. State-wise details of districts/talukas declared as drought affected is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Inter-Ministerial Central Teams have been constituted to visit these States to assess the situation and recommend Central assistance. State Governments initiate necessary relief measures in wake of natural calamities including drought from State Disaster Responses Fund (SDRF) which is readily available with them. State-wise allocation of funds under SDRF for the year 2012-13 is given in Statement-II (*See* below). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature as per extant norms and established procedures.

Statement-I

State-wise details of districts declared drought affected during 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of State/ total number of districts	No. of districts/ talukas	Name of districts
1	2	3	4
1	Gujarat (26)	17 (132 taluks)	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kheda, Kutch, Mahesana, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Vadodara.
2.	Karnataka (30)	26 (142 taluks)	Bagalkote, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikkaballapura, Chikkamagalur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichure,, Ramanagar, Shimoga, Tumkur, Yadgiri,
3.	Maharashtra (35)	25 (122 taluks)	Ahmadnagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Buldhana, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nandurbar,

1	2	3	4
			Nanded, Nasik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal,
4.	Rajasthan (33)	5	Barmer, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur.

Statement-II*State disaster response fund allocation for 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	560.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.51
3.	Assam	290.81
4.	Bihar	368.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	166.83
6.	Goa	3.27
7.	Gujarat	553.59
8.	Haryana	212.68
9.	Himachal Pradesh	144.17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	190.13
11.	Jharkhand	286.04
12.	Karnataka	177.46
13.	Kerala	144.51
14.	Madhya Pradesh	433.01
15.	Maharashtra	488.06
16.	Manipur	7.96
17.	Meghalaya	16.15
18.	Mizoram	9.43

1	2	3
19.	Nagaland	5.48
20.	Odisha	431.72
21.	Punjab	245.77
22.	Rajasthan	662.22
23.	Sikkim	25.08
24.	Tamil Nadu	323.61
25.	Tripura	21.29
26.	Uttar Pradesh	424.89
27.	Uttarakhand	129.72
28.	West Bengal	336.07
TOTAL:		6700.22

Condition of agriculture

2954. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- whether the condition of Indian agriculture is worsening day by day;
- whether agriculture sector is the principal source of livelihood for more than 58 per cent of the population, yet its contribution to the national GDP has declined to 14.4 per cent;
- whether with only 2.3 per cent share in world's total land area, India has to ensure food security to its population which forms 17.5 per cent of world population;
- whether the rapid increase in industry and service sector has caused decline in the fortunes of agriculture sector; and
- the measures taken to infuse new life into agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Sir. The Gross Capital Formation (GCF)/investment in agriculture sector (at 2004-05 Prices) has increased from Rs. 69148 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 130907 crore in 2010-11. The agriculture sector has grown at an average rate of 3.3 % per annum in the Eleventh Five Year Plan as compared to 2.4 % per annum during the Tenth Plan. Foodgrain production has also increased from 217.28 million tonnes in 2006-07 to 257.44 million tonnes in 2011-12.

(b) As per the Census 2001, 58 % of the population is dependent on agriculture for its livelihood. As per National Account Statistics, the share of agriculture and allied sector in the overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 14% in 2011-12 at 2004-05 Prices.

(c) As per Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, India accounted for 2.3 per cent share in world's total land area, and 17.5 per cent of world population in 2008.

(d) No, Sir. In the development process it is generally observed that as an economy grows, the share of agriculture in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declines. The economy matures from a primary producing to the secondary and tertiary sectors. Development of industry and the service sectors particularly the food processing and agro industries have a positive impact on agricultural growth and development.

(e) 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, suitable technology, extension services, support infrastructure and innovative marketing systems. Further, to ensure remunerative price, Government announces Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for agricultural commodities every year. 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 upto 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 upto Rs. 3 lakh for farmers who repay in time has come down to 4% per annum.

Soil erosion

2955. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how serious is the threat of soil erosion (>10 tonnes per hectare per annum) depleting fertile top soils *vis-à-vis* loss in crop productivity in the country;

(b) the statistics thereof and the extent of damage/loss that has been caused, State-wise; and

(c) the preventive steps taken to check the soil erosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per available estimates, area under soil

erosion due to water and wind is about 92.39 million hectare (excluding area eroded under open forest) which includes 74.02 million hectare affected by soil erosion due to water (at the rate of > 10 tonnes/ha/year) in the country. Erosion of top soil is responsible for decline in productivity of arable land. As per Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), estimated loss in production due to soil erosion by water in rainfed areas is about 13.48 million tonnes per annum across the country. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) With a view to conserve top soil and to prevent soil erosion and land degradation, Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing various watershed programmes, namely; National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR), Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP&FPR) and Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acid Soils (RADAS) across the country. Ministry of Rural Development is also implementing Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for restoring ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded lands in the country.

Statement

State-wise soil erosion and estimated loss in production due to soil erosion per annum

Sl. No.	Name of States	Soil erosion due to wind and water (in thousand hectare)	Average annual loss in production by soil erosion (Million Tonnes per annum)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8093.00	1.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	666.00	0.07
3.	Assam	3248.00	0.64
4.	Bihar	851.00	0.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	3733.00	1.01
6.	Goa	1.00	0.04
7.	Gujarat	984.00	0.52
8.	Haryana	306.00	0.01
9.	Himachal Pradesh	982.00	0.14

1	2	3	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1369.00	0.07
11.	Jharkhand	3219.00	0.32
12.	Karnataka	7522.00	2.11
13.	Kerala	490.00	0.06
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12262.00	2.03
15.	Maharashtra	8799.00	1.60
16.	Manipur	122.00	0.07
17.	Meghalaya	302.00	0.05
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.03
19.	Nagaland	46.00	0.13
20.	Odisha	2227.00	1.06
21.	Punjab	229.00	0.01
22.	Rajasthan	19029.00	0.50
23.	Sikkim	45.00	0.03
24.	Tamil Nadu	2308.00	0.35
25.	Tripura	109.00	0.03
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13075.00	0.80
27.	Uttarakhand	1018.00	0.17
28.	West Bengal	1332.00	0.34
29.	Delhi	28.00	0.00
TOTAL:		92395.00	13.48

Source:- Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), MOA, DAC, New Delhi.

Grants to drought hit areas of Karnataka

2956. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the drought study committee of the Central Government in respect of Karnataka;

(b) the number of districts of Karnataka that have been affected by the drought;

(c) the findings of the study conducted by the committee in respect of Karnataka; and

(d) the Central grants recommended by the committee in respect of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Government of Karnataka has declared 142 talukas in 26 districts as drought affected during 2012-13 and submitted memorandum seeking Central assistance. Government of India constituted an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) which has visited the drought affected areas of State during 21.08.2012 to 25.08.2012 to assess the loss/damage and recommend Central assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

IMCT has submitted an interim report in which State Government has been advised to conduct survey of affected area and farmers for detailed assessment. Team has reported that Government of Karnataka may make use of the available fund under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which is about Rs. 400 crore to meet immediate needs.

Agricultural land under large irrigation

2957. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total agricultural land in the country under large irrigation, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of cultivators who are beneficiaries of large irrigation, State-wise; and

(c) the total agricultural land brought under double and triple cropping due to large irrigation in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Based on the records maintained by the Ministry of Water Resources, the State-wise details of irrigation potential created under large (Major and Medium) irrigation projects upto March, 2012 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The percentage of cultivators/operational holdings who are beneficiaries of canal irrigation which also includes large irrigation, as per the 2005-06 Agriculture Census is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Estimated net irrigated area of operational holdings (cropped once, cropped twice, cropped thrice or more) in the country as per the result of Input Survey 2001-02 and 2006-07 is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

Statement-I

State-wise Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) upto March, 2012 from Major and Medium Irrigation (Large) Projects

State/Year	Irrigation Potential Created (In Million Hectare)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	4.31
Assam	0.37
Bihar	3.51
Chhattisgarh	1.85
Goa	0.05
Gujarat	2.42
Haryana	2.23
Himachal Pradesh	0.03
Jharkhand	0.66
Jammu and Kashmir	0.22
Karnataka	2.39
Kerala	1.09
Madhya Pradesh	1.74
Maharashtra	4.00
Manipur	0.12
Odisha	2.18
Punjab	2.65
Rajasthan	3.15

1	2
Tamil Nadu	2.02
Tripura	0.03
Uttar Pradesh	9.09
Uttarakhand	0.30
West Bengal	1.79
UTs	0.01
TOTAL:	46.21

Source: Ministry of Water Resources

Statement-II

*State-wise estimated number of operational holdings receiving irrigation by canals as per agriculture census 2005-06**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total number of operational holdings	Number of operational holdings using canals as source of irrigation	Percentage of operational holdings using canals as source of irrigation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12044118	2255639	18.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	108635	6152	5.66
3.	Assam	2750114	20421	0.74
4.	Chhattisgarh	3460660	821145	23.73
5.	Goa	52821	6087	11.52
6.	Gujarat	4661014	411611	8.83
7.	Haryana	1603267	749823	46.77
8.	Himachal Pradesh	933383	4060	0.43
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1377808	519346	37.69

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Karnataka	7580858	811661	10.71
11.	Kerala	6904292	164794	2.39
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7907997	1918818	24.26
13.	Manipur	150475	16220	10.78
14.	Meghalaya	203245	13567	6.68
15.	Mizoram	89765	5925	6.60
16.	Nagaland	169252	138	0.08
17.	Odisha	4356392	1005589	23.08
18.	Punjab	1004466	361198	35.96
19.	Rajasthan	6186482	634047	10.25
20.	Sikkim	73426	0	0.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	8192973	1028662	12.56
22.	Tripura	565395	23525	4.16
23.	Uttarakhand	921554	105299	11.43
24.	Uttar Pradesh	22457594	3813072	16.98
25.	West Bengal	6991663	998485	14.28
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11590	0	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	1120	0	0.00
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14460	935	6.47
29.	Daman and Diu	7623	6	0.08
30.	Delhi	2531 1	0	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	10242	0	0.00
32.	Puducherry	31477	6303	20.02
ALL INDIA:		100849472	15702528	15.57

*Agriculture Census 2005-06 was not conducted in Bihar, Jharkhand and Maharashtra.

Statement-III

Estimated net irrigated area of operational holdings (cropped once, cropped twice, cropped thrice or more) in the country as per the result of input survey 2001-02 and 2006-07#*

(in hectares)

Sl. No.	Input Survey	Total operated area (estimated)	Net irrigated area-cropped once	Net irrigated area-cropped twice	Net irrigated area-cropped thrice or more	Total net irrigated area
1	2001-2002	149392909	22535333	29991393	1014939	53541665
2	2006-2007	130877404	25628977	27800709	1066114	54495800

* Input Survey 2001-02 was not conducted in Bihar, Jharkhand and Meghalaya.

Input Survey 2006-07 was not conducted in Bihar, Jharkhand and Maharashtra.

Note: It may be noted that the data is not collected for area cropped once/twice/thrice or more for different sources of irrigation. Thus the area cropped once, cropped twice, cropped thrice or more included all sources of irrigation available in respective States. It may also be noted that Agriculture Census in India is conducted at an interval of five years and Agriculture Census 2005-06 was not conducted in Bihar and Jharkhand and Maharashtra. Further, Input Survey 2001-02 was not conducted in Bihar, Jharkhand and Meghalaya and Input Survey 2006-07 was not conducted in Bihar, Jharkhand and Maharashtra.

Apprehension of drought in the country

‡2958. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is apprehensive of drought this year also keeping in view the trend of present rainfall;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any arrangement on its part to tackle this natural disaster;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) India Meteorological Department (IMD) reports that as on 3rd September, 2012, the rainfall departure for the country as a whole is (-) 12%. Out of the 36 Met Sub-Divisions in the country, 23 received Normal rainfall (+19% to -19%), 12 Deficient rainfall (-20% to -59%) and 1 Scanty rainfall (-60% to -99%). Meteorological Subdivision-wise rainfall distribution across the country is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Government of India has been closely monitoring the situation of rainfall and sowing of crops with State Governments with a view to take necessary measures to mitigate the hardships due to deficient rainfall and drought like conditions. Contingency Plans for 353 districts across the country have been made available to State Governments for implementing location specific interventions. Arrangements for adequate availability of seeds have been made to meet the requirements of these Contingency Plans. Decisions have also been taken for implementation of Diesel Subsidy Scheme, enhancement of subsidy on seeds, channelising funds available under various flagship schemes for drought relief activities, up-scaling Central Sector Scheme on feed and fodder, waiver of import duty on oil cakes, release of interim assistance under calamity component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), release of funds under NRDWP and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), allocation of additional power from central pool to States etc.

Statement

Subdivision-wise rainfall distribution

Sl. No.	Meteorological Subdivisions	Day: 03.09.2012 to 03.09.2012				Period: 01.06.2012 to 03.09.2012			
		Actual	Normal	% Dep.	Cat.	Actual	Normal	% Dep.	Cat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
East and North East India		8.1	10.4	-22%		995.1	1171	15%	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.1	10.9	84%	E	1365.9	1423.8	-4%	N
2.	Assam and Meghalaya	17.7	12.3	44%	E	1401.4	1499.1	-7%	N
3.	NMMT	2.9	9.2	-68%	S	816.6	1237.1	-34%	D
4.	SHWB and Sikkim	8.2	14.2	-42%	D	1661.3	1638	1%	N

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Bihar	1.7	6.3	-73%	S	596.8	824.6	-28%	D
North West India		7.4	5.4	38%		444.7	519.3	14%	
1.	East Uttar Pradesh	11.1	7.4	50%	E	593.8	724.4	-18%	N
2.	West Uttar Pradesh	6.2	6.7	-7%	N	456.6	642.1	-29%	D
3.	Uttarakhand	23.3	9.7	140%	E	934.6	1053.3	-11%	N
4.	Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi	2.2	3.9	-44%	D	229	397.6	-42%	D
5.	Punjab	1.6	5.7	-72%	S	184.1	414.4	-56%	D
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7.2	8.2	-12%	N	549.3	706.6	-22%	D
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.1	3.3	115%	E	428.3	452.3	-5%	N
8.	West Rajasthan	4.1	3.1	32%	E	215.3	229.4	-6%	N
9.	East Rajasthan	7.6	6.5	17%	N	564	537	5%	N
Central India		10.8	8.8	23%		739.8	819.2	-10%	
1.	Odisha	12.6	11.4	11%	N	922.8	941.6	-2%	N
2.	West Madhya Pradesh	9.5	9.3	2%	N	823.7	733.7	12%	N
3.	EAST Madhya Pradesh	5.5	9.8	-44%	D	853.3	882	-3%	N
4.	Gujarat Region	1.9	7.7	-75%	S	416.8	771.4	-46%	D
5.	Saurashtra and Kutch	3.5	2.7	30%	E	118.1	407.9	-71%	S
6.	Konkan and Goa	39.6	18.3	116%	E	2392.7	2628.8	-9%	N
7.	Madhya Maharashtra	7.3	4.7	55%	E	439.7	594.3	-26%	D

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Marathwada	20	7.7	160%	E	363.9	542.7	-33%	D
9.	Vidarbha	20	9.5	111%	E	813.8	814.7	0%	N
10.	Chhattisgarh	12.1	10.9	11%	N	985.9	961.2	3%	N
South Peninsula		16.1	4.5	259%		524.8	573.1	-8%	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	24	14.8	62%	E	1231.9	1290.5	-5%	N
2.	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	30.8	4.6	570%	E	492.3	436.3	13%	N
3.	Telangana	31.6	6.2	410%	E	643.2	611.8	5%	N
4.	Rayalaseema	6.8	3	127%	E	288	275.5	5%	N
5.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	2.1	2.5	-16%	N	172.5	209.5	-18%	N
6.	Coastal Karnataka	30.2	13.6	122%	E	2807.5	2820.9	0%	N
7.	N.I. Karnataka	14.5	3.3	339%	E	267.9	370.9	-28%	D
8.	S.I. Karnataka	6.5	3.6	81%	E	431.9	530.1	-19%	N
9.	Kerala	17	6.5	162%	E	1356.7	1818.7	-25%	D
10.	Lakshadweep	10.5	2.5	320%	E	1009.6	846.6	19%	N
Country as a whole		10.4	7.2	45%		647.5	734.7	-12%	

Category-wise No. of Subdivisions and % area of the country

Category	Day: 03.09.2012 to 03.09.2012		Period: 01.06.2012 to 03.09.2012	
	No. of Subdivisions	% Area of Country	No. of Subdivisions	% Area of Country
EXCE	20	53%	0	0%
NOR	7	27%	23	70%
DEFIC	3	6%	12	26%
SCAN	6	14%	1	4%
NOR	0	0%	0	0%

Schemes for promotion of animal husbandry

2959. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is implementing schemes for promotion and development of animal husbandry in the country including Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of allocations made in this regard and funds utilized during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (d) whether piggery and poultry farms are viable in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by Government to promote the same alongwith the allocation made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries releases funds to the State Governments/ implementing Agencies including Andhra Pradesh under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Schemes for viable proposals received from the States as per Scheme norms. The Schemes for which funds are released include National Programme for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB), Poultry Development, Conservation of Threaten Livestock Breeds, Fodder and Feed Development Schemes, Livestock Insurance, Livestock Health and Disease Control, Livestock Census, Integrated Sample Survey, Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits and Prevention, Control and Containment of Avian Influenza (PCC&AI). The State-wise details of funds released and expenditure incurred during the past three years under these Schemes are given in Statement (*See below*). A sum of Rs.4327.00 lakh has been released during the current year for Poultry Development, Conservation of Threaten Livestock Breeds and Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbits etc.

Statement

State-wise Releases and Expenditure reported by the States under Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes during last three years

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Year 2009-10		Year 2010-11		Year 2011-12 (Provisional)	
		Released	Expenditure	Released	Expenditure	Released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2859.25	2732.33	5497.10	2194.60	3041.42	924.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Bihar	535.05	682.02	1451.50	770.67	2691.33	974.72
3.	Chhattisgarh	436.41	212.06	745.00	961.83	2016.97	321.08
4.	Goa	37.98	22.54	64.48	18.80	1102.71	292.77
5.	Gujarat	1715.54	1858.06	2955.39	1953.33	2658.73	556.08
6.	Haryana	1626.18	1830.24	2102.04	1538.18	2465.37	925.16
7.	Himachal Pradesh	546.88	527.80	1356.40	1105.14	947.22	363.17
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	873.22	515.25	985.08	762.33	1916.61	38.96
9.	Jharkhand	206.42	85.15	1659.45	351.79	990.80	33.01
10.	Karnataka	1874.20	1674.35	2990.08	2352.35	3356.60	662.86
11.	Kerala	1470.30	1448.69	2530.94	2546.71	2701.80	1179.78
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1123.75	1274.22	2151.57	2253.36	4180.03	1385.38
13.	Maharashtra	2706.78	1764.93	3804.82	3413.08	3192.02	596.79
14.	Odisha	1553.22	819.23	1277.46	1454.11	1360.00	544.77
15.	Punjab	756.81	792.51	2362.69	1341.38	1590.05	120.85
16.	Rajasthan	1137.43	1086.35	392.57	482.07	2253.03	701.84
17.	Tamil Nadu	2802.50	2336.90	2993.87	2219.46	2427.44	1295.17
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3274.10	3162.22	2781.68	1966.91	1528.40	527.11
19.	Uttarakhand	127.23	149.39	825.21	620.67	1224.65	466.48
20.	West Bengal	3043.00	2365.90	4898.42	2835.00	1380.17	606.50
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	247.22	280.59	717.04	404.27	910.95	116.10
22.	Assam	667.44	1293.83	1304.41	551.68	2892.45	740.50
23.	Manipur	580.80	476.00	401.25	279.40	601.63	9.03
24.	Meghalaya	169.80	207.36	274.61	179.43	207.40	108.12
25.	Mizoram	216.22	363.35	673.35	675.76	877.56	346.30
26.	Nagaland	292.76	290.48	594.88	417.79	1154.97	382.49
27.	Sikkim	509.73	591.11	364.89	266.45	406.91	60.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Tripura	16.00	31.08	728.51	381.54	125.00	30.56
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41.00	17.95	36.00	26.95	20.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	19.50	19.42	28.90	17.02	19.00	15.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.17	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	5.22	1.49	2.10	2.10	1.00	0.37
33.	Delhi	1.00	18.95	2.50	3.74	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	76.00	27.50	56.10	32.67	43.03	39.22
35.	Puducherry	15.00	19.57	36.50	35.02	47.00	14.27
TOTAL:		31570.74	28978.80	49046.77	34415.59	50350.40	14378.81

Growing of alternate crop to maintain eco system

2960. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked States like Chhattisgarh and North East to grow paddy and asked the paddy producing States like Punjab and some other States in South to grow pulses and maize to maintain the eco system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has also offered special grant to encourage these States to implement the scheme;

(d) whether Government has also provided a via alternative of paddy to the farmers and a market for other crops; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) In order to intensively promote paddy cultivation in its natural ecology, Government of India is laying emphasis on agriculture development of seven States of eastern region including Chhattisgarh where a special programme Bringing Green revolution in Eastern India (BGREI)-a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was launched in 2010-11. The programme is aimed at development of rice based cropping system in the eastern region which would as a consequence reduce burden of over exploitation of natural resources in

north western States like Punjab. Under National Food security Mission, special emphasis is given to grow pulses in summer season rice-wheat cropping system of Punjab.

The higher Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of pulses and oilseeds crops as compared to rice and other cereals is announced well in advance in the growing season to promote the cultivation of these crops. Government is also providing adequate attention for creating rural markets and storage capacity to realize adequate price of the produce.

Creation of additional cold storage capacity

2961. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the requirement and availability of cold-storage capacity, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to set up a National Centre for Cold Chain Development to monitor the creation of additional storage for price-sensitive products mainly of a perishable nature; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) According to a study done by National Spot Exchange (NSE) in 2010, on the basis of peak season production and highest arrival/harvesting of storable fruits and vegetables in a month, cold storage capacity of 23.51 million MT was available against the requirement of 61.13 million MT to store perishables. The cold storage capacity as on 31.03.2012 has been estimated at 29.71 million MT. The State-wise availability of cold storage capacity is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Government has set up a National Centre for Cold Chain Development (NCCD) as an autonomous body which has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act 1860. The main objectives of NCCD are:

- (i) To recommend standards and protocols for cold chain infrastructure/building including post harvest management so as to harmonize with international standards and best practices and suggest mechanism for bench marking and certification of infrastructure/building, process and services provided by cold chain industry.
- (ii) To undertake and coordinate Research and Development (R&D) work required I development of cold chain industry consultation with stakeholders.
- (iii) To undertake and coordinate the task Human Resource Development (HRD) 21 capacity building. It may also conduct house training, short-term/long (ours' relevant for cold chain development.

- (iv) To launch publicity campaign to educate the stakeholders including awareness building about the benefits of integrated cold chain.
- (v) To recommend appropriate policy framework relating to development of cold chain.

Statement

State-wise availability of Cold Storages

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No.	Capacity* MT
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	2	210
2.	Andhra Pradesh	357	13,05,993
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	5,000
4.	Assam	28	1,08,402
5.	Bihar	296	13,80,183
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	6	12,216
7.	Chhattisgarh	79	3,83,441
8.	Delhi	95	1,26,158
9.	Gujarat	508	18,08,100
10.	Goa	29	7,705
11.	Haryana	255	4,27,245
12.	Himachal Pradesh	18	19,858
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	59,769
14.	Jharkhand	52	2,07,874
15.	Kerala	194	63,105
16.	Karnataka	180	4,87,262
17.	Lakshadweep (UT)	1	15
18.	Maharashtra	486	5,99,040
19.	Madhya Pradesh	237	10,06,274
20.	Manipur	0	0

1	2	3	4
21.	Meghalaya	3	3,200
22.	Mizoram	1	3,471
23.	Nagaland	2	6,150
24.	Odisha	105	3,06,139
25.	Puducherry (UT)	3	85
26.	Punjab	538	18,01,404
27.	Rajasthan	135	4,20,025
28.	Sikkim	1	2,000
29.	Tamil Nadu	157	2,73,857
30.	Tripura	12	33,581
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2051	1,29,53,197
32.	Uttarakhand	16	70,899
33.	West Bengal	489	58,33,106
TOTAL:		6,359	2,97,14,964

Source: DMI, NHM and NHB

*As on 31.03.2012

JPC on farmers' suicides

†2962. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has accepted to constitute a Joint Parliamentary Committee on the basis of news reports of suicides by farmers in different regions of the country so as to deliberate on these issues in detail;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) when the decision to constitute this committee had been taken; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) During Short Duration Discussion on 'Situation

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

arising out of the present agrarian crisis resulting in suicide by the farmers in the country' held in Rajya Sabha on 19.12.2011, Agriculture Minister had proposed appointing a Committee of both Houses of Parliament, which may visit States to ascertain the situation regarding suicides by farmers in States. Accordingly, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs has been requested to constitute the Committee.

Indigenous Bt. Cotton

†2963. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had constituted a three member committee to carry out an investigation regarding indigenous Bt. Cotton variety of Monsanto gene;

(b) if so, the members of the said committee and the date by which they were asked to submit their investigation report;

(c) whether the investigation report has been received; and

(d) if not, by when the report is likely to be received and the reasons for not imposing ban on the use of above seed by Government in the country till completion of the investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) A committee of four members has been set up to examine research claims made with regard to BN Bt. and Bt. NHH 44 varieties of cotton for insect resistance. The members of the Committee are:—

1. Dr. S.K. Sopory, Vice Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi—Chairperson
2. Dr. B.S. Dhillon, Vice Chancellor, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana—Member
3. Dr. R.V. Sonti, Dy. Director, Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad—Member
4. Sh. Rajiv Mehrishi, Special Secretary (DARE) and Secretary (ICAR)—Member

The Committee was constituted *vide* Order No.2-11/08-CC.I dated 18th January, 2012 and the Committee is advised to submit the report within three months.

(c) The report of the Committee headed by Dr. S.K. Sopory has since been received.

(d) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Cotton Trade (Development and Regulation) Bill

2964. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for opposing the Cotton Trade (Development and Regulation) Bill by the Ministry;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has proposed to estimate cotton produce on the basis of 'crop-cutting' method rather than 'bale press' one; and

(c) if so, the negative aspects in 'bale press' method?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has given its comments on the Bill highlighting the following aspects:

(i) The methodology suggested in the Bill for collection of data - compulsory filling of innumerable returns by ginning and pressing factories, textile mills and traders, and stiff penal provisions including imprisonment upto two years would bring back the "licence - inspector" Raj with its concomitant drawbacks including adverse effect on cotton growers.

(ii) Estimation of crop production including cotton is the sole responsibility of Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) under Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC).

(iii) Generating two sets of official data on production - one by DES under DAC and another by Textile Commissioner under Ministry of Textiles, would lead to unnecessary controversy and confusion. Every such controversy will only fuel speculative tendencies in cotton trade and negatively impact, both, the cotton farmer and the textile industry.

(b) Estimates of cotton production released by the Ministry are based on yield estimates calculated through 'Crop Cutting Experiments' at different stages and area estimates.

(c) Production data based on 'bale press' method would be available post production and only after cotton has reached the ginning/pressing factories. Cotton held back by the farmers cannot be captured under this exercise. The Ministry of Agriculture releases production estimates in the form of Advance Estimates at four points of time during a year, based on Crop Cutting Experiments.

Micro-irrigation

2965. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has potential to bring 70 million hectare under micro irrigation and there is still a lot more to achieve; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction in the Eleventh Plan period, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Task Force on Micro Irrigation, set up by Government of India, in its report submitted in January, 2004, has estimated 69.5 million hectare potential area in the country under micro irrigation.

(b) To cover the potential area under Micro Irrigation, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation (MI) was launched in 2005-06. It was upgraded as National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) with enhanced allocation in June, 2010. Central share of assistance for small and marginal farmers was raised from 40% to 50% to make the adoption of this technology more affordable to the larger section of the farming community. So far, 3.31 million hectare area has been brought under MI.

Details of the State-wise allocation of funds during the Eleventh Plan period are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise allocation of funds under Micro Irrigation (MI)/National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) Scheme

Sl. No.	State	Allocation** (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	993.50
2.	Bihar	6.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	168.38
4.	Goa	1.93
5.	Gujarat	763.38
6.	Haryana	74.57
7.	Jharkhand	20.00
8.	Karnataka	583.26
9.	Kerala	5.48

1	2	3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	340.64
11.	Maharashtra	1018.87
12.	Odisha	45.43
13.	Punjab	56.47
14.	Rajasthan	453.04
15.	Tamil Nadu	323.98
16.	Uttar Pradesh	45.67
17.	West Bengal	1.00
18.	NE and Himalayan States*	45.00

*Scheme introduced in 2010-11

**Figures are Eleventh Plan period

**Probing of suicides and attempted suicides
by farmers**

2966. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is probing suicides and attempted suicides by the farmers;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) State Governments enquire into incidents of suicides/attempted suicides by persons, including farmers, in accordance with relevant provisions of law. Reasons of suicide by farmers, as documented in various studies and reported by State Governments, are manifold which, *inter-alia*, include indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal. State-wise details regarding number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons during the last three years, as reported by respective State Governments, are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement*State-wise details regarding number of suicides by farmers*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Period/ (Date of report)	Number of Suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons as reported by State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2009	303
		2010	222
		2011	193
2.	Karnataka	2009-10	145
		2010-11	116
		2011-12	67
3.	Maharashtra	2009	585
		2010	548
		2011	485
4.	Punjab	2008	12
		2009	15
		2010	04
5.	Kerala	01.08.2011	Nil
6.	Tamil Nadu	25.04.2012	Nil
7.	Gujarat	09.09.2011	Nil
8.	Assam	22.08.2012	Nil
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.07.2012	Nil
10.	Bihar	24.12.2011	Nil
11.	Chhattisgarh	06.01.2011	Nil
12.	Goa	23.07.12	Nil
13.	Haryana	26.07.2012	Nil

1	2	3	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16.09.2011	Nil
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.08.2011	Nil
16.	Jharkhand	18.06.2010	Nil
17.	Manipur	02.12.2010	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	30.07.2012	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh	18.01.2011	Nil
20.	Mizoram	19.04.2012	Nil
21.	Nagaland	08.09.2011	Nil
22.	Odisha	01.08.2012	Nil
23.	Rajasthan	23.11.2010	Nil
24.	Sikkim	20.04.2012	Nil
25.	Tripura	14.06.2012	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	28.04.2011	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	19.07.2011	Nil
28.	West Bengal	13.12.2010	Nil
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20.07.2012	Nil
30.	NCT of Delhi	19.04.2012	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	20.07.2012	Nil
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	07.08.2012	Nil
33.	Lakshadweep	12.08.2011	Nil
34.	Puducherry	23.04.2012	Nil
35.	Chandigarh	25.07.2012	Nil

Sale of guar to United States

2967. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the sale of guar to United States at rates 10 times higher than the usual price due to its use in the process of 'hydraulic fracking';

(b) if so, how does this affects the production, availability for indigenous use, as well as the export rate of the crop; and

(c) how has this impacted the lives of farmers engaged in guar cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The United States is the largest consumer of guar gum representing 25% of world trade. India exported 3,25,904 MT of Guar during the year 2010-11, out of which major export of 2,05,894 MT was to United States amounting to Rs. 1,68,594 lacs (*Source: www.agriexchange.apeda.gov.in*).

Production of Guar is mainly concentrated in the arid region of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana and some part of Punjab. Rajasthan contributes more than 70% of Guar production. Normal production of Guar in India is 13,09,140 tonnes from normal area of 33,24,780 hectares.

The price of Guar has substantially increased during the last one year. Increase in prices of the crop has resulted in increase of area with increased production. The enhanced production has provided raw material both for the indigenous use as well as for the export. Being a leguminous crop, guar enriches the soil health and benefits the other crops in the rotation. Therefore, the farmers are cultivating this crop, which is a profitable proposition.

Price to farmers for their produce

2968. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers in the country including Karnataka are not getting adequate price for their produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to provide assistance to farmers including that of Karnataka; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Government ensures Minimum Support Price (MSP) through procurement operations undertaken by the Central, State and cooperative agencies in the States, including Karnataka.

State Governments have been alerted from time to time to ensure MSP to farmers.

(c) and (d) To encourage local procurement to the maximum extent thereby extending the benefits of MSP to local farmers Government is implementing Decentralised Procurement of foodgrains. Under the decentralized procurement scheme, the State Government itself undertakes direct purchase of paddy and wheat and

procurement of levy rice on behalf of Government of India. Purchase centres are opened by the State Governments and their agencies as per their requirements. The State Governments procure, store and distribute foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution Scheme (TPDS) and other welfare schemes. The State/UT Governments presently undertaking Decentralised Procurement are West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka and Kerala.

In addition, Government is implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Price Support Scheme. The MIS is implemented on the request of State/UT Government in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the cost of production.

Losses due to use of Bt. Cotton

2969. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers of Vidarbha are losing ₹ 2,000 crores annually due to use of Bt. Cotton thereby increasing the suicides;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during Kharif 2011, 33.17 lakh acres of 47 lakh acres planted with Bt. Cotton in Andhra Pradesh suffered from crop failure;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry is planning to revisit the whole issue of using Bt. Cotton again; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Due to the drought situation prevailing during Kharif 2011 in Andhra Pradesh, 33.34 lakh acres out of 50.63 lakh acres suffered crop failure.

(c) There is no such proposal with Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

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

Implementation of schemes for welfare of farmers

2970. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes initiated by the Ministry for welfare of farmers during the current year;

(b) the details of schemes being run by Government for welfare of farmers at present;

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and spent so far during the current year, scheme-wise;

(d) the details of the number of farmers covered under these schemes at present, scheme-wise; and

(e) the details of targets and achievements of these schemes during the last financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing a number of schemes for the welfare of farmers through increased production, productivity and income. The detail of major schemes, with their allocation and releases during current year (2012-13), being implemented by the Department is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The financial target and achievement of scheme of last financial year is given in Statement-II (*See* below) and all these scheme have resulted into foodgrain production of 257.44 MT (as per the 4th Advance Estimates) as against target of 245.00 MT.

Statement-I

Details of Major Schemes with their allocation and release

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2012-13	
		Allocation	Release upto 04.09.2012
1	2	3	4
1.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	9217.00	3855.17
2.	National Food Security Mission	1850.00	840.64
3.	National Horticulture Mission	1350.00	461.57
4.	National Mission on Micro Irrigation	1500.00	484.77
5.	Macro Management of Agriculture	900.00	350.83
6.	Integrated Oilseed Oil Palm, Pulses and Maize Development	575.00	191.27
7.	Technology Mission on Horticulture for N.E.S. (HMNEH)	500.00	178.75

1	2	3	4
8.	Support to State for Extension Programme for Extension Reforms Services	600.00	131.64
9.	National Mission on Bamboo Technology and Trade Development	90.00	41.32
10.	National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS)	400.00	400.00
11.	Weather-based Crop Insurance	655.00	226.00
12.	Pilot modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme	80.00	41.00
13.	Development and Strengthening of Seed Infrastructure facilities for production and distribution of Seeds	330.00	89.26
14.	Gram in Bhandaran Yojana (Rural Godowns)	716.00	37.00
15.	Other Schemes	1445.00	579.21
GRAND TOTAL:		20208.00	7908.43

Statement-II*The financial targeted achievement of scheme of last financial year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2011-12	
		Allocation/BE	Released upto 31.03.2012
1	2	3	4
1.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	7810.87	7794.09
2.	National Food Security Mission	1350.00	1286.15
3.	National Horticulture Mission	1200.00	1225.51
4.	National Mission on Micro Irrigation	1150.00	1045.17
5.	Macro Management of Agriculture	780.00	779.76
6.	Integrated Oilseed Oil Palm, Pulses and Maize Development	550.00	616.18

1	2	3	4
7.	Technology Mission on Horticulture for N.E.S. (HMNEH)	500.00	422.96
8.	Support to State for Extension Programme for Extension Reforms Services	500.00	433.88
9.	National Mission on Bamboo Technology and Trade Development	100.00	75.10
10.	National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS)	550.00	360.00
11.	Weather-based Crop Insurance	450.00	631.18
12.	Pilot modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme	150.00	62.15
13.	Development and Strengthening of Seed Infrastructure facilities for production and distribution of Seeds	350.00	276.94
14.	Gramin Bhandaran Yojana (Rural Godowns)	150.00	155.85
15.	Other Schemes	1532.00	1189.78
GRAND TOTAL:		17122.87	16354.70

Gap between MSP and cost of production

2971. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has increased the MSP of rabi and Kharif grains recently;

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

(c) whether as per the report of the Ministry, in dozen of States, cost of production of most of the cereals is more than the present MSP and the recent increase in MSP has not bridged this gap;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government would reconsider the increase in MSP and bridge the gap between cost of production and the MSP;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Government has announced the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of Kharif crops for 2012-13 season recently. The details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Minimum Support Prices of Kharif crops for 2012-13 season are higher than the paid out costs (all India weighted average) including imputed value of family labour as estimated by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

The Government fixes the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various crops on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments to ensure a minimum return to the growers. While formulating its recommendations on price policy, CACP considers a number of important factors which include, *inter-alia*, cost of production, changes in inputs prices, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living etc.

Minimum Support Price (MSP) is in the nature of a minimum guaranteed price for the farmers offered by the Government for their produce in case the market prices fall below that level. If the market offers higher price than MSP, the farmers are free to sell at that price.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Minimum Support Prices

		(Rs. per quintal)		
Commodity	Variety	2011-12	2012-13	%age increase over 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
KHARIF CROPS				
Paddy	Common	1080	1250	15.7
	Grade A	1110	1280	15.3
Jowar	Hybrid	980	1500	53.1
	Maldandi	1000	1520	52.0
Bajra		980	1175	19.9
Maize		980	1175	19.9

1	2	3	4	5
Ragi		1050	1500	42.8
Arhar (Tur)		3200*	3850	20.3
Moong		3500*	4400	25.7
Urad		3300*	4300	30.3
Cotton	Medium Staple	2800	3600	28.6
	Long Staple	3300	3900	18.2
Groundnut in shell		2700	3700	37.0
Sunflower seed		2800	3700	32.1
Soyabean	Black	1650	2200	33.3
	Yellow	1690	2240	32.5
Sesamum		3400	4200	23.5
Nigerseed		2900	3500	20.7
RABI CROPS				
Wheat		1285		
Barley		980		
Gram		2800		
Masur (Lentil)		2800		
Rapeseed/Mustard		2500		
Safflower		2500		

*Additional incentive of Rs. 500 per quintal payable in respect of kharif pulses sold to procurement agencies during the harvest/arrival period of two months.

Statement-II

Minimum Support Prices

Commodity	Cost of production (2012-13)		MSP (2012-13)
	C2	A2+FL	
KHARIF CROPS	1	2	3
Paddy (Common)	1152	814	1250

1	2	3	4
Jowar (Hybrid)	1612	1240	1500
Bajra	1059	779	1175
Maize	1070	814	1175
Ragi	1884	1412	1500
Arhar (Tur)	4167	2765	3850
Moong	4699	3430	4400
Urad	4334	3102	4300
Cotton (Med. Staple)	2772	1970	3600
Groundnut in shell	3714	2873	3700
Sunflower seed	3698	2955	3700
Soyabean (Black)	2343	1726	2200
Sesamum	4186	2893	4200
Nigerseed	4555	3428	3500

Note: C2 : Actual expenses in cash and kind, including rent paid for leased-in land and imputed value of wages for family labour, rent for owned land and interest on fixed capital.

A2+FL : Actual expenses in cash and kind, including rent paid for leased-in land and imputed value of family labour.

Commodity	Cost of production (2011-12)		MSP (2011-12)
	C2	A2+FL	
RABI CROPS			
Wheat	927	611	1285
Barley	734	530	980
Gram	2121	1451	2800
Masur (Lentil)	2592	1688	2800
Rapeseed/Mustard	1786	1189	2500
Safflower	3322	2701	2500

Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture

2972. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government would provide sufficient funds under the Centrally Sponsored Planned (CSP) scheme, 'Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture', as per requirement of State Governments, especially Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): The Centrally Sponsored Scheme — "Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture" is a demand driven scheme and all States, including Odisha are eligible to avail assistance. A sum of ₹ 200.00 lakh as the first installment, has been released to Government of Odisha during 2012-13 for Development of Freshwater Aquaculture.

Micro irrigation schemes

†2973. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether micro irrigation schemes have been effective in expanding the irrigation facilities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the quantum of funds allocated for micro irrigation schemes during the last three years, State-wise;
- (d) the number of micro irrigation schemes sanctioned during the current Five Year Plan; and
- (e) by when these schemes would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation (MI) was launched in all the States, except North Eastern and Himalayan States, in January, 2006 to popularize the adoption of water saving technology, namely – Drip and Sprinkler irrigation systems. This technology enhances water use efficiency in agriculture, resulting in saving of water to the extent of 30 to 40%.

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

(d) and (e) The scheme has been upgraded as National Mission on Micro Irrigation in June, 2010 with enhanced allocation, covering all States in the country. It is being continued in the Twelfth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 1500.00 crore for 2012-13.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Funds Allocated under Micro Irrigation Scheme*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	168.32	240.00	287.20
2.	Bihar	0	0.00	6.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	34.50	25.00	50.00
4.	Goa	0.12	1.00	0.50
5.	Gujarat	146.56	120.00	180.95
6.	Haryana	5.78	15.00	27.00
7.	Jharkhand	0	10.00	10.00
8.	Karnataka	143.70	130.00	112.15
9.	Kerala	1.48	2.00	2.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	51.15	75.00	110.95
11.	Maharashtra	173.55	225.00	282.80
12.	Odisha	9.48	15.00	9.00
13.	Punjab	10.01	15.00	16.00
14.	Rajasthan	64.94	120.00	160.95
15.	Tamil Nadu	25.26	70.00	95.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	10.00	10.00
17.	West Bengal	0	0.00	1.00
18.	NE and Himalayan States*	0.00	30.00	15.50

*Scheme introduced in 2010-11.

Relief to drought affected farmers

2974. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to provide direct relief to farmers affected by drought in the State of Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether Government would also provide direct relief to the farmers of Maharashtra who have also been affected by drought;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) There is ready availability of fund under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) with each State for taking immediate relief measures in the wake of natural calamities including drought with Central Share of 75% for 17 General Category States and 90% for 11 Special Category States (North-Eastern States including Sikkim and hill States of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh). Allocation for 2012-13 under SDRF for Punjab and Maharashtra are Rs.245.77 crore and Rs. 488.06 crore respectively. Government of India supplements efforts of State Governments with financial assistance and logistic support. Additional assistance, over and above SDRF, is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature in accordance with the established procedure and extant norms.

Effect of deficit rains on production of pulses

2975. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the effect of deficit rains on production of pulses in Maharashtra and other parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the remedial measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Due to deficient rainfall, area coverage under pulses in the country has reduced by 3.61 lakh ha against normal coverage of 101.31 lakh ha (as on 31.8.2012). In Maharashtra, against normal coverage of 21.81 lakh ha, sowing of 18.96 lakh ha under pulses has been reported as on 31st August, 2012 indicating a shortfall of 2.85 lakh ha.

(c) Government is closely monitoring monsoon and crop sowing situation in consultation with State Governments. Contingency plans for 353 districts have been made available to the States for implementing location specific interventions. In case of Maharashtra, 33 district contingency plans have been made available to the State. In view of deficient rainfall situation in different parts of the country, decisions have also been taken for implementation of Diesel Subsidy Scheme, enhancement of subsidy on seeds, channelizing funds available under various flagship schemes for drought

relief activities, up-scaling Central Sector Scheme on feed and fodder, allocation of additional power from central pool to States etc.

Besides, Inter-Ministerial Central Teams have been constituted for visiting drought affected areas of the States including Maharashtra to assess the damage/loss and recommend Central assistance.

Second Green Revolution

2976. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plans to usher in the Second Green Revolution;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any expert Committee/group has been constituted by Government to monitor the Second Green Revolution; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) In order to meet the foodgrain requirement of the growing population of the country, the Government of India is laying emphasis on development of resource rich eastern region of the country for enhancing agricultural production. This would also be helpful in reducing the over exploitation of natural resources in north-western region, the traditional food bowl of the country. Accordingly, the Government of India launched in 2010-11 a programme of "Brining Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI)" - a sub scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) with budget allocation of Rs.400 crores in seven eastern States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh (East) and West Bengal. The objective of the programme is to increase the productivity of rice based cropping system by promotion of recommended agricultural technologies by addressing the underlying key constraints of different agro- climatic sub regions. The programme is operationalized in 105 districts of above eastern States, including 96 districts for rice and 29 districts for wheat. The programme was continued in the subsequent years. Encouraged by the significant gains in 2011-12, the allocation for 2012-13 has been increased from Rs. 400 crores to Rs.1000 crores for more vigorous implementation of the programme in the region.

Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI), Cuttack has been assigned the responsibility of providing technical backstopping to the programme. A three-tier monitoring structure has also been created at the national, State and district levels with the active involvement of agricultural scientists of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)

Contract farming

†2977. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that in some States of the country, contractual cultivation is being done at large scale;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of any law to regulate contractual cultivation, farmers are bearing heavy losses;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has asked States to enact laws for contractual cultivation; and
- (e) if so, the details of steps taken by the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) Contractual cultivation is promoted by various States as 'Contract Farming'. In order to safeguard the interest of farmers, Ministry of Agriculture has circulated a Model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2003 to all States and Union Territories for adoption of its provisions, including that of contract farming, in respective State legislation. The Model Act provides for registration, recording, dispute settlement and protection of land rights of farmers engaged in contract farming. The provisions of contract farming in Model Act are to provide assured, alternative and remunerative marketing opportunities to the farmers.

Ministry of Agriculture is pursuing the matter of adoption of provision of Model APMC Act with States/Union Territories at various levels. In addition, Ministry of Agriculture has constituted a Committee of State Ministers in-charge of Agriculture Marketing to promote market reforms, including contract farming. The States which have adopted contract farming are given in Statement.

Statement*List of States/Union Territories with contract farming provision*

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Assam
4. Chandigarh
5. Chhattisgarh

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

6. Goa
7. Gujarat
8. Haryana
9. Himachal Pradesh
10. Jharkhand
11. Karnataka
12. Madhya Pradesh
13. Maharashtra
14. Mizoram
15. Nagaland
16. Odisha
17. Punjab
18. Rajasthan
19. Sikkim
20. Tamil Nadu
21. Tripura
22. Uttarakhand

Decline in production of pulses and oilseeds

‡2978. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in view of the scarcity of oilseeds and pulses in the country, it is essential to take steps to increase their production;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the schemes run by Government during the last three years to increase the production of oilseeds and pulses; and
- (d) the details of the schemes run by Government alongwith the result thereof?

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

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) In order to address the scarcity and increase production of pulses and oilseeds in the country, the Government of India is implementing National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) and Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM). National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States, namely Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. In addition to above schemes, Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) has been launched under NFSM-Pulses from Kharif 2010 for demonstrations on production and protection technologies in village level compact blocks for enhanced production of pulses as well as motivating farmers. Besides, 60,000 pulses and oilseeds villages programme was introduced in rainfed areas of 7 major oilseeds and pulses growing States namely; Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during 2010-11. Under this programme, an amount of Rs.300.00 crores was allocated to the States for custom hiring of tractors and improved farm implements to supplement the pulses and oilseeds production strategies in the country taken under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). During 2011-12, the programme was implemented in 11 major pulses growing States namely; Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to accelerate pulses production through support for in-situ moisture conservation, inclusion of minikits, pests surveillance and market linked extension support.

As a consequence of implementation of these schemes, the production of oilseeds has increased from 24.88 million tonnes in 2009-10 to 31.01 million tonnes in 2011-12 (fourth advance estimates). The production of pulses has also increased from 14.66 million tonnes in 2009-10 to 17.21 million tonnes in 2011-12 (fourth advance estimates).

Assistance to drought affected States

†2979. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many States and Union Territories across the country are facing a drought like situation due to weak monsoon this year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether any Central teams have been sent to these States for appraisal of drought situation; if so, the reports submitted by these teams; and
- (d) whether any financial assistance has been provided to these States?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) India Meteorological Department (IMD) reports that as on 3rd September, 2012, the rainfall departure for the country as a whole is (-) 12%. Out of the 36 Met Sub-Divisions in the country, 23 received Normal rainfall (+19% to -19%), 12 Deficient (-20% to -59%) and 1 Scanty rainfall (-60% to -99%). State-wise details of south west monsoon 2012, is given in Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to U.S.Q. No. 2958 part (a)] Governments of Karnataka (142 out of 176 talukas), Rajasthan (5 out of 33 districts), Gujarat (132 talukas in 17 out of 26 districts) and Maharashtra (122 out of 355 talukas) have declared drought so far.

(c) Inter-Ministerial Central Teams (IMCT) have been constituted to visit these States to assess the situation and recommend Central assistance. IMCT that visited Karnataka has only submitted an interim report so far in which State Government has been advised to conduct survey of affected area and farmers for detailed assessment.

(d) State Governments initiate necessary relief measures in wake of natural calamities including drought from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which is readily available with them. State-wise allocation of funds under SDRF for the year 2012-13 is given in Statement (*See* below). Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature as per extant norms and established procedures.

Statement

State disaster response fund allocation for 2012-13

Sl. No.	State	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	560.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.51
3.	Assam	290.81
4.	Bihar	368.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	166.83
6.	Goa	3.27
7.	Gujarat	553.59
8.	Haryana	212.68
9.	Himachal Pradesh	144.17

1	2	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	190.13
11.	Jharkhand	286.04
12.	Karnataka	177.46
13.	Kerala	144.51
14.	Madhya Pradesh	433.01
15.	Maharashtra	488.06
16.	Manipur	7.96
17.	Meghalaya	16.15
18.	Mizoram	9.43
19.	Nagaland	5.48
20.	Odisha	431.72
21.	Punjab	245.77
22.	Rajasthan	662.22
23.	Sikkim	25.08
24.	Tamil Nadu	323.61
25.	Tripura	21.29
26.	Uttar Pradesh	424.89
27.	Uttarakhand	129.72
28.	West Bengal	336.07
TOTAL:		6700.22

Employment opportunity in agriculture sector

2980. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- whether the number of workers in Agriculture sector has declined in last few years;
- if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to create additional employment opportunities in the agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the report of the Working Group on Employment, Planning and Policy for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the employment in Agriculture sector has declined from 258.93 Millions in 2004-05 to 243.21 Millions in 2009-10. Reasons for this decline *inter-alia* are better employment opportunities in industry and services sectors, low productivity in agriculture, increasing urbanisation and migration etc.

(c) Government have taken various steps to improve productivity and create additional employment in agriculture sector. Important programmes implemented in agriculture sector include Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana, Development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Micro Irrigation, Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM).

These schemes apart from increasing agricultural production and productivity also create on-farm and non-farm employment.

Irrigation facility for drought hit areas

2981. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are areas in the country suffering from drought as a result of deficient rains in 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof including any agricultural activities undertaken in such places;

(c) whether there are any schemes or plans that provide external irrigation facilities to accommodate monsoon deficiencies in rain-fed agricultural areas; and

(d) if so, the district-wise details thereof including allocation of funds for the present year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) India Meteorological Department (IMD) reports that as on 3rd September, 2012, the rainfall departure for the country as a whole is (-) 12%. Out of the 36 Met Sub-Divisions in the country, 23 received Normal

rainfall (+19% to -19%), 12 Deficient (-20% to -59%) and 1 Scanty rainfall (-60% to -99%). State-wise details of south west monsoon 2012, is given in Statement-I [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to U.S.Q. No. 2958 part (a)] Governments of Karnataka (142 out of 176 talukas), Rajasthan (5 out of 33 districts), Gujarat (132 talukas in 17 out of 26 districts) and Maharashtra (122 out of 355 talukas) have declared drought so far.

Average area sown under kharif cultivation in the country is 105.70 million hectare. As on 31st August, 2012, 95.43 million hectare has been covered under various crops against normal coverage of 96.09 million hectare (during the corresponding period). The deficit of 6.6 lakh ha is mainly due to deficient rainfall and delayed monsoon. Shortfall in area coverage is reported in Coarse Cereals (-28.9 lakh ha), Pulses (-3.61 lakh ha), Oilseeds (-1.21 lakh ha) and Jute and Mesta (-0.22 lakh ha) as against normal. The State-wise crop sowing position is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) Government has decided to provide diesel subsidy to the farmers to enable them to provide supplementary irrigation through diesel pumpsets in the drought and deficit rainfall affected areas to protect the standing crops. Ministry of Agriculture is also implementing the National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) to enhance water use efficiency which helps in providing extended/larger coverage through external irrigation. Allocation for 2012-13 is given in Statement-II (See below). Allocation to districts is decided by State Governments.

Besides, under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Government of India provides central assistance to State Governments for completion of ongoing Major/Medium irrigation projects and Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes.

Statement-I

State-wise area sown as on 31.08.2012

Sl.No	State	Rice*		Coarse Cereal		Pulses		Oilseeds		Sugarcane		Cotton		Jute and Mesta		All Crops	
		Normal Area of Covered	2012 Corres-ponding Week	Normal Area of Covered	2012 Corres-ponding Week	Normal Area of Covered	2012 Corres-ponding Week	Normal Area of Covered	2012 Corres-ponding Week	Normal Area of Covered	2012 Corres-ponding Week	Normal Area of Covered	2012 Corres-ponding Week	Normal Area of Covered	2012 Corres-ponding Week	Normal Area of Covered	2012 Corres-ponding Week
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
North West India																	
1.	Haryana	11.160	10.820	6.760	3.800	0.470	0.350	0.056	0.050	0.850	1.070	5.210	6.030			24.506	22.120
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0.730	0.760	2.986	3.050	0.093	0.230	0.000	0.000			0.000	0.000			3.809	4.040
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.050	2.400	2.016	2.160	0.062	0.190	0.017	0.030			0.000	0.000			3.145	4.780
4.	Punjab	26.900	28.100	1.552	1.350	0.157	0.170	0.126	0.090	0.690	0.750	5.470	5.160			34.895	35.620
5.	Rajasthan	0.910	0.880	59.596	49.061	20.743	19.930	15.852	18.054			3.980	4.490			101.081	92.415
6.	Uttar Pradesh	54.660	58.710	19.969	19.020	7.671	10.330	3.092	4.700	20.750	24.250	0.260	0.300	0.003	0.004	106.405	117.313
7.	Uttarakhand	2.800	2.630	2.388	2.330	0.137	0.360	0.028	0.200	1.040	1.050	0.000	0.000			6.393	6.570
Central India																	
1.	Chhattisgarh	34.760	36.340	2.326	2.148	3.425	2.967	2.394	2.570			0.000	0.000			42.905	44.025
2.	Gujarat	7.000	6.120	10.091	7.150	5.906	3.680	23.487	16.971	1.760	2.030	27.170	23.420			75.414	59.371

3.	Madhya Pradesh	13.830	16.630	16.779	16.280	12.177	13.410	57.768	63.840	0.690	0.900	6.640	6.080	107.884	117.140
4.	Maharashtra	13.540	14.410	28.298	22.140	21.812	18.960	32.737	34.960	9.100	9.450	38.470	41.270	143.957	141.190
5.	Odisha	32.910	32.840	4.074	4.251	4.609	5.384	1.775	1.688	0.170	0.390	0.770	1.190	44.524	45.959
Southern Peninsula														0.000	0.000
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.600	16.260	6.898	6.930	6.933	6.500	16.294	14.380	1.780	1.760	15.140	21.170	63.919	67.274
2.	Karnataka	7.810	7.040	23.022	17.500	12.920	9.950	11.986	7.340	3.960	3.840	3.620	3.620	63.318	49.290
3.	Kerala	0.860	0.850	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000			0.000	0.000	0.860	0.850
4.	Tamil Nadu	2.670	1.800	1.936	1.214	1.000	0.557	2.330	1.649	3.140	3.730	0.120	0.100	11.196	9.050
East and North East India														0.000	0.000
1.	Assam	20.100	20.920	0.109	0.100	0.020	0.060	0.000	0.030	0.290	0.350	0.000	0.000	21.198	22.139
2.	Meghalaya													0.087	0.087
3.	Nagaland													0.024	0.024
4.	Bihar	28.190	30.900	3.215	3.915	0.617	0.710	0.084	0.053	2.010	2.700	0.000	0.000	35.595	39.757
5.	Jharkhand	11.660	14.030	2.212	2.660	1.630	3.470	0.048	0.253			0.000	0.000	15.550	20.413
6.	Tripura													0.012	0.012
7.	West Bengal	37.710	38.320	0.696	0.561	0.261	0.494	0.067	0.045	0.160	0.220	0.000	0.000	44.885	45.631
	Others*	5.990	6.340	1.847	2.251	0.666	0.000	0.221	0.249	0.340	0.390	0.060	0.000	9.356	9.462
	TOTAL:	331.840	347.100	196.770	167.871	101.309	97.702	168.362	167.162	46.730	52.880	106.910	112.830	960.918	954.316
		15.260		-28.899		-3.607		-1.210		6.150		5.920		-0.216	-6.602

*Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Delhi and Puduchery.

Statement-II*Allocation for 2012-13 under National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Allocation
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	295.00
2.	Bihar	70.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	40.00
4.	Goa	0.39
5.	Gujarat	190.00
6.	Haryana	32.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.00
8.	Jharkhand	25.00
9.	Karnataka	150.00
10.	Kerala	3.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	100.00
12.	Maharashtra	250.00
13.	Odisha	12.00
14.	Punjab	20.00
15.	Rajasthan	150.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	90.00
17..	Uttarakhand	6.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	15.61
19.	West Bengal	1.00
20.	NCPAH*	6.00
SUB TOTAL:		1460.00
TMNE** States		
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.00

1	2	3
22.	Assam	4.00
23.	Manipur	5.00
24.	Meghalaya	4.00
25.	Mizoram	6.00
26.	Nagaland	4.00
27.	Sikkim	8.00
28.	Tripura	5.00
SUB TOTAL:		40.00
GRAND TOTAL:		1500.00

*NCPAH: National Committee on Plasticulture Applications in Horticulture.

**TMNE States: Technology Mission for North Eastern States.

Use of chemicals to ripen fruits and vegetables

2982. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of farmers are using certain chemicals which are banned in developing and developed countries to ripen fruits and vegetables artificially which is injurious to health;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by Government to ensure that fruits and vegetables are not ripen by those chemicals which are injurious to health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) No such report has been received by this Ministry regarding use of banned chemicals for artificial ripening of fruits and vegetables.

As per Clause 2.3.5 of Chapter 2 of Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition And Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011, use of carbide gas in ripening of fruits is prohibited.

Ethephon 39% SL is registered under the Insecticide Act, 1968 for post-harvest uniform ripening of fruits of mango, tomato and coffee berries.

Drought in Bihar

†2983. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a condition of drought in most parts of Bihar due to scanty rainfall; and
- (b) whether Government would declare Bihar as a drought affected State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per the India Meteorological Department (IMD) report, as on 3rd September, 2012, Bihar has received 59.68 cm of rainfall as against the normal rainfall of 82.46 cm which is deficient by -28 %.

(b) As per the established procedure, drought affected districts/talukas is declared/notified by the State Government.

Evasion of service tax by pharmaceutical companies

2984. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has noticed several cases where manufacturers of pharmaceutical products did not pay the applicable service tax worth hundreds of crores of rupees;
- (b) if so, the action taken to recover the dues from such unscrupulous manufacturers; and
- (c) the steps taken to check evasion of service tax by pharmaceutical companies?

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

(b) As per information provided by Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue necessary action to safeguard the Government revenue has been taken as per the provisions of Finance Act, 1994 (as amended) and Service Tax Rule, 1994. Show Cause Notices have been issued to such manufacturers for recovery of Service Tax invoking deterrent penalties and interest.

(c) In order to check evasion, more focus is being provided towards collection of intelligence, intensive audits and anti-evasion checks. Resources have also been taken to educate the tax payers to increase level of compliance. The Audit wing has been directed to thoroughly verify the records of pharmaceutical companies during their visit so as to detect evasion if any, by the concerned companies.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Diversion of fertilizers subsidies

2985. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any action regarding availability of fertilizers - shortage as well as overstocking -mentioned in the CAG Report on Performance Audit of Fertilizer Subsidy (2011-12);

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

(c) whether Government has initiated action regarding diversion of fertilizer subsidies for non agricultural purposes as found in the above report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The action as regards to CAG's report are as follow:

For making fertilizer available, the assessment of fertilizer by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) is being done in presence of officials of State Government, Lead Fertilizer Suppliers (LFS), the Fertilizers Association of India (FAI). Thereafter, the district-wise assessment of Fertilizers is done scientifically before every cropping season and review of availability of Fertilizers for regular supply line is conducted by the District Agriculture Officer in coordination with the Block Agriculture Officer for Block Level Agriculture requirement, according to proposed cropped area for the season as per recommended dose of NPK to ensure balanced use of fertilizers. The fertilizer requirement is calculated from Village-Mandal-district and aggregated at State level duly taking the following parameters into consideration:

- (a) Estimated crop coverage
- (b) Changes in Cropping pattern
- (c) Irrigation facilities
- (d) Soil test data
- (e) Supply of Nutrients from other sources (Organic inputs).

The consumption of previous seasons is also taken into consideration as one of the inputs but is not the sole criteria for fertilizer requirement assessment. Partial usage of futuristic technology like remote sensing and satellite imagery is being used at some places to overcome plot to plot assessment.

As regard over stocking (buffer), Department of Fertilizers operates and maintains 5% buffer stocks on seasonal requirement of urea through State Institutional

Agencies/Fertilizer Companies in major agriculture States with meticulous planning, taking into consideration availability of fertilizers and price volatility in the International Market; to mitigate any sudden increase in demand of fertilizers in the States.

(c) and (d) In case of diversion of subsidized fertilizer for non agriculture use, Department of Fertilizers (DOF) had series of meeting that fertilizer suppliers and State Governments in which the State Governments were sensitized to active enforcement agencies under their jurisdiction to take all possible measures under Fertilizers Control Order (FCO) 1985 in order to stop misuse of subsidized fertilizer for non agriculture use. In addition, DOF has written advisories to all State Governments, time to time, for taking all necessary steps in order to avoid misuse of subsidized fertilizer.

Increase in the price of fertilizers

†2986. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of chemical fertilizers are continuously increasing in the country for past few years;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the prices of fertilizers have increased considerably during the current crop of Kharif as well as in comparison with last crop of Rabi; and

(d) if so, the increase in the prices of each of the fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) There has been a trend of increase in the prices of subsidized Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers in the last few years. However, price of urea, which is fixed by Government, has remained unchanged at Rs. 5310/- per tonne since April, 2010.

In respect of P&K fertilizers the Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy under which a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis, is provided on all grades of subsidized P&K fertilizers depending upon its nutrient contents. The MRP of P&K fertilizers is fixed by fertilizer companies. Since the country is dependent on imports of P&K fertilizers either in the form of finished fertilizers or its raw materials, any variation in the exchange rate and fluctuation in the international prices has a bearing on the MRP of these fertilizers in the country.

During the year 2010-11, the international prices of P&K fertilizers and its raw

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

materials increased marginally and exchange rate remained stable, therefore, the prices of P&K fertilizers in the country increased marginally.

During the year 2011-12, in spite of increase in the rates of subsidy rates, the prices of P&K fertilizers rose due to increase in international prices of P&K fertilizers and increase in exchange rate.

During the year 2012-13, the prices of P&K fertilizers have increased mainly due to depreciation of Indian Rupees from around Rs. 50 per US\$ in March, 2012 to more than Rs.56 per US\$ in June, 2012.

Thus, the prices of P&K fertilizers have increased mainly due to increase in international prices of P&K fertilizers on which the Government has no control and also the depreciation of Indian Rupee.

(c) and (d) It is true that prices of fertilizers except Urea have increased considerably from Rabi Season (2011-12) to Kharif (2012-13). The comparative Statement of MRP during both the seasons is given in Statement.

Statement

The Highest MRP of fertilizers during Rabi 2011-12 and Kharif 2012-13*

				In Rs/MT
Sl. No.	Grades of Fertilizers	MRP during Rabi 2011-12	MRP during Kharif 2012-13	% change in MRP
1	2	3	4	5
1.	DAP: 18-46-0-0	20000	26500	33%
2.	MAP: 11-52-0-0	20000	24200	21%
3.	TSP: 0-46-0-0	17000	NA	
4.	MOP: 0-0-60-0	12040	23100	92%
5.	16-20-0-13	15300	18200	19%
6.	20-20-0-13	15800	19000	20%
7.	23-23-0-0	NA	NA	NA
8.	10-26-26-0	16386	22225	36%
9.	12-32-16-0	16400	22300	36%
10.	14-28-14-0	NA	NA	
11.	14-35-14-0	17600	23300	32%

1	2	3	4	5
12.	15-15-15-0	11500	15600	36%
13.	AS: 20.3-0-0-23	10306	11013	7%
14.	20-20-0-0	18700	18500	-1%
15.	28-28-0-0	18700	24720	32%
16.	17-17-17-0	17710	20522	16%
17.	19-19-19-0	18093	19470	8%
18.	SSP (0-16-0-11)	6286	10420	66%
19.	16-16-16-0	15200		
20.	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)	19500	23966	23%
21.	15-15-15-09	14851	15000	1%
22.	24-24-0-0	14297	16223.4	13%
23.	13-33-0-6	17400	17400	0%
24.	MAP lite (11-44-0-0)	18000	21500	19%
25.	DAP lite-I 1(14-46-0-0)	18300	24800	36%
26.	Urea	5310	5310	0

NA: Not under subsidy scheme/not available in the market.

*Excl. of local taxes.

Sale of ineffective medicines by MNCs

‡2987. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fine of 13 billion dollars have been imposed on multinational companies for carrying out irregular activities like giving misleading advertisements, selling ineffective medicines, etc. during last four years;

(b) if so, the names of these companies and names of the countries where they have their bases;

(c) whether Government has imposed a ban on those companies in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No such information is available with the Government.

(b) to (d) In view of reply to (a) above does not arise.

Shortage of fertilizers in Uttar Pradesh

‡2988. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is actively considering to meet the shortage of fertilizers in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received complaints regarding shortage of fertilizers in the last two years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if so, the plan Government is formulating to meet the shortage of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) The gap between assessed requirement and indigenous production is met through imports. The requirement and estimated availability of Urea, phosphatic fertilizers (DAP+NPK) and MOP in Uttar Pradesh during the year 2011-12 and current year 2012-13 (April, 2012 to August, 2012) are as under:—

Figures in LMT

Year	Urea		Phosphatic fertilisers (DAP+NPK)		MOP	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
2011-12	58.00	59.12	30.90	31.61	4.00	1.82
*2012-13	23.50	25.57	11.35	15.51	0.90	0.71

*with stock pre-positioned.

As can be seen from the table above, the availability of Urea was comfortable. The availability of Phosphatic fertilizers (DAP & NPK) together with pre-positioning stock was also comfortable. The availability as well as sales of MOP is on the lower side during the year 2011-12 compared to 2010-11 because of cartelization by MOP traders. As a result of this, the MOP could not be contracted by importers till August, 2011. Subsequently, the contracting of MOP took place in the month

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of September, 2011 after the cartel was broken and same was made available to Uttar Pradesh. As a matter of fact soil in Uttar Pradesh is not deficient in Potash (K) nutrient. Therefore, Uttar Pradesh has never reported any serious shortage of MOP fertilizer during the last year as well as current year.

Production and consumption of fertilizers

2989. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the gap between production and consumption of fertilizers in the country;
- (b) whether this gap has widened recently necessitating import of fertilizers;
- (c) if so, the quantum and value of imported fertilizers during last three years; and
- (d) the steps taken to increase indigenous production of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The total requirement of fertilizer is more than the total indigenous production of fertilizers in the country. The gap between the total requirement and indigenous production is met through imports. Details of indigenous production and consumption (sale) in the country during 2009-10 to 2011-12 are as under:-

(Figures in Lakh MT)

Year	Product	Indigenous Production	Consumption (Sale)	Gap
1	2	3	4	5
2009-10	Urea	211.12	264.48	53.36
	DAP	42.47	103.92	61.45
	NPK	80.38	82.03	1.65
	MOP	-	46.74	46.74
2010-11	Urea	218.81	282.23	63.42
	DAP	35.37	112.87	77.50
	NPK	87.27	102.98	15.71
	MOP	-	38.91	38.91

1	2	3	4	5
2011-12	Urea	219.84	292.74	72.90
	DAP	39.63	111.87	72.24
	NPK	77.70	113.75	36.06
	MOP	-	29.79	29.79

(b) and (c) Urea is the only fertilizer under statutory price control and is imported for direct agriculture use on Government account through State Trading Enterprises (STEs) namely under the foreign Trade Policy (FTP) *i.e.* MMTC Limited, State Trading Corporation Ltd. (STC Ltd.) and Indian Potash Limited (IPL) to bridge the gap between assessed demand and indigenous production apart from the imports of approximately 2 million MTs from Oman India Fertilizer Company (OMIFCO). Details of urea imported and its value during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Quantity of Urea imported (in Lakh MT)			Value (Million US \$)
	From Oman	Through STEs	Total	
2009-10	20.62	31.48	52.10	1212.65
2010-11	20.64	45.46	66.10	1832.50
2011-12	20.69	57.65	78.34	3222.48

Fertilizers other than Urea are imported under Open General Licence (OGL). Public/Private Sector Companies and Cooperatives import these fertilizers as per their commercial judgement, Government of India do not maintain the value of these imports since 2010-11. However, Government is paying subsidy on P&K fertilizers under Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme. The details of quantity of P&K fertilizers imported during the last three years is given below:-

(Figures in Lakh MT)

Year	DAP	MAP	TSP	NPK	MOP
2009-10	58.89	1.93	0.87	0.00	40.77
2010-11	74.11	1.88	0.98	9.81	45.00
2011-12	69.05	4.94	1.60	36.73	26.94

(d) Government is always encouraging production of urea in the country to achieve self-sufficiency. The Government had announced a new policy of urea on

4th September, 2008 to attract new investments. The policy is based on Import Parity Price (IPP) benchmark with suitable floor and ceiling prices aiming to revamp, expand, revive of the existing closed urea units and to set up of Greenfield projects. The revision in this policy is under consideration. The country is fully dependent on imports to meet the requirements of potassic fertilizers and about 90% import dependent with respect to Phosphatic fertilizers. Government has also reduced the custom duty on phosphoric acid from 5% to 2% to encourage indigenous production of Phosphatic fertilizers. Government is also encouraging private sector and public sector companies to explore the possibilities for joint ventures abroad to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizers.

Price control of life-saving drugs

†2990. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of life saving drugs which were under price control before the year 1990 in the country;
- (b) the number of drugs which are under Government price control at present; and
- (c) the reasons for decrease in the number of price controlled drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Before the year 1990 there were 142 bulk drugs under price control under Drugs (prices Control) Order, 1987.

(b) Presently, there are 74 bulk drugs under price control as specified in the First Schedule of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995).

(c) Main reason for decrease in the number of price controlled drugs under DPCO, 1995, as compared to that under DPCO, 1987, is the criteria specified in the Span of Control in para 22.7.2 of the 'Modifications in Drug Policy, 1986,' announced by the Government in September, 1994, based on which DPCO, 1995 was formulated.

Profit margin on drugs

2991. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Indian companies are charging 500 per cent profit margins on drugs; and
- (b) if so, the action Government proposes to cut down the profit margin on drugs?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) A *suo moto* study conducted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs was forwarded to this Ministry by Union Minister of Corporate Affairs for consideration and ameliorative action. The study, *inter-alia*, indicates that there is very high profit margin, very high mark up (MAPE) on cost of production, trade margin etc. in respect of certain formulations marketed by some leading pharmaceutical companies in India.

Under the Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) the prices of 74 scheduled bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of those 74 scheduled drugs are controlled by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). The prices of formulations are fixed as per the formula given in paragraph 7 of DPCO, 1995 and a 'MAPE' (Maximum Allowable Post-manufacturing Expenses) not exceeding 100% of the ex-factory cost is allowed in the price of indigenously manufactured scheduled formulations to take care of the post-manufacturing expenses including profit margins of the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. In case of an imported formulation falling under this category, a margin not exceeding 50% of the landed cost is allowed to cover selling and distribution expenses including interest and importers profit. No one can sell the scheduled drugs/formulations at a price higher than the prices fixed by NPPA. In case, a company is found selling the scheduled 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 for recovery of the overcharged amount.

In respect of drugs not covered under the DPCO, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufactures fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of the Government/NPPA. NPPA has no control on the launch price of the non-scheduled formulations. However, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations and 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, 95 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest

On examination of the study report received from the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, NPPA has found that there is only one medicine containing scheduled drug *i.e.* Ciprofloxacin and other are non-scheduled drugs on which NPPA has no power to control the launch price. In respect of Ciprofloxacin NPPA had initiated action for overcharging against the formulators. However, the matter is *sub-judice* in High Court of Bombay.

(b) The Department of Pharmaceuticals had prepared a draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy (NPPP-2011) based on the criteria of essentiality and requirements as stipulated by the Ministry of Health and family Welfare. The draft NPPP-2011 has been circulated among the concerned Ministries/Stakeholders. The draft Policy was also available for comments for other interested person on the Department's website *www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in* till 30.11.2011. The views/inputs received on the draft NPPP-2011 were examined and the matter was placed before the Group of Ministers (GOM) which met on 25.4.2012. Subsequent to this two meetings have been held by the GOM.

Variance in cost of production of fertilizers

2992. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production cost varies substantially among industrial units producing chemical fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, the highest and the lowest production cost of each chemical fertilizer being produced in the country during the current year, unit-wise;

(c) the reasons for such wide variance in the cost of production of fertilizers; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to rationalize the cost of production of these fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Sir. The cost of production of different urea manufacturing units vary widely. In case of P&K fertilizers, the cost of production is not monitored by the Department of Fertilizers, as P&K fertilizers are decontrolled.

(b) Details showing the unit-wise cost of production of urea is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The cost of production of urea depends upon the feed stock/fuel used *viz.* Natural Gas, Naphtha, FO/LSHS vintage of plants, energy conjunction etc. technology, capacity etc.

(d) The Government has notified a policy for Stage-III of New Pricing Scheme for urea manufacturing units on 8th March, 2007 and policy for conversion of FO/LSHS urea units to Natural Gas on 6th March, 2009 to rationalise the cost of production of urea.

Statement*Notified Concession and Sales Tax Rate (Cost of Production)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Continuing Price w.e.f. 01.01.2012 (Provisional)		
		Rs./MT CP	Rs./MT ST	Rs./MT Total
1	2	3	4	5
Feed-Stock: Gas (Pre 1992)				
1.	BVFC-Namrup-III	8778	684	9462
2.	IFFCO-Aonla	10265	267	10532
3.	INDOGULF-Jagdishpur	11397	414	11811
4.	KRIBHCO-Hazira	8320	415	8735
5.	NFL-V Pur	10420	799	11219
6.	RCF-Trombay-V	11351	120	11471
7.	NFCL-Kakinada	8143	662	8805
8.	CFCL-Kota	12742	201	12943
9.	TATA	11127	188	11315
10.	KSFL	10841	222	11063
11.	NFCL-Kakinada exp.	8526	622	9148
12.	IFFCO-Aonla exp.	10451	259	10710
13.	NFL-V, Pur Exp.	11147	744	11891
14.	IFFCO-P, Pur	16754	554	17308
15.	SFC-Kota	12598	114	12712
16.	IFFCO-P, Pur EXP.	15655	527	16182
17.	CFCL-II	14015	174	14189
18.	GSFC-Baroda	9439	545	9984
19.	IFFCO-Kalol	11363	126	11489
20.	RCF-Thal	9503	137	9640

1	2	3	4	5
21.	BVFC- Namrup II	11965	680	12645
SUB TOTAL:		10977	377	11355
Feed-Stock: Naphtha (Pre 1992)				
1.	MCFL-Mangalore	35094	1201	36295
2.	MFL-Madras	40112	1619	41731
3.	SPIC-Tuticorin	39228	1650	40878
4.	ZACL-Goa	31458	2808	34266
5.	GNFC-Bharuch	18791	2048	20839
6.	NFL-Nangal	32784	481	33265
7.	NFL-Bhatinda	33237	487	33724
8.	NFL-Panipat	30620	518	31138
TOTAL-Naphtha/FO/LSHS		32318	1351	33669
GRAND TOTAL:		15265	573	15838

Allocation of fertilizers to Assam

2993. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of fertilizers allocated and released to Assam during last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether Government had received any request from the State Government for increasing its quota;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that the quota is released to the State to fulfil its requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The requirement and availability of major fertilizers like Urea, DAP and MOP in Assam during the last three years *i.e.* 2009-10 to 2011-12 and estimated availability during the current year 2012-13 (April, 12 to August, 12) are as under:—

(Figures in LMT)

Year	Urea		DAP		MOP	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
2009-10	2.60	2.56	0.35	0.22	1.26	0.97
2010-11	2.60	2.50	0.60	0.29	1.30	0.96
2011-12	3.00	2.68	0.60	0.37	1.40	0.94
2012-13	1.26	1.12	0.21	0.14	0.52	0.24

As can be seen from the table above, the availability of Urea, DAP and MOP is almost at the same level over the years.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. No such request has been received from the State Government.

Shortage of fertilizers

2994. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- whether the country is facing shortage of fertilizers;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the steps taken by Government to address this issue; and
- the details of quota of fertilizers decided and allocated to States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The State-wise Requirement and estimated availability of major fertilizers namely Urea, MOP and Phosphatic fertilizers (DAP+NPK) in the country during the current year 2012-13 (April, 12 to August, 12) is given in Statement (*See* below). As can be seen from the annexure, the availability of Urea during the current year 2012-13 (April, 12 to August, 12) was comfortable. There were some instances of local shortage of urea in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bihar, Odisha etc. because of lower off-take in the beginning of the season due to less rainfall. However, the supplies of urea and other fertilizers have been speeded up now with the better rainfall in the 2nd week of August, 2012. The availability of Phosphatic fertilizers (DAP & NPK) together with pre-positioning stock was also adequate. In addition, the regular weekly *video* Conference are being

conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DOF), Ministry of Railways and Department of Shipping with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.

Further, the following steps to provide fertilizers to the farmers:—

- (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Fertiliser Monitoring System (FMS).
- (ii) The State governments have been advised to instruct the State Institutional agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies.
- (iii) The regular weekly *video* Conference is being conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DOF), Ministry of Railways and Department of Shipping with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.
- (vi) Fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed MRP is punishable under the EC Act.
- (v) State Governments as enforcement agencies are adequately empowered to check the irregularities.

Statement

Requirement and estimated availability of Fertilizers during Kharif 2012 (April, 12 to August, 12) with stock pre-positioned

States	UREA		DAP+NPK		MOP	
	Requirement (April to August)	Availability (with Stock- Prepositioned)	Requirement (April to August)	Availability (with Stock- Prepositioned)	Requirement (April to August)	Availability (with Stock- Prepositioned)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1250.00	1048.47	1574.54	1565.02	230.00	181.76
Karnataka	650.00	519.09	1097.92	1048.72	217.00	174.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	86.00	58.86	139.64	117.09	78.00	62.57
Tamil Nadu	355.00	285.35	401.68	452.38	165.00	89.55
Gujarat	980.00	832.91	654.20	598.09	84.00	38.34
Madhya Pradesh	570.47	648.73	626.18	1008.28	83.97	82.78
Chhattisgarh	450.00	440.31	331.47	293.89	81.00	70.71
Maharashtra	1340.00	1126.41	1570.02	1529.75	270.00	198.19
Rajasthan	555.00	519.10	312.40	314.67	24.50	9.03
Haryana	775.00	769.14	260.60	378.53	30.00	13.12
Punjab	1225.00	1268.89	410.60	367.45	43.50	33.01
Himachal Pradesh	35.00	35.56	7.50	9.58	0.30	0.29
Jammu and Kashmir	62.50	90.71	37.50	22.81	9.50	4.80
Uttar Pradesh	2350.00	2557.40	1135.30	1551.34	90.00	70.87
Uttarakhand	130.00	138.27	44.00	30.41	5.00	4.12
Bihar	790.00	643.00	365.85	376.62	70.00	72.91
Jharkhand	138.00	100.77	102.18	60.12	17.50	8.12
Odisha	342.14	237.19	328.14	229.28	89.39	53.09
West Bengal	418.00	508.11	557.47	561.53	126.90	140.62
Assam	126.15	112.36	27.82	17.43	52.20	23.49
ALL INDIA	12722.51	11983.31	10068.06	10553.39	1791.57	1338.25

Allocations of Urea to Maharashtra

2995. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Essential Commodities Act (ECA) plan for supply of Urea for Kharif, 2012 allocates 599.5 thousand tonnes of Urea to the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the average cost incurred for this allocation and the percentage does it form of the total cost incurred for the West Zone; and

(c) whether this allocation is sufficient for the State of Maharashtra considering the vast area under cultivation for Kharif crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Essential Commodities Act (ECA) supply plan of urea during Kharif, 2012 season for Maharashtra is 599.50 thousand tonnes. The balance requirement would be met through the non ECA supply plan.

(b) Average subsidy on urea is approximately Rs. 12000/- per MT. Percentage cost of Maharashtra ECA is approximately 42.15% in the West Zone.

(c) The allocation of urea to the State of Maharashtra would be as per requirement projected by State through the DAC subject to normal rainfall during the season.

Merger of sick fertilizer units with profit earning units

2996. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

- (a) the details of sick fertilizer units in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the status of restructuring of these sick fertilizer units, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government proposes to merge sick fertilizer units with profit earning units; and
- (d) if so, the details including reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The detail of sick fertilizer public sector undertakings is given as under:

Name of the Sick PSU	Unit	State
1	2	3
Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL)	Sindri	Jharkhand

1	2	3
	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh
	Talcher	Odisha
	Ramagundam	Andhra Pradesh
	Korba	Chhattisgarh
Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL)	Barauni	Bihar
	Haldia	West Bengal
	Durgapur	West Bengal
Madras Fertilizer Limited (MFL)	Manali, Chennai.	Tamil Nadu
Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL)	Namrup	Assam

(b) The status of restructuring of the sick fertilizer public undertakings is as under:—

Revival of HFCL and FCIL:- Pursuant to the Cabinet Decision dated 30.10.2008, an Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) was constituted on 7.11.2008 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Fertilizers) and Secretaries of Department of Expenditure, Department of Disinvestment, Planning Commission, Deptt. of Public Enterprises and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas as Members to look into all the financial models for revival of each of the closed units. The Cabinet also gave 'in-principle' approval for considering write-off of GOI loans and interest liabilities of FCIL and HFCL, subject to submission of financially viable and fully tied-up proposals for revival of the closed units for final approval of waiver.

Based on the recommendation of ECOS, a proposal was submitted to Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), which approved the same in its meeting held on 4.8.2011 with the stipulation that Board for Industrial and Financial Restructuring (BIFR) proceedings be expedited and thereafter, the matter including changes, if any, required in bid parameters, be placed before the Committee for a final decision. Accordingly, the Draft Rehabilitation Schemes (DRS) of HFCL and FCIL have been submitted to BIFR for their approval. BIFR has

appointed State Bank of India as Operating Agency for examining the DRS of HFCL and FCIL.

Meanwhile, FCIL and HFCL have submitted the Misc. application (MA) before Hon'ble BIFR for 1st stage clearance in order to submit fully tied up DRS. BIFR in its hearing held on 13.7.2012 and 20.7.2012 respectively considered the Misc. applications and allowed the prayer made in the MA.

Madras Fertilizer Limited:- Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL) had submitted a financial restructuring proposal seeking *inter-alia* waiver of Government loan of Rs. 390.79 cr. and interest thereon besides sanction of Rs. 376.64 cr. as Plan Loan and continuation of New Pricing Scheme beyond 31.3.2010 and upto conversion of its urea plant to natural Gas etc. The proposal was circulated for inter-ministerial consultation. Revised comments have been sought from Department of Expenditure and Planning Commission.

Meanwhile BIFR in its hearing held on 25th August, 2011 has directed the Operating Agency (State Bank of India) to workout financial restructuring of MFL considering the conversion of GOI loan into equity. Further BIFR in its hearing held on 07th May, 2012 directed the Company to submit fully tied up revised DRS to Operating Agency (State Bank of India) and thereafter OA will convey a meeting with all concerned. Accordingly, the matter was discussed in a meeting held on 01.08.2012 with Planning Commission, Deptt. of Expenditure, M/s NICO (A Government of Iran Company, holding 25.77% equity in MFL) and SBI. The next date of BIFR hearing is scheduled on 5.12.2012.

Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited:- BVFCL has submitted a financial restructuring and rehabilitation proposal for consideration of Department of Fertilizer and recommending it to BRPSE. Company has been directed to resubmit the proposal after considering the present financial performance of the company.

- (c) There is no proposal to merge sick fertilizer units with profit earning units,
- (d) In view of (c) question does not arise.

Price-rise of fertilizers

‡2997. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the type of fertilizers whose prices have been increased by Government during the last three years alongwith the dates when price hike came into effect and the extent to which prices have been increased, the year-wise details thereof;

(b) the reasons for sudden rise in the prices of fertilizers; and

(c) whether Government is contemplating on taking action on the demands being raised to formulate fertilizer policy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Government does not fix prices of Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers. However, the price of urea is fixed by Government. The highest Maximum Retail Price (MRP) (quarter-wise) of fertilizers during the last three years is given in Statement (*See* below).

Under the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy being implemented on Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers, a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis, is provided on all grades of subsidized P&K fertilizers depending upon its nutrient contents. The MRP of P&K fertilizers is fixed by fertilizer companies.

Since the country is dependent on imports of P&K fertilizers either in the form of finished fertilizers or its raw materials, any variation in the exchange rate and fluctuation in the international prices shall have a bearing on the MRP of these fertilizers in the country.

During the year 2010-11, the international prices of P&K fertilizers and its raw materials increased marginally and exchange rate remained stable, therefore, the prices of P&K fertilizers in the country increased marginally.

During the year 2011-12, in spite of increase in the rates of subsidy rates, the prices of P&K fertilizers rose due to increase in international prices of P&K fertilizers and increase in exchange rate.

During the year 2012-13, the prices of P&K fertilizers have increased mainly due to depreciation of Indian Rupees from around Rs. 50 per US\$ in March, 2012 to more than Rs.56 per US\$ in June, 2012.

(c) At present there is no such proposal to change the present subsidy policy for P&K fertilizers.

Statement*The highest MRP of fertilizers during last three years*

Sl. Grades of Fertilizers No.	10-11 (Qtr.-wise)				11-12 (Qtr.-wise)				2012-13 in Rs/MT
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. DAP : 18-46-0-0	9950	9950	9950	10750	12500	18200	20297	20000	24800
2. MAP : 11-52-0-0	9950	NA	NA	NA	NA	18200	20000	20000	20000
3. TSP: 0-46-0-0	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	17000	17000	17000
4. MOP : 0-0-60-0	5055	5055	5055	5055	6064	11300	12040	12040	16695
5. 16-20-0-13	6620	6620	6620	7200	9645	14400	15300	15300	15300
6. 20-20-0-13	7280	7280	7395	8095	11400	14800	15800	15800	19000
7. 23-23-0-0	NA	NA	NA	7445	7445	7445	NA	NA	NA
8. 10-26-26-0	8197	NA	8300	10103	10910	16000	16633	16386	21900
9. 12-32-16-0	8637	8237	8637	9437	11313	16400	16500	16400	22300

10.	14-28-14-0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14950	17029	NA	NA
11.	14-35-14-0	NA	NA	NA	9900	11622	15148	17424	17600	17600	17600
12.	15-15-15-0	NA	NA	NA	7421	8200	11000	11500	11500	11500	13000
13.	AS: 20.3-0-0-23	8600	8600	7600	8700	7600	11300	10306	10306	10306	11013
14.	20-20-0-0	5943	NA	6243	7643	9861	14000	15500	18700	18700	18700
15.	28-28-0-0	NA	NA	NA	11181	11810	15740	18512	18700	18700	24720
16.	17-17-17-0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17710	17710	20427
17.	19-19-19-0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18093	18093	19470
18.	SSP (0-16-0-11)	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	4000 to 6000	6286	6286	6286	8013
19.	16-16-16-0	NA	NA	NA	7100	7100	7100	15200	15200	15200	15200
20.	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	11760	17600	19500	19500	19500	19500
21.	15-15-15-09	NA	NA	NA	6800	9300	12900	15750	14851	14851	15000
22.	24-24-0-0	NA	NA	NA	7768	9000	11550	14151	14297	14297	14802
23.	13-33-0-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16200	17400	17400	17400	17400
24.	MAP lite (11-44-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16000	18000	18000	18000	18000
25.	DAP lite-II (14-46-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14900	18690	18300	18300	18300

Price rise of fertilizers

†2998. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the rise in prices of imported and indigenous fertilizers registered during the period 2010 to June, 2012;
- (b) the reason for the rise of prices of fertilizers;
- (c) whether Government is considering bringing the prices of fertilizers down;
- (d) whether a demand has been raised to the Central Government for bringing down prices of fertilizers by farmers, farmer organisations and some State Governments; and
- (e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The Statement showing the trend in the prices of subsidized Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers during the period April, 2010 to June, 2012 is given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to U.S.Q. No. 2997 part (a) and (b)]. The price of urea, which is fixed by Government, has remained unchanged at Rs. 5310/- per tonne since April, 2010.

The Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy for P&K fertilizers. Under this policy a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on all grades of subsidized P&K fertilizers depending upon its nutrient contents. The MRP of P&K fertilizers is fixed by fertilizer companies. Since the country is dependent on almost 90% imports of P&K fertilizers either in the form of finished fertilizers or its raw materials, any variation in the exchange rate and fluctuation in the international prices has a bearing on the MRP of these fertilizers in the country.

During the year 2010-11, the international prices of P&K fertilizers and its raw materials increased marginally and exchange rate remained stable, therefore, the prices of P&K fertilizers in the country increased marginally.

During the year 2011-12, in spite of increase in the rates of subsidy rates, the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

prices of P&K fertilizers rose due to increase in international prices of P&K fertilizers and increase in exchange rate.

During the year 2012-13, the prices of P&K fertilizers have increased mainly due to depreciation of Indian Rupees from around Rs. 50 per US\$ in March, 2012 to more than Rs.56 per US\$ in June, 2012.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The prices of P&K fertilizers have increased mainly due to fluctuation in international prices of P&K fertilizers on which the Government has no control and also due to depreciation of Indian Rupee.

Formulation of new pharma policy

†2999. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to formulate a new pharma policy for controlling and rationalizing the pharmaceutical industry;
- (b) if so, the salient features of the said new pharma policy;
- (c) whether Government has sought suggestions from drug manufactures and consumer organisations before granting approval to the new pharma policy; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) In view of reply (a) above, does not arise.

Utilization of funds by NIPER

3000. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the project-wise details of Government grants sanctioned/disbursed for research projects to National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) Mohali, year-wise during last three years;
- (b) whether Government has made comparative assessment/review of the funds disbursement *vis-a-vis* utilization, project objective and achievements in each case; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of projects which have not yielded expected results as per project objectives and the detailed reasons of the Government decision to continue or abandon the projects?

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

Manufacture of sensitive electronic items in the country

3001 SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert committee constituted by Government has identified certain products such as SIM cards, Network Management System, base stations, and switching centres among the electronic items that are important for security reasons and should be manufactured in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the telecom equipment manufacturers' association has assured that the local industry has the capacity to manufacture these items and furnished a list of manufacturers that own patents in the relevant fields; 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) The Department of Telecommunications has constituted a Committee to finalize implementation of the Notification issued by Department of Information Technology (DIT), *vide* No. 8(78)/2010-IPHW dated 10th February, 2012 for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products, in procurement of those electronic products which have security implications for the country and in Government procurement for its own use and not with a view to commercial resale or with a view to use in the production of goods for commercial sale. The Committee is still deliberating on this issue.

(c) and (d) Telecom Equipment Manufacturers Association of India (TEMA) has given a list of major Indian companies engaged in the manufacturing of various telecom equipment/products domestically which is given in Statement.

Statement

List of major Indian companies engaged in the manufacturing of various telecom equipment/products domestically

Sl. No.	Telecom equipment Description	HS Code	Name of the company	IPR	Manuf. Facility
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Encryption/UTM platforms (TDM and IP)	85238020	BEL	India	India
			ITI	India	India
			ECIL	India	India
2.	IP/MPLS routers, Enterprise routers	85176930	Tejas Networks	India	India
			Real Time systems	India	India
			BA systems	India	India
			ECIL	India	India
			CDOT	India	India
			IIT Mumbai	India	India
			Infosys	India	India
			HCL	India	India
3.	Lease line modems, Managed Leased line Equipment		Real Time Systems	India	India
			UTL	India	India
			CDOT	India	India
			ITI	India	India
			BEL	India	India
4.	All type of Ethernet Switches- enterprise as well as Carrier grade, IP based new generation soft-switches, L2 and L3 switches, data networking equipment- copper/optical, consumer and carrier grades for public and private networks	85176990	Real Time Systems	India	India
			CDAC	India	India
			Tejas Networks	India	India
			CDOT	India	India

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Coral Telecom	India	India
			Shyam Telecom	India	India
			HCL	India	India
			VNL	India	India
5.	Carrier Ethernet Equipments		Tejas	India	India
			ECIL	India	India
			BEL	India	India
			Shyam Telecom	India	India
6.	Wireless/Wireline IP PABX/EPABX	85176990	Coral Telecom	India	India
			Real Time System	India	India
			BEL	India	India
			Matrix Communication	India	India
7.	CPE (WiFi Access points, Routers, modems/Interface converters, Media Converters, gateways, 2G/3G Modems, etc.)	85176290	Real Time Systems	India	India
			Shyam Telecom	India	India
			CDAC	India	India
			Sem India	India	India
			CDOT	India	India
			BEL	India	India
			Bharti Telelink	India	India
8.	IP Set-top Boxes		My Box	India	India
9.	SDH/Carrier-Ethernet/ Packet Optical/ Packet Transport	85177090	Fibcom	India	India
			Tejas Networks	India	India
			Ordyn	India	India
			Coral Telecom	India	India

1	2	3	4	5	6
			CDOT	India	India
			BEL	India	India
			UTL	India	India
			ITI	India	India
10. DWDM transmission	85177090	Tejas Networks		India	India
		Fibcom		India	India
		UTL		India	India
		CDOT		India	India
		BEL		India	India
11. GPON	85177090	CDOT		India	India
		Tejas Networks		India	India
		Ordyn		India	India
		SM Creative		India	India
		ITI		India	India
		Sai info Systems		India	India
		HFCL		India	India
		ECIL		India	India
		UTL		India ,	India
		Prithvi		India	India
12. Cross-connects/MUX	85177090	Tejas Networks		India	India
		Valiant Communication		India	India
		Coral Telecom		India	India
		Webfil		India	India
		Puncom		India	India
		UTL		India	India

1	2	3	4	5	6
			BEL	India	India
			ITI	India	India
13.	GSM 2G&3G/4G, CDMA based wireless Access Systems including BTS, BSC, MSC, Media gateway, media server, GGSN, SGSN, Node B, RNC, E Node B, EPC, HLR, SMSC and other subsystems	85176100/ 85176290	VNL	India	India
			Tejas Networks	India	India
			Midas Communication	India	India
			Gemini	India	India
			Sloka Telecom	India	India
			Tata Elaxi	India	India
			Kaveri Telecom	India	India
			Telsima	India	India
			Maverick Networks	India	India
			CDOT	India	India
14.	Campus/Enterprise GSM system, GSM PBX; 2G/3G Base system, MSC etc.	85176100/ 85176290	Coral telecom	India	India
			Shyam Telecom	India	India
			CDOT	India	India
			Real Time Systems	India	India
			VNL	India	India
15.	Broadband Wireless Access (Wifi/Wimax/LTE- eNodeB, EPC etc.)	85176290	Real Time Systems	India	India
			Tejas Networks	India	India
			VNL	India	India
			Coral Telecom	India	India
			MAKSAT	India	India
			CDOT, CARC	India	India

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Microwave radios (IP/Hybrid radios) Software defined radio, cognitive Radio, and Repeaters (RF/RF over Optical), IBS and distributed antenna system	85176230	Shyam Telecom HFCL Coral Telecom VNL BEL ECIL ITI CDOT Terracom Gemini	India India India India India India India India India India India	India India India India India India India India India India India
17.	Satellite Based system - Sat Hubs, Voice, VSAT, broadband, disaster management	85176990	Shyam Telecom Sasken BEL ECIL	India India India India	India India India India
18.	Copper access (DSL/DSLAM)		Real Time System Coral telecom CDOT Midas UTL Infosys	India India India India India India	India India India India India India
19.	Network Management System	85256011	NMS Works	India	India

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Tejas Networks	India	India
			CDOT	India	India
			HCL	India	India
			Wipro	India	India
			VNL	India	India
			Code Scape	India	India
			Tech Mahindra	India	India
20.	IP Camera/Security and surveillance communication systems, Sensors and Sensor based systems	85258090	BEL, ECIL	India	India
			VNL	India	India
			Shyam Telecom	India	India
21.	Digital Cable equipment (Cable Modem Termination System etc.)	85177090			
22.	Optical Fiber	85177090	Sterlite	India	India
			VTL	India	India

Note: In addition to these Indian companies like Wipro, HCL, Infosys, Tech Mahindra, TCS, Aricent, Sasken, etc. all have telecom facilities, where they develop products.

Methodology for charging of excess spectrum

3002. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telecom Commission has recently approved methodology for charging of excess spectrum from the date of allotment till April, 2012 at a rate, which is higher than the TRAI recommended rate or auction price discovered for 3G spectrum;

(b) whether DoT is now proposing to recover charges for excess spectrum only prospectively at auction price by modifying the recommendations of the Full Telecom Commission;

- (c) if so, the reasons for this reconsideration of methodology; and
- (d) whether DoT is not interested in recovering excess spectrum charges for the period from the date of allotment to favour certain telecom operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) The Recommendation in this regard is under consideration of the Government. However, no decision has been taken.

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

Misuse of internet to disturb communal harmony

3003. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any reports of misuse of the internet based media, to disturb communal harmony in the country, has come to the notice of Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures Government is planning to take to check such instances in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Recently, Government noted a concerted effort to incite communal passions by circulating provocative clips and photographs on internet including social networking sites and through SMS and MMS. These messages and clips were circulated to vitiate the communal harmony throughout the country. The law enforcement agencies also reported a similar concerted effort through the internet based media. Bulk of the content was in the form of photographs and clips, which were morphed by mixing different unrelated events and portraying them as an onslaught on a particular Community in Myanmar and India. This led to inciting violence and vitiating the communal atmosphere. Initial response from international social networking sites indicated that such content was to a significant extent emanating from outside the country.

- (c) To prevent the misuse of Internet, Government is involved in building/ updating both legal and technical safeguards. The Government is in regular dialogue with the industry associations and intermediaries including social networking sites for effective and efficient disablement of such inflammatory and hateful content

appearing on the internet. Government has also planned an awareness campaign on this issue.

**Procurement of equipments by telecom companies from
local manufacturers**

3004. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make it mandatory for all telecom service providers to procure a minimum 30 per cent of their equipments from local manufacturers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this move would give boost to Indian industry producing telecom equipments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) With a view to increase share of domestically manufactured Electronic products which includes telecom equipment also, the Government, *vide* Notification No. 8(78)/2010-IPHW dated 10th February, 2012, has laid down the policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products in procurement of those electronic products which have security implications for the country and in Government procurement for its own use and not with a view to commercial resale or with a view to use in the production of goods for commercial sale.

National Telecom Policy-2012 (NTP-2012), *inter-alia*, has following objectives to give boost to Indian telecom equipment manufacturing in the country:

- Promote the ecosystem for design, Research and Development, IPR creation, testing, standardization and manufacturing *i.e.* complete value chain for domestic production of telecommunication equipment to meet Indian telecom sector demand to the extent of 60% and 80% with a minimum value addition of 45% and 65% by the year 2017 and 2020 respectively.
- Provide preference to domestically manufactured telecommunication products, in procurement of those telecommunication products which have security implications for the country and in Government procurement for its own use, consistent with our World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments.

Engagement of consultants for auction of spectrum

3005. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court while ordering cancellation of 122 licences issued in 2008, ordered on 2 February, 2012, issuance of fresh licences and spectrum through auction;

(b) if so, the action plan of Government to auction the GSM and CDMA spectrum;

(c) how much spectrum is likely to be auctioned and the time-lines for auction of such spectrum;

(d) whether Government is considering engagement of some world renowned auctioneers and consultants to design the auction to maximize the revenues;

(e) if so, whether any panel of such experts has been drafted; and

(f) if so, the names of such experts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* its judgment dated 02.02.2012, in WP (C) No. 423 of 2010 and WP (C) No. 10 of 2011 had directed in Para (81) as follows:—

"(i) The licences granted to the private respondents on or after 10.1.2008 pursuant to two press releases issued on 10.1.2008 and subsequent allocation of spectrum to the licensees are declared illegal and are quashed.

(ii) The above direction shall become operative after four months.

(iii) Keeping in view the decision taken by the Central Government in 2011, TRAI shall make fresh recommendations for grant of licence and allocation of Spectrum in 2G band in 22 Service Areas by auction, as was done for allocation of spectrum in 3G band.

(iv) The Central Government shall consider the recommendations of TRAI and take appropriate decision within next one month and fresh licences be granted by auction."

(b) Information Memorandum for Auction in 1800MHz and 800MHz bands has already been issued on 27.8.2012 giving timelines for the conduct of the auction.

(c) Details of amount of spectrum likely to be auctioned is given in Statement-I and the timelines for auctions is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) to (f) The Government has, through Request for Proposal (RFP) process, engaged M/s. Times Internet Limited (lead partner) and M/s. e-Procurement Technologies Ltd. as consortium partner, for design and conduct of the auction.

Statement-I

Indicative availability of Spectrum for Auction in 1800MHz band

Sl. No.	Service Area	No. of blocks of 1.25MHz (paired) with provision of Guard Band	No. of 1.25MHz (paired) blocks (max. upto 3 Nos.) wherever available after reserving spectrum for refarming against allocation in 900MHz band for the licenses expiring during 2014 to 2016
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi***	8	NIL
2.	Mumbai***	8	NIL
3.	Kolkata	8	3
4.	Maharashtra	8	2
5.	Gujarat	8	NIL
6.	Andhra Pradesh	8	3
7.	Karnataka	8	3
8.	Tamil Nadu	8	3
9.	Kerala	8	3
10.	Punjab***	8	NIL
11.	Haryana	8	2
12.	Uttar Pradesh (West)***	8	2

1	2	3	4
13.	Uttar Pradesh (East)***	8	NIL
14.	Rajasthan*	8	NIL
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8	3
16.	West Bengal***	8	3
17.	Himachal Pradesh**	8	NIL
18.	Bihar**	8	2
19.	Odisha	8	3
20.	Assam**	8	3
21.	North East	8	3
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	3

*Spectrum not available in 11 districts namely Bikaner, Barmer, Bharatpur, Dausa, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Sirohi.

** One contiguous 5 MHz (4 x 1.25 MHz) slot is partially available.

***One contiguous 5 MHz (4 x 1.25 MHz) slot is not available.

Indicative availability of Spectrum for Auction in 800MHz Band

Sl. No.	Service Area	No. of 2.50 MHz (paired) blocks available (1st and 2nd blocks of 1.25 MHz)	No. of 1.25MHz blocks (paired) available (3rd block)	Additional block of 1.25MHz (paired), wherever available (4th block)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi	1	1	NIL
2.	Mumbai	1	1	NIL
3.	Kolkata	1	1	NIL
4.	Maharashtra	1	1	NIL
5.	Gujarat	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Andhra Pradesh	1	NIL	NIL
7.	Karnataka	1	1	1
8.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1
9.	Kerala	1	1	1
10.	Punjab*	1	NIL	NIL
11.	Haryana	1	1	1
12.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	1	1	1
13.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	1	1	1
14.	Rajasthan	NIL	NIL	NIL
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1
16.	West Bengal	1	1	1
17.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1
18.	Bihar	1	1	1
19.	Odisha	1	1	1
20.	Assam	1	1	1
21.	North East	1	1	1
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1

Note:

- (i) One block of 2.5 MHz (paired) spectrum consists of two blocks of 1.25 MHz spectrum, where one block of 1.25 MHz spectrum signifies actual allotment of 1.23 MHz (paired) spectrum as per the CDMA standard channelling plan.
- (ii) In order to optimize the availability of spectrum blocks, the guard band of 270/300 KHz have been used.

*Non contiguous two carriers each of 1.25MHz (paired)

Statement-II*Timelines for Auction***Auctions timetable**

Queries on IM	By 5th September, 2012
Pre-bid conference	6th September, 2012
Further queries	By 7th September, 2012
Issue of Notice Inviting Applications	28th September, 2012
Last date for submission of Applications	19th October, 2012
Publication of ownership details of Applicants	21st October, 2012
Bidder Ownership Compliance Certificate	24th October, 2012
Pre-qualification of Bidders	28th October, 2012
Final List of bidders	6th November, 2012
Mock Auction	7th-8th November, 2012
Start of the e-auction of 1800MHz Band	12th November, 2012
Start of the e-auction of 800MHz Band	2 days from the day of close of the e-auction of 1800MHz Band
Payment of the Successful Bid Amount	Within 10 calendar days of the close of the respective e-auctions

TRAI direction for providing information to broadband consumers

3006. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether TRAI has issued any directions to telecom service providers to provide adequate information to broadband consumers;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether various telecom service providers have started working on such directions;

(e) if so, the details in this regard; and

(f) the details of the mechanism to monitor implementation of such directions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had issued Direction on 27th July, 2012 to Telecom Service Providers for delivering broadband services in a transparent manner by providing adequate information to the broadband consumers about various plans offered under Fair Usage Policy (FUP).

Through this Direction, telecom service providers have been directed, *inter-alia*, to provide adequate information on Fair Usage Policy (FUP); to ensure that speed of broadband connection in all broadband tariff plans is not reduced below the minimum speed specified and to provide alerts to consumers when their data usage reaches 80% and 100% of the data usage limit bundled with the plan.

(c) The TRAI received complaints from consumers and consumer organizations stating that service providers are not delivering broadband services in a transparent manner as they are not providing adequate information to the consumers regarding broadband services including broadband plans with Fair Usage Policy (FUP).

(d) and (e) Some of the service providers have started providing the information to their consumers as per the tariff plans submitted to TRAI. Service providers have also started providing the information through their website.

(f) Telecom Service Providers are to comply with the provisions of reporting requirement specified by Telecommunication Tariff Order wherein all service providers are required to report to the TRAI any new tariff for telecommunication services and/or any changes therein within seven days from the date of implementation of the said tariff.

Security risks from outsourcing of major IT projects

3007. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the greater security risks the country is facing in the process of outsourcing of major IT projects and the fast growing cloud computing market;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise;
- (c) whether Government is prepared for cyber attacks from terrorists leading to failures in various essential services;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any particular Government agency is responsible for finding out sources for cyber attacks; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Information Technology (IT) is significantly transforming the business operations both in public and private sector. Further, IT revolution has benefited common people and society in various aspects such as communications, education and faster communications. Outsourcing of IT projects has emerged as a business necessity, which not only reduces cost of operation, but also improves efficiency, productivity, competence and competitiveness. Similarly, Cloud Computing provides benefits to both Government and businesses in terms of costs and implementation.

The security risks associated with outsourcing and cloud-computing include data segregation, data privacy, service provider viability, availability and data recovery. Such issues are applicable to outsourcing and Cloud Computing world-wide. Countries and Organizations are engaged in evolving appropriate framework to address the issues. Although the primary ownership lies with the organization (public or private) outsourcing their operations, the service providers are made liable for security risks through legal bindings, contracts and specific conditions.

(c) and (d) The following steps has been implemented by Government to prevent cyber attacks:—

- (i) The organizations operating critical information infrastructure are regularly advised to implement information security management practices based on International Standard ISO 27001.
- (ii) All Central Government Ministries/Departments and State/Union Territory Governments have been advised to conduct security auditing of their entire Information Technology infrastructure including websites periodically, to discover gaps with respect to security practices and take appropriate corrective actions.

- (iii) "Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism" has been prepared by the Government and circulated for implementation by all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and all their organizations and critical sectors.
- (iv) Section 66F of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides stringent punishment up to life imprisonment for an act of cyber terrorism.

(e) and (f) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is the national nodal agency for responding to computer security incidents. It provides Incident prevention and response services as well as security quality management services. Attack methodology and attack sources are analyzed by CERT-In on the basis of available logs provided by the organizations affected in a cyber attack. Findings of analysis, including vulnerabilities exploited, Internet Protocol address of attack origin and measures to be taken to mitigate the vulnerabilities are advised to the affected organizations.

Surplus land of VSNL

3008. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether DoT has finalised the merger of surplus land of VSNL;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, who is responsible for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal of merger of surplus land of VSNL (Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited). However, the Government has finalized the process of demerger of surplus land of VSNL through acquiring 51.12% stake in realty company M/s Hemisphere Properties India Limited formed by Strategic Partner (M/s Panatone Finvest Limited).

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

Sharing of data by telecom companies

†3009. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that two telecom companies have denied to share essential data with the Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (b) if so, the names of those companies;
- (c) the action taken by the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology against these companies; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Sir, no case of denying the information by Telecom Service Providers to share the essential data with the Ministry of Home Affairs has been reported. However, a reference was received from Ministry of Home Affairs intimating some technical difficulties while resolving the Internet Protocol (IP) addresses.

Such difficulties are caused by deployment of Network Address Translating (NATing) Technique by Service Providers due to scarcity of IP (version 4) addresses. The Government regularly interacts with all stakeholders to resolve such technical issues arising from time to time.

Retirement age and wage revision for employees of I.T.I.

3010. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to raise the retirement age of employees of Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) Ltd., Raebareli from 58 to 60 years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether salary/wages of employees of ITI, Raebareli have not been revised for the last fourteen years;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to revise the salary/wages thereof;
- (e) whether Government has discontinued the Children Education Allowance, Festival Allowance, Uniform, Shoes, POL, etc., admissible to the employees earlier; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to provide these facilities again to employees of ITI, Raebareli?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology has six manufacturing Plants located at Bengaluru (Karnataka), Palakkad (Kerala), Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) and Naini, Raebareli and Mankapur (all 3 in Uttar Pradesh). The service conditions including age of superannuation are common to all the employees working in various Plants of the Company including Raebareli Plant. There is no proposal from Department of Telecommunications (DoT) to enhance the retirement age of employees working in Raebareli Plant alone.

(c) and (d) The pay scales of employees working in various Plants of the Company including Raebareli Plant were last revised in year 2000 based on 1st Pay Revision Committee (year 1997) recommendations. However, on account of losses incurred during the last several years, the company has already been referred to BIFR (Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction) and declared sick by BIFR in 2004. DoT has prepared a revival plan of Rs. 4156.79 crores for ITI which is yet to be approved by BRPSE (Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises)/ Cabinet. The revival plan includes Salary/Establishment cost during revival plan period and 39 months arrears pertaining to above pay revision.

(e) and (f) As a cost cutting measure, ITI Management had suspended/withdrawn certain facilities like Annual Advance, School Fee Reimbursement, Uniform including Footwear, Privilege Leave (PL) Encashment and Liberalized Leave Travel Concession (LLTC) Encashment from 2003-04. Subsequently, after review of the Company's financial position, the management has already restored PL Encashment, LLTC Encashment and Uniform to all its employees including Raebareli Plant in consultation with representatives of recognized unions and Officers Associations. However, ITI is not in a position to restore the other allowances like festival advance, children education allowance and footwear to employees due to poor financial health and continuous losses.

India's stand on internet regulations at United Nations

3011. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the details of Secretary level or Ministerial approvals received from any of the Ministries in writing on file in relation to the draft statement, prior to approving India's statement in

the UN on 26 October, 2011 demanding Government control through a UN Committee on Internet Related Policies (CIRP) over the Internet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Market share and revenue of BSNL and MTNL

†3012. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are suffering huge losses for the last three years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the market share and revenue of both the undertakings have been shrunked during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to overcome the losses and the results achieved in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) The revenue and market share of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have declined during the last three years. The details of Net Profit/Loss, Revenue and Market Share of BSNL and MTNL during the last three years are as follows:—

As on	Total Revenue (In Rs. crores)		Profit/Loss (In Rs. crores)		Market Share (%age)	
	BSNL	MTNL	BSNL	MTNL	BSNL	MTNL
31.3.2010	32,045	5,058	-1,823	-2,611	15.66	14.21
31.3.2011	29,688	3,992	-6,384	-2,801	13.83	11.29
31.3.2012	27,934	3,624	-8,551	-4,110	12.70	11.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) BSNL and MTNL undertake the review of various parameters including the revenue regularly and take necessary corrective measures to ensure various actions required for sustaining the growth. In addition, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) also reviews the performance of BSNL and MTNL periodically.

Some of the steps taken by BSNL and MTNL to increase their revenues are as follows:

BSNL

- Strengthening of sales and distribution channels.
- Weekly meeting with Franchisees/Retailers and Sales teams.
- Fixing of target to sales team and ensuring delivery of material.
- Fixing and monitoring retailer manager-wise target.
- Special camp to interact with customer willing to port out for their retention by sorting out their problems.
- Monitoring of Quality of Service (QoS) parameters to adhere to the benchmarks stipulated by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).
- Continuous improvement in customer care through Project smile.
- Introduction of various attractive tariff plans and improved marketing strategies.
- BSNL has made all out efforts to retain landline customers and increase their utility by providing several Value Added Services including broadband services, Intelligent Network Services and broadband based value added services like *video/Games/Music* on demand etc.

MTNL

- MTNL has planned to commission Convergent billing. This system will provide one bill for all services to a subscriber. The system will also address customer request of services, tariff etc.
- MTNL is reviewing its tariff for various products and services so as to make them customer friendly and to suit various segments of the society.
- MTNL has taken a lot of measures to facilitate easy payment of telephone bills to meet the requirement of all segment of society.

- Online booking of different services and complaints for landline and mobile are now available.
- MTNL is having Sanchar Haats in Delhi and Customer Service Centers (CSCs) at Mumbai, where customer can get various services like registration for new service, duplicate bills of cellular connection, bill payment, VCC cards etc.

Setting up of NIFTEM in Tamil Nadu

3013. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country is losing more than ₹ 50,000 crore for want of storage facilities;
- (b) the percentage of waste in Tamil Nadu in the agriculture produce in last three years; and
- (c) whether the Ministry would consider setting up a new National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) 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 in 106 districts of India during 2005 to 2007, the value of annual wastage of agricultural produce was estimated at about Rs. 44,000 crores at 2009 wholesale prices.

(b) CIPHET in its report has not indicated State-wise details of wastages of agricultural produce.

(c) There is no proposal to set up a National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) at Tamil Nadu. However, an Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT), an autonomous institute, is already functioning under the aegis of this Ministry at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. IICPT offers B. Tech, M. Tech and Ph. D programmes in Food Process Engineering. IICPT focuses research in major theme areas like new food product development, development of new equipment and development of indigenous technology apart from undertaking extensive outreach and training programmes.

Ties with other countries for growth of food processing industry

3014. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the help rendered by the Ministry to improve the food processing industry and agriculture technology manufacturing traders with Africa; and

(b) which are the other countries found to be vital to have ties with for the growth of food processing industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) To help the food processing sector of the African countries under the framework of India Africa Forum Summit-II, the Ministry is implementing One Food Processing Cluster, Five Food Testing Laboratories and Five Food Processing Business Incubation Centres in Africa. For capacity building of the African Food Processing Industry Sector, various short-term training programmes in the areas of Food Safety and Quality, Food Packaging, Food Testing skills, Entrepreneurship and Agribusiness Development are also being organised by the Ministry through reputed/specialized Institutes in the country related to Food Processing Industry Sector. Participation in the International Fairs/exhibitions in Africa and business to business meetings/engagements/collaborations etc. are also being organised/encouraged by the Ministry to help the development of food processing sector in the African countries.

(b) To stimulate the growth of food processing industry, Ministry of Food Processing Industries is exploring every possibility of having closer bilateral co-operation with other countries also like, USA, Germany, France, Canada, Netherlands, Argentina and Brazil etc.

Setting up of food-parks

3015. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any proposal to establish food-parks in Cuttack, Jajpur and Paradeep;

(b) how many food-parks have already been established in the country, State-wise; and

- (c) the main criteria to select a district for setting up a food-park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Food Parks Scheme was discontinued by the Government with effect from 1.04.2007. Under the said scheme, a Food Park was sanctioned at Khurda in Odisha.

During the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, a new scheme, viz. Mega Food Parks Scheme under the scheme for Infrastructure Development was approved by the Government. Under this scheme, 15 Mega Food Parks have been approved so far by the Ministry including one Mega Food Park in Rayagada Distt. of Odisha. The State-wise details of Mega Food Parks and Food Parks are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(c) The projects are implemented by SPVs which are selected by an open-bidding process and comparative assessment of the merits of the proposals received, as per the procedure contained in the Scheme Guidelines. The selection is not district or area specific. As per the guidelines, the main criteria for sanctioning a Mega Food Park Project is as follows:-

- (i) The SPV shall be a Body Corporate registered under the Companies Act.
- (ii) Each SPV would have at least three entrepreneurs/business units which would be independent of each other with no common director.
- (iii) At least 26% of equity of the SPV should be held by food processor(s) within the SPV.
- (iv) The combined net worth of shareholders of the SPV should not be less than Rs.50 crore with food processor having at least 10 crore of net worth. Each member in SPV must have a net worth at least 1.5 times of their proposed equity contribution in order to ensure requisite contribution for the project.
- (v) The proposed equity shareholding of the members should be backed by adequate net worth.
- (vi) The SPV needs to bring in at least 20% of the eligible project cost as equity (Including cost of land).

- (vii) Government agencies can also become shareholders in SPV, if they so desire, holding upto a maximum of 26% of share capital so as to ensure private sector character of the SPV.

Statement-I*Details of location of 15 on-going Mega Food Parks*

Sl.No.	Name of SPV	Location of the MFP
1	2	3
1.	M/s Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd. 1154/A, 2nd Floor, Road No. Jublee Hills, Hyderabad-500033	Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh
2.	M/s Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. 103, Vindhychal CHS Ltd., Sector-4, Charkop, Kandhivali (West) Mumbai-400063	Ranchi, Jharkhand
3.	M/s Patanjali Food and Herbal Park Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. D-38, Industrial Area, Haridwar, Uttarakhand	Dehradun, Uttarakhand
4.	M/s North East Mega Food Park Ltd. Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok, M.G. Road, Guwahati-781001	Nalbari, Assam
5.	M/s Tamil Nadu Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. C/o M/s LMJ International Ltd., 15B, Heman Basu Sarani, Kolkata-700001	Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu
6.	Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. Village College Para, P.O. Aurangabad, West Bengal	Jangipur, West Bengal
7.	M/s Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd., Pasadana, 2nd Floor, No. 18/1, 10th Main Ashoka Pillar Road, Jayanagar, 1st Block, Bangalore-560011	Tumkur, Karnataka

1	2	3
8.	M/s International Fresh Farm Products (India) Ltd. House No. 3, Sector-5, Chandigarh-160008	Ferozpur, Punjab
9.	M/s Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd. C/o M/s Nath Bio-Genes (India) Ltd. Nath House, Nath Road, Distt. Aurangabad, Maharashtra 431005	Aurangabad, Maharashtra
10.	M/s Shaktiman Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd. C/o M/s Aditya Birla Management Corporation (P) Ltd., UCO Bank Building, 4th Floor, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110001	Jagdishpur, Uttar Pradesh
11.	M/s Keventer Food Park Infra Ltd., Sagar Estate, 4th floor, 2, Clive Ghat Street, Kolkata-700001.	Bhagalpur, Bihar
12.	M/s Anil Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., M/s Anil Ltd., Anil Corporate House, Judge's Bungalow Road, Bodakdev, Ahmedabad-380054.	Vadodara, Gujarat
13.	Khargone Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd., 2nd Floor, Plot No. 226, Phase 3, Road No. 78, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad - 500 033 (AP),	Khargone, Madhya Pradesh
14.	M/s MITS Mega Food Park Ltd., 2(P), Infocity, Patia, Chandada Industrial Estate, PO-KIIT Campus, Bhubaneswar-751024, Odisha.	Rayagada, Odisha
15.	M/s Sikaria Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd., FE-477, Sector-III, Saltlake City, Kolkata-700106	Agartala, Tripura

Statement-II*List of Food Parks*

Sl.No.	State	Implementing agency	Location of the Project
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd.,	Kuppam, Distt.-Chittoor
2.	Assam	Assam small Industries Development Corporation Ltd.,	Chaygaon, Distt. Kamrup
3.	Bihar	North Bihar Ind. Area Dev. Authority, C/o Department of Industries	Hajipur, District Vaishali
4.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation	Village Teadesara, Distt. -Rajnandgaon
5.	Haryana	Haryana State Ind. Dev. Corporation Ltd.,	Saha, Distt.-Ambala
6.	Haryana	Haryana State Ind. Dev. Corporation Ltd.,	Rai, Distt.-Sonipat,
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	J&K State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Khumoh, Distt.- Srinagar,
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	J&K State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (J&K SIDCO)	Sopore, Baramulla
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu Agro Industrial Food Park,	Jammu
10.	Karnataka	Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board/Food Karnataka Limited	Malur, Distt.-Kolar

11. Karnataka	Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board/Food Karnataka Limited	Bagalkot,
12. Karnataka	Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board/Food Karnataka Limited	Jevargi
13. Karnataka	M/s Akshay Food Park Limited	Hirriyur
14. Kerala	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation	Distt. Mallapuram,
15. Kerala	Marine Products Infrastructure Development Corporation P. Ltd. (MIDCON)/Seafood Park India Ltd.	Aroor, Distt.-Alappuzha,
16. Kerala	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Mazhuvannur, Ernakulam
17. Kerala	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Adoor
18. Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Audyogic Kendra Vikas Nigam (Indore) Ltd.,	Jaggakhedi, Distt.-Mandsaur,
19. Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Audyogic Kendra Vikas Nigam (Indore) Ltd.,	Nimrani, Distt. Khargone,
20. Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Audyogic Kendra Vikas Nigam (Bhopal) Ltd.	Piparia, Babai, Distt.-Hoshangabad
21. Madhya Pradesh	M.P. Audyogik Kendra, Vikas Nigam (Jabalpur) Ltd.,	Borgaon, Distt. Chhindwara
22. Madhya Pradesh	M.P. Audyogik Kendra, Vikas Nigam (Gwalior) Ltd.	Malanpur, Ghirongi, District Bhind (M.P.).

1	2	3	4
23.	Madhya Pradesh	M.P. Audyogik Kendra, Vikas Nigam (Jabalpur) Ltd.	Maneri, Distt. Mandla
24.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd.	Butibori, Distt.-Nagpur,
25.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Vinchur, Distt. Nashik
26.	Maharashtra	M/s Haldiram Krishi Udyog Pvt. Ltd., Distt. Nagpur.	Mouza Gumthala, Bhandara Road, Distt. Nagpur.
27.	Maharashtra	M/s Agrifood Informatics (India) Ltd, Pune-411013	Village Sangvi, Distt. Satara
28.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation	Palus, Distt.-Sangli
29.	Maharashtra	M/s Maa Umiya Audyogic Sahakari Vasahat Maryadit	Kapsi, Taluka Kamtee, Distt. Nagpur
30.	Maharashtra	M/s Laxmi Nirmal Pratisthan	MIDC Industrial Area, Shendra, Aurangabad
31.	Manipur	Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd.	Lamphelpat, Imphal
32.	Manipur	Rishang Keishing Foundation for Management of Tribal Areas	Distt.-Ukhrul
33.	Mizoram	Mizoram Food and Allied Industries	Chhingchip
34.	Nagaland	Progressive Rural Development Society	Bamunpukri, Dimapur

35. Odisha	Odisha Indl. Infrastructure Development Corporation	Khurda
36. Punjab	Punjab Agri Export Corporation	Sirhind, Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib
37. Rajasthan	Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd., (RIICO)	Ranpur, Distt. Kota.
38. Rajasthan	Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd., (RIICO)	Boranada, District Jodhpur
39. Rajasthan	Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd., (RIICO)	Sri Ganganagar
40. Rajasthan	Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd., (RIICO)	Alwar
41. Tamil Nadu	V.P.S. Ayyemperumal Nadar and Sons.,	Virudhunagar, Distt.-Madurai
42. Tamil Nadu	Nilakottai Food Park Ltd.	Dindigul District
43. Tripura	Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Bodhjungnagar, West Tripura
44. Uttar Pradesh	Wise Industrial Park Ltd.	Ghaziabad
45. Uttar Pradesh	U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Kharkion, Distt.-Varanasi
46. Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur Industrial Dev. Authority.	Shahajanwa, Gorakhpur

1	2	3	4
47.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Kushal International Limited,	Village Kushalipur, District Saharanpur.
48.	Uttar Pradesh	U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Kursi Road, Distt-Barabanki
49.	West Bengal	State Fishermen's Cooperative Ltd., (BENFISH), Kolkata	Chakgaria, 24 Parganas (South)
50.	West Bengal	Modular Consultants Pvt. Ltd.	Dankuni, Distt. Hooghly
51.	West Bengal	Haldia Development Authority, Haldia,	Haldia District Midnapore.
52.	West Bengal	State Fishermen's Cooperative Ltd., (BENFISH), Kolkata	Sultanpur, South 24 Parganas
53.	West Bengal	Deptt. of Food Processing Industries and Horticulture, Government of West Bengal	Malda
54.	West Bengal	Department of Fisheries, Aquaculture, Aquatic Resources, Government of West Bengal	Shankarapur, Distt. Purba Medinipur
55.	West Bengal	West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation (WBIDC)	Sankhrai, Howrah
56.	West Bengal	M/s Pataka Industries Limited	Murshidabad

Schemes for processing of fruits and vegetables

‡3016. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being run by Government for processing of fruits and vegetable products across the country, including Rajasthan;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to check the wastage of fruits and vegetables including potato; and

(c) whether any agreements with other countries have been made regarding processing, if so, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) under its Eleventh Plan scheme for Technology Upgradation/Modernization/Establishment of Food Processing Industries was extending financial assistance for setting up of new food processing units and also for technology upgradation and expansion of existing units including fruits and vegetable processing units in the country including Rajasthan. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas and @ 33.33% subject to a maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas.

W.e.f. 2012-13, this scheme has been subsumed in the new Centrally Sponsored Scheme- National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) being implemented through States/UTs. The basic objective of NMFP is decentralization of implementation of Ministry's schemes, which will lead to substantial participation by State Governments/UTs. The NMFP is likely to add significantly to the Ministry's outreach in terms of planning, supervision and monitoring of assistance through this scheme.

(b) To prevent wastage of fruits and vegetables including potato, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) has been implementing various schemes during Eleventh Plan for promotion and development of Food Processing Industries in the country. To encourage setting up of cold chain facilities in the country, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) under its Plan Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure during the Eleventh Plan provides financial assistance

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for development of cold chain infrastructure in the country. The scheme envisages financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and @75% for North-Eastern Region and difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore. These initiatives are aimed at filling the gaps in the supply chain, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure, encouraging value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and processing of horticulture produce including organic produce, marine, dairy, poultry, etc. Also other agencies of the Government like National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Government also provide financial assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes.

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

Census of Languages

3017. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 1961 Census of Languages had listed 1682 languages as 'mother tongues', but the 1971 Census listed only 109 'mother tongues';
- (b) if so, the reasons for this disappearance of nearly 1573 languages;
- (c) how many languages have gone into the category of 'Extinction' since promulgation of Constitution on 26 January, 1950;
- (d) the periodicity of holding Language Census; and

- (e) whether any such census was held between 1971 and 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (e) As per the information provided by the Registrar General, India (RGI), it does not conduct Census of languages. However, it conducts decennial population Census in which data on mother tongues/ languages are also collected. The data collected at Census is respondent based. In Census 1961, name of all mother tongue returns were published irrespective of the number of speakers. As such there were 1652 mother tongues of which 208 were returned by 10,000 or more speakers. Since Census 1971, in accordance with the decisions of the Government of India, names of the mother tongues returned by 10,000 or more speakers at the all India level have only been published. The number of mother tongues with 10,000 or more speakers in different Decennial Censuses from 1971 are 132, 112, 216 and 234 respectively.

Indo-US partnership in the development of higher studies

3018. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is entering into a bilateral relationship with United States of America for cooperation in higher studies and coming up with Connect India Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India and the United States of America have committed to enhance cooperation in the area of higher education. During the second India-US Higher Education Dialogue, India has proposed to launch a 'Connect to India' initiative that will make available opportunities for the American students to study in India. This would enable the students from United States of America to spend some time in Indian Institutions for short duration to learn about life, society, culture, economy, polity, business and other important facets of Indian life.

Level of education attained by students

3019. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of children of age group 6-14 years who attend school for eight years;
- (b) the percentage of them who complete 12 years of schooling;
- (c) the percentage of the latter who get trained as skilled labourers and technicians; and
- (d) the percentage of those among them who get university education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) As per Selected Educational Statistics 2009-10 (provisional), brought out by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the dropout rate at elementary education level is 42.39% and at secondary level 52.76%. The total enrolment in class XII in 2009-10 was 82,86,246 children.

(c) and (d) As per a study carried out in 1996, the proportionate share of vocational students *vis-a-vis* total enrolment at the Higher Secondary Stage was 4.8%. Data on vocational stream students who join university education is presently not maintained. However, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has brought out the National Vocational Education Qualifications Framework which lays down clear pathways for horizontal and vertical mobility of students across general and vocational streams.

Funding pattern for SSA

3020. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the funding pattern to States under SSA before 2007;
- (b) whether funding pattern to States under SSA has been reduced from 2007; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has to bear an additional burden of ₹ 934 crores since then towards SSA primarily on account of change in the funding pattern by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) In the Tenth Plan, the fund sharing pattern between the Centre and State Governments was in the 75:25 ratio for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme. In the last two years of Tenth Plan

i.e. 2005-06 and 2006-07 in respect of North Eastern (NE) States, out of 25% share of these States, 15% funding was provided by the Ministry of DoNER. The funding pattern for NE States continues to be 90:10.

(b) The funding pattern in the Eleventh Plan period has been 65:35 and for the NE States 90:10.

(c) Central share of ₹ 2002.15 crore has been released to Gujarat during the Eleventh Plan on the same funding pattern as the other States.

Vacancies in IITs

3021. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are 1611 vacancies in the total strength of 5092 in all the IITs in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons for such large vacancies; and

(c) by when the vacancies would be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Out of the sanctioned strength of 5149, about 1549 teaching positions were vacant in the 15 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) as on 30.06.2012. The reasons for faculty shortage are increase in student in-take on account of capacity expansion in the Institutes and the non-availability of qualified candidates for taking up teaching assignments.

(c) Arising of vacancies and filling up thereof is a continuous process and IITs have been taking various initiatives to attract outstanding candidates for faculty positions. Some of these measures include year-round open advertisements, holding of selection committee meetings through video conferencing, invitation to alumni, scientists and faculty to reach out to the potential candidates, advertisements in international journals, outstanding young faculty awards, etc. IIT faculty are encouraged to undertake consultancy and are given start-up financial support upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs to take up research, besides professional development allowance.

Shortage of teachers

†3022. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether there is any estimated figure as far as shortage of teachers is concerned as there are talks of shortage of Government teachers in the country;
- (b) the steps Government is taking to deal with this problem; and
- (c) the student-teacher-ratio in the country during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Pursuant to the enforcement of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the additional requirement of teachers in elementary education was estimated at 5.08 lakh. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) a total of 6.31 lakh teachers have been sanctioned to the various States, till 2011-12, since RTE coming into force. The recruitment of teachers at elementary level is undertaken by the State Governments/ UT administrations and 23 States/UTs have held Teacher Eligibility Test examination.

(c) As per District Information System for Education data, the Pupil Teacher Ratio in the country at primary and upper primary level, during the last three years was as under:—

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Primary	34	33	32
Upper Primary	31	31	29

Recruitment of cook-cum-helpers

3023. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has directed the State Governments to recruit cook-cum-helpers for Mid-Day-Meal Scheme; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The provision of engagement of cook-cum-helpers has been made in the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) with effect from December, 2009 to ensure preparation and serving of hot cooked meal in a hygienic environment. The MDMS guidelines provide for engagement of one

cook-cum-helper for a school having upto 25 students, two cook-cum-helpers for schools with 26 to 100 students and one additional cook-cum-helper for every addition of upto 100 students. The guidelines also provide for a monthly payment of honorarium of Rs. 1000/- to each cook-cum-helper engaged by States/UTs, on sharing basis between Centre and North-Eastern Region States on 90:10 basis and with other States/UTs on 75:25 basis. Under the Scheme, 24.72 lakh cook-cum-helpers have been engaged by the States/UTs.

Funds for education in Andhra Pradesh

3024. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some States like Andhra Pradesh have requested for more funds for education to meet their requirements and to suit the present condition; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the status of each State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Annual Outlay for the States/UTs for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is approved by the Project Approval Board, Ministry of HRD on the basis of appraisal of the Annual Plans submitted by the States/UTs. A Statement showing State-wise releases, including Andhra Pradesh, and the expenditure during last three years and current year is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Under the Model School Scheme, 3500 schools are to be set up in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) through States/UT Governments and 2500 schools are to be set up under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. During the year 2011-12, in Andhra Pradesh, 355 Model Schools were sanctioned and an amount of Rs.412.09 crores was released under the scheme. A chart indicating model schools sanctioned and funds released (non-recurring) during the last three years and the current year (till date) is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), there is a provision of preparation of Annual Plan by the States and UTs. Annual Plan in respect of Andhra Pradesh for the current year has not been received.

Statement-I*State-wise releases and expenditure*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 Release (as on 08.8.2012)
		Release	Expenditure*	Release	Expenditure*	Release	Expenditure*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38569.90	72257.36	81000.00	144044.00	183551.72	337247.68	111049.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11427.95	12427.83	20401.77	20993.09	23880.10	26705.67	17984.73
3.	Assam	47480.00	50780.61	76854.35	85575.16	106921.15	124930.52	65083.6
4.	Bihar	121739.06	224870.24	204789.63	349506.91	185108.20	408963.04	222371.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	55592.82	96340.63	87863.00	123107.25	69870.22	133902.11	53444.73
6.	Goa	550.58	1212.60	671.27	1459.10	1079.14	1934.35	513.04
7.	Gujarat	20031.73	40058.48	44065.01	82624.00	88027.79	141781.07	84541.08
8.	Haryana	27600.00	45620.98	32786.11	64378.71	40461.41	77193.80	29910.35

9. Himachal Pradesh	8608.00	14610.06	13786.66	21756.06	14192.78	25196.78	7052.93
10. Jammu and Kashmir	37363.27	22257.61	40348.79	64000.64	30070.50	104733.46	40805.85
11. Jharkhand	70940.22	119946.99	89562.26	159246.86	57903.46	117232.77	18550.87
12. Karnataka	44220.60	83028.85	66903.00	114457.93	62788.35	124995.76	39936.69
13. Kerala	11989.50	19233.00	19660.73	26071.88	17021.85	26046.45	4955.14
14. Madhya Pradesh	113249.00	194011.77	176783.00	293543.00	190427.12	342831.85	80288.3
15. Maharashtra	56432.00	107883.64	85537.00	143200.00	117962.58	181066.45	57208.73
16. Manipur	1500.00	1443.14	13253.77	10659.22	3940.55	8389.53	15862.44
17. Meghalaya	9383.00	12093.67	18540.90	20050.00	14410.60	19782.59	13670.78
18. Mizoram	6617.75	8254.45	10115.31	9073.47	10814.05	14084.57	7820.6
19. Nagaland	4913.00	5439.51	8636.83	10349.83	9798.33	10315.05	7791.12
20. Odisha	63061.60	112011.89	73177.85	146508.08	92719.98	162570.06	63003.62
21. Punjab	20044.00	36772.00	39612.74	55943.00	48112.44	64703.06	28868.68
22. Rajasthan	127124.00	199893.55	146182.29	270368.00	148580.86	313064.40	81215.11
23. Sikkim	1736.00	2040.90	4469.19	3915.93	4022.84	4453.04	757.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	48366.00	78267.24	69068.57	119480.84	68141.96	116817.50	38672.47
25.	Tripura	7473.00	9196.44	17121.48	14283.80	17493.76	24263.63	8010.11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	196011.90	335048.80	310462.88	511096.00	263682.61	515804.16	201706.26
27.	Uttarakhand	16006.29	27187.03	25793.94	36831.60	20892.49	39936.44	8889.1
28.	West Bengal	104142.00	162540.01	174703.17	305333.13	177652.74	298627.19	170331.58
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	412.44	724.18	357.78	885.55	907.36	1606.37	589.28
30.	Chandigarh	1100.72	2063.43	2155.89	2566.09	1611.21	3301.27	972.64
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	350.18	631.10	413.78	692.07	564.35	796.36	152.76
32.	Daman and Diu	169.00	324.15	162.99	374.81	257.06	485.42	302.12
33.	Delhi	3088.62	3684.61	3552.71	4657.72	3783.29	8008.74	3251.9
34.	Lakshadweep	143.80	245.51	127.39	292.95	127.86	363.28	34.06
35.	Puducherry	669.96	1124.64	485.38	1296.00	757.62	1275.50	518.91
TOTAL		1278107.89	2103526.90	1959407.42	3218622.68	2077538.33	3783409.92	1486118.14

*Expenditure including State-share.

Statement-II*Model Schools sanctioned and fund released since 2009-10*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total					
		Schools sanctioned	Approved Central Share	Schools sanctioned	Approved Central Share	Schools sanctioned	Approved Central Share	Schools sanctioned	Approved Central Share				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Punjab	21	47.57	23.78			23.78				21	47.57	47.56
2.	Mizoram	1	2.72	1.36							1	2.72	1.36
3.	Chhattisgarh	20	45.30	22.65	52	117.78	58.89				72	163.08	81.54
4.	Tamil Nadu	18	40.50	20.25							18	40.5	20.25
5.	Karnataka	74	167.61	83.80							74	167.61	83.80
6.	Madhya Pradesh	33	74.75	37.37				168	390.02	195.01	201	464.77	232.38
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	51.64	25.82							19	51.64	25.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	13.59	6.78							5	13.59	6.78
9.	Bihar	105	237.83	18.85			100.06				105	237.83	118.91
10.	West Bengal	20	45.30	3.58			19.07				20	45.30	22.65
11.	Gujarat				74	167.61	69.30				74	167.61	69.30
12.	Uttar Pradesh				148	335.22	56.13				148	335.22	56.13
13.	Rajasthan				91	206.12	91.71	43	99.83	49.92	134	305.95	141.63
14.	Haryana				36	81.54	12.55				36	81.54	12.55
15.	Nagaland	11	29.90	7.47							11	29.90	7.47
16.	Assam				24	78.19	39.09				24	78.19	39.09
17.	Andhra Pradesh							355	824.18	412.09	355	824.18	412.09
18.	Jharkhand							40	92.86	46.43	40	92.86	46.43
19.	Odisha							111	257.7	128.85	111	257.70	128.85
TOTAL:		327	756.71	251.71	425	986.46	470.58	717	1664.59	832.3	1469	3407.76	1554.59

Standard of Indian Universities

3025. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the standard of Indian Universities has been declining in comparison to other Asian Universities;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) whether Government has ascertained the factors responsible for decline in the standard of Indian Universities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps Government proposes to take to improve their standard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The standard of Indian Universities has not been declining in comparison to other Asian Universities. While there is no universally recognized international system of ranking of standards of higher educational institutions, many Indian higher educational institutions are comparable to the best institutions in the world and other Asian countries. The different ranking systems use different values, indices and parameters to rank higher educational institutions and some of these parameters are not relevant for Indian higher educational institutions and such comparisons cannot constitute the basis of benchmarking of Indian higher educational institutions.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has taken several steps to improve the standard of Indian Universities. A substantial increase in Plan allocation has been made in Eleventh Plan aiming at improvement of quality of higher educational institutions. During the Plan period, a large number of new institutions - Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, National Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes for Science Education and Research, Schools of Planning and Architecture - have been established.

University Grants Commission (UGC), has been implementing a number of schemes aimed at improvement of quality of education in Indian Universities and has taken up various measures for educational reforms, such as introduction of semester system, regular updating of curricula and Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCS) etc.

which have been implemented by most of the Central universities. The UGC has also issued Regulations on "Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010" for improving the standard of teaching in Indian Universities.

In order to reform higher education, legislative proposals for prohibiting unfair practices in higher educational institutions; for making accreditation mandatory and for regulating the entry and operations of foreign educational institutions, have been introduced in Parliament. Another legislation, to create an overarching body to regulate higher education holistically, keeping in mind the increasingly converging nature of disciplines and to explore the opportunities of knowledge creation that lie at the intersections of existing disciplines, has been introduced in Parliament.

Single entrance exam for IITs

3026. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for the Ministry proposing single entrance exam for all IITs and other centrally-funded technical institutions;
- (b) the reasons that IIT, Kanpur and some other IITs have rejected the idea;
- (c) the reasons for not consulting IITs and other technical institutions before mooting the idea; and
- (d) if consultations were held, the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) With a view to reducing the burden, in terms of time, finances and the stress caused in scheduling and preparing for multiple entrance examinations, on both, the students and parents, the Council of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) had, in its meeting on 14.09.2011, endorsed 'in-principle' the proposal of a Common Entrance Examination for admission to undergraduate programmes in Engineering.

(b) to (d) Based on the discussions held amongst the various stakeholders, including those from the IIT system, it has been decided to hold a Joint Entrance Examination from the year 2013 for admission to the undergraduate programmes in engineering in two parts, JEE-MAIN and JEE-ADVANCED. Only the top 1,50,000 candidates

(including all categories) based on the performance in JEE-MAIN will qualify to appear in the JEE Advanced examination. Admission to IITs will be based only on category-wise All Indian Rank (AIR) in JEE- ADVANCED, subject to condition that such candidates are in the top 20 percentile of successful candidates in Class XII examination conducted by their Boards in applicable categories. Admission to NITs will be based on 40% weightage for performance in Class XII Board marks normalized on percentile basis and the remainder 60% weightage would be given for performance in JEE-MAIN and a combined AIR would be decided accordingly.

Single entrance examination for engineering institutions

3027. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the circumstances which have led Government to contemplate for single entrance examination for all engineering institutions of the country;
- (b) whether all prominent engineering institutions have been consulted in the matter; and
- (c) if so, the views expressed in the deliberations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) With a view to reducing the burden, in terms of time, finances and the stress caused in scheduling and preparing for multiple entrance examination, on both the students and parents, the Council of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) had, in its meeting on 14.09.2011, endorsed 'In-principle' the proposal of a Common Entrance Examination for admission to undergraduate programmes in Engineering.

(b) and (c) Based on the discussion held amongst the various stakeholders, it has been decided to held a Joint Entrance Examination from the year 2013 in IITs and other Centrally Funded Technical Institutions. The proposal for a common national examination has also been supported unanimously in the State Ministers' Conference held on 5.6.2012 with the suggestion that the States may adopt the same pattern of admission to the engineering institutions affiliated to State Universities or continue with their present system.

Shortage of faculty from schools to IITs

3028. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that from schools right upto the IITs there is a severe faculty crunch and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the sanctioned posts and vacancies thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps Government is taking to overcome the shortage of teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes, Sir. A total of 12,59,478 numbers of posts of teacher positions under State sector as well as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are vacant as in 2011. Further, Central and State Universities are estimated to face shortages of 40 to 50% in faculty position. In technical education, there is a faculty deficit of around a lakh.

(b) The State-wise details of vacant teaching positions in schools is given in Statement (*See* below) along with the details of vacant teaching positions in the Central Higher Education Institutions.

(c) Under the Right to Education (RTE) - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), several steps are being taken to address the issue of teacher shortages. These include rationalizing the deployment of existing teachers, and completing the recruitment of teachers against vacant State sector posts as well as teacher posts sanctioned under SSA by conducting Teacher Eligibility Test (TET). At the Higher Education level, age of superannuation of faculty has been increased to 65 years in Central Educational Institutions with a further provision of reemployment upto 70 years. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has allowed recruitment of teachers with B.Tech qualification as pro-term Lecturer for a limited period of three years with the condition that they would secure Masters qualification within the same period. AICTE has also permitted second shift in the existing institutions and intake (number of seats) in Masters Programmes has been increased, so that faculty shortages could be minimized. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has also launched a scheme called Operation Faculty Recharge for augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the shortage of faculty in university system.

Statement*(A) Consolidated teachers position under State Sector as well as SSA*

State/UT	Sanctioned Post			Working			Vacancies											
	By State	Under SSA	Total	By State	Under SSA	Total	By State	Under SSA	Total									
										1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3509	177	3686	3598	194	3792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	212977	38319	251296	197598	39847	237445	15379	0	15379	0	15379	0	0	15379	0	15379	0	15379
Arunachal Pradesh	6774	6441	13215	6774	5226	12000	0	1215	0	1215	1215	0	1215	0	1215	1215	0	1215
Assam	132474	28793	161267	118717	0	118717	13757	28793	13757	28793	28793	0	28793	0	28793	42550	0	42550
Bihar	190425	403413	593838	139504	191983	331487	50921	211430	50921	211430	211430	0	211430	0	211430	262351	0	262351
Chandigarh	2769	1390	4159	2660	785	3445	109	605	109	605	605	0	605	0	605	714	0	714
Chhattisgarh	159730	66685	226415	108964	54985	163949	50766	11700	50766	11700	11700	0	11700	0	11700	62466	0	62466
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1008	856	1864	714	377	1091	294	479	294	479	479	0	479	0	479	773	0	773
Daman and Diu	449	113	562	304	95	399	145	18	145	18	18	0	18	0	18	163	0	163

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Delhi	39607	7104	46711	36601	36	36637	3006	7068	10074
Goa	2685	169	2854	2599	179	2778	86	0	86
Gujarat	174481	38372	212853	174481	26677	201158	0	11695	11695
Haryana	55414	11320	66734	41508	9133	50641	13906	2187	16093
Himachal Pradesh	45860	5856	51716	44851	3553	48404	1009	2303	3312
Jammu and Kashmir	55724	43471	99195	45462	39739	85201	10262	3732	13994
Jharkhand	65070	104231	169301	41414	84048	125462	23656	20183	43839
Karnataka	170845	27195	198040	155509	24278	179787	15336	2917	18253
Kerala	52430	2925	55355	52342	0	52342	88	2925	3013
Lakshadweep	641	35	676	601	36	637	40	0	40
Madhya Pradesh	186210	171267	357477	169966	98287	268253	16244	72980	89224
Maharashtra	297254	41434	338688	290525	15311	305836	6729	26123	32852
Manipur	15591	2719	18310	15591	0	15591	0	2719	2719
Meghalaya	7154	13262	20416	7154	14020	21174	0	0	0

Mizoram	13085	2473	15558	13085	1886	14971	0	587	587
Nagaland	12922	3147	16069	12915	590	13505	7	2557	2564
Odisha	126459	89901	216360	102780	88442	191222	23679	1459	25138
Puducherry	3442	48	3490	2890	36	2926	552	12	564
Punjab	81639	14090	95729	62478	9694	72172	19161	4396	23557
Rajasthan	117052	114132	231184	85883	94201	180084	31169	19931	51100
Sikkim	5433	568	6001	5433	185	5618	0	383	383
Tamil Nadu	123268	32918	156186	108773	37666	146439	14495	0	14495
Tripura	24613	6909	31522	24613	5694	30307	0	1215	1215
Uttar Pradesh	394960	423553	818513	247367	258924	506291	147593	164629	312222
Uttarakhand	43485	14155	57640	35739	5998	41737	7746	8157	15903
West Bengal	342947	196808	539755	244474	114336	358810	98473	82472	180945
TOTAL:	3168386	1914249	5082635	2603867	1226441	3830308	564608	694870	1259478

*State Sector information based on AWP&B

(B) Details of vacant teaching positions in the Central Higher Education Institutions

Category	Total Teaching Posts	No. of vacancies
Central Universities	16602	6542
Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research	518	131
Indian Institutes of Management	638	111
Indian Institutes of Technology	5092	1611
Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs)	224	104
National Institutes of Technology	4291	1487

Regulation of foreign universities

3029. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to formulate a new policy to regulate foreign schools/institutions in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether their course contents would also be regulated to suit Indian environment/conditions, etc.;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) how far these would be more useful to Indian students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Policy formulation is in process for regulation of International Schools *i.e.* Indian schools affiliated with Foreign School Education Boards such as International Baccalaureate Organisation (IBO), Cambridge International Examination (CIE) etc. For regulation of foreign institutions in higher education sector, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has approved the UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian

and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012 in its meeting held on 2nd June, 2012 and the same have not yet been notified.

(c) and (d) Universities are autonomous in matters relating to academics/courses/programmes. However, under clause 4 of the Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of entry and operations) Bill, 2010 introduced in Parliament on 3rd May, 2010 it has been provided that the Central Government is empowered to refuse permission to an FEI to operate in India, if it is not in the interest of public order, decency or morality. Subject to this provision, the concerned institutions are autonomous in academic matters.

(e) Possible benefits arising out of regulating foreign educational institutions in India include facilitating the participation of globally renowned and quality academic institutions in Indian higher education sector, vocational training and skill development, access to innovative areas in studies, enhanced research opportunities, increase in investment, increase in Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education.

Interest on fixed deposit of self-financing colleges

†3030. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various self-financing polytechnics are getting the interest on their respective fixed deposit of fifteen lakh rupees deposited in their name and in the name of AICTE;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per the information given by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the State Governments, prior to 2010-11, were processing approval for polytechnic. As per Approval Process for Diploma Institutions 2007-08, a Joint Fixed Deposit of Rs. 15 lakhs created as security in the joint names of the President/Chairman of the Applicant Society/trust and the Director Technical Education (DTE) of the Concerned State Governments/ Union Territories. (Government and Government aided institutions are exempted).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The original Joint Fixed Deposit Receipt (FDR) shall be kept under the custody of the proposed institution. A copy of the Joint FDR shall be submitted to the DTE of the concerned State Government/UT along with an affidavit on non judicial stamp paper of prescribed value stating that the Joint Fixed Deposit shall not be encashed or modified without prior consent of AICTE and DTE. The Director, Technical Education of the concerned State Government/UT shall instruct the concerned Bank not to allow any encashment/modification of fixed deposit and grant of loan against the FDR without prior consent of AICTE and the DTE of the concerned State Government/UT. The Applicant Society/Trust Institution may be permitted to encash the Joint Fixed Deposit on expiry of the term of the FD.

However, the term of the fixed deposit could be extended for a further period as may be decided on case to case basis and/or forfeited in case of any violation of norms, conditions, and requirements and/or non-performance by the institution and/or complaints against the institution. Since the FDR are in the possession of the institutions, the interest accrued therein was also added to the Principal Amount.

From 2011-12 onwards, the amount deposited by the institutions shall remain with the Council for atleast 10 years which may be extended as per the regulations. The interest accrued on this deposited amount shall be credited to the Council in order to comply with contingencies like default on payment to salary of the faculty or any other such liability.

Promotion of Indian languages including Kannada in Universities

3031. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has felt the need to promote Indian languages including Kannada by setting up Study Chairs/Centres at all the Universities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, whether Government proposes to set up Indian language Chairs including Kannada Chair in all the universities; and
- (d) the details thereof including the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by University Grants Commission (UGC), during the year 2011-12, based on the

data received from 515 Universities, there are sufficient number of Universities which are having departments of the Indian languages. There are 19 Universities which have Department of Kannada with a provision to conduct courses at Diploma/Certificate, Under Graduate, Post Graduate and Research levels. UGC has approved and allocated Rs. 1.50 crore to set up a centre for classical Kannada at Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga and Rs. 75.00 lakh has already been released.

(c) and (d) Universities are autonomous bodies competent to take all academic and administrative decisions. Government has no role to play in such academic matters of the Universities

Performance of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gole Market

3032. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the improvement registered, so far, in the performance of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gole Market, New Delhi after taking steps in that direction;

(b) how many Principals have changed in the last three years in the school and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the school inspite of being located in a VIP area does not deliver good performance and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the innovative measures taken to ensure that the performance does not deteriorate in future; and

(e) the mechanism put in place so that teachers' performance is evaluated regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The results of Class-X and Class-XII of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gole Market have consistently been very good and for the last three years these were as under:-

Year	X (Shift-I)	X (Shift-II)	XII (Shift-I)	XII (Shift-II)
2009-10	96.30%	98.10%	92.60%	91.09%
2010-11	100%	100%	94.70%	90.05%
2011-12	99.05%	98.50%	92.73%	94.87%

(b) In the last 3 years three Principals have been transferred on the grounds of either the completion of tenure in the station or own request of the individuals.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) To ensure continued good performance of the school, the following measures are in force as in all other Kendriya Vidyalayas:—

(i) Regular conduct of Parent and Teachers meetings.

(ii) Introduction of club activities.

(iii) Strict vigilance and proper check on maintenance of schools' discipline. Proper observation of teachers' lessons.

(iv) Analysis of the Teacher's results for the last three years results and preparation of action plan accordingly.

(v) Monitoring by the Principal and Vice-Principal by observing their classes.

(vi) Monitoring by the Assistant Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan through inspections.

Fund for SCSP and TSP

3033. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds earmarked for Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) during last five financial years as per the guidelines issued by Planning Commission *vide* its letter dated 26 December, 2006;

(b) if no such funds were earmarked during the last five years, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether separate Budget Head has been opened for SCSP and TSP for financial year 2011-12 as mandated by the Department of Expenditure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The funds earmarked for Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) in the Ministry of Human Resource Development during 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Departments	Fund Allocation (Plan)			
	2011-12		2012-13	
	SCSP	TSP	SCSP	TSP
Department of Higher Education	1965.45	982.73	2318.70	1159.35
Department of School Education and Literacy	7791.40	4168.40	9193.80	4918.68

Prior to 2011-12 the funds under SCSP and TSP were allocated notionally of the annual plan allocation as per the guidelines of the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Budget earmarked for SCSP and TSP for the financial year 2011-12 has been kept under the Minor Head 789-Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and 796-Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan respectively.

Setting up of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Assam

3034. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 107 new Kendriya Vidyalayas were to be set up in the country during the last leg of the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the States and places where these were to be set up and when these are expected to be made functional in the interest of students;

(c) whether Assam is one of those States to get such Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government had approved opening of 107 new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country during the last two years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2010-11 and 2011-12. Accordingly, 107 new Kendriya Vidyalayas have been opened all over the country during the academic year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13. The details of KVs with location and State-wise given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Out of the sanctioned 107 new KVs, 03 KVs have been opened in the State of Assam, at (i) Tamulpur, Distt. Baksa (ii) Udalguri, Distt. Udalguri; and (iii) Rangiya, NF Railway, Distt. Kamrup.

Statement

List indicating the names of Kendriya Vidyalayas opened under Civil/Defence Sector during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 and current year out of the sanction of 107 Kendriya Vidyalayas (as on 04.09.2012)

Year	Sl. No.	Name of KV with location	State
1	2	3	4
2010-11	1.	Nalgonda, Distt. Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
	2.	Tamulpur, Distt. Baksa	Assam
	3.	Udalguri, Distt. Udalguri	Assam
	4.	Aurangabad, Aurangabad Distt.	Bihar
	5.	Harnaut, Distt. Nalanda	Bihar
	6.	CISF, Bhilai, Distt. Durg	Chhattisgarh
	7.	Khicharipur, East Delhi Distt.	Delhi
	8.	AFS Darjeepura, Distt. Baroda	Gujarat
	9.	Bangana, Distt. Una	Himachal Pradesh
	10.	BSF Sunderbani, Rajaouri Distt.	Jammu and Kashmir
	11.	BSF Humhama, Distt. Budgam	Jammu and Kashmir
	12.	Aminoo, Distt. Kulgam	Jammu and Kashmir
	13.	Sahibganj, Distt. Sahibganj	Jharkhand
	14.	Kanhagad, Distt. Kasargod	Kerala
	15.	Chenneerkara, Pathnamthitta Distt.	Kerala
	16.	KPA, Ramavarmapuram, Thrissur Distt.	Kerala

1	2	3	4
	17. Ezhimala, Kannur Distt.		Kerala
	18. CRPF Peringome, Kannur Distt.		Kerala
	19. Koppal, Distt. Koppal		Karnataka
	20. CRPF, Bangrasia, Bhopal Distt.		Madhya Pradesh
	21. Umaria, Umaria Distt.		Madhya Pradesh
	22. Raisen, Distt. Raisen		Madhya Pradesh
	23. Betul, Distt. Betul		Madhya Pradesh
	24. Burhanpur, Distt. Burhanpur		Madhya Pradesh
	25. Harda, Distt. Harda		Madhya Pradesh
	26. CRPF, Teligaon, Pune Distt.		Maharashtra
	27. Nanded, Rly. Campus, Nanded Distt.		Maharashtra
	28. BSF Chakur, Distt. Latur		Maharashtra
	29. Champhai, Distt. Champhai		Mizoram
	30. Kutra, Sundargarh Distt.		Odisha
	31. No.2, Cuttack, Cuttack Distt.		Odisha
	32. Bhanjanagar, Ganjam Distt.		Odisha
	33. Murgabadi, Mayurbhanj Distt.		Odisha
	34. Sonapur, Subarnapur Distt.		Odisha
	35. Deogarh Distt.		Odisha
	36. Jajpur, Jajpur Distt.		Odisha
	37. Digapahandi, Distt. Ganjam		Odisha
	38. Aska, Distt. Ganjam		Odisha
	39. Nuapada, Distt. Nuapada		Odisha

1	2	3	4
	40.	CISF Mundali, Distt. Cuttack	Odisha
	41.	CRPF, Saraikhas, Jalandhar Distt.	Punjab
	42.	BSF Bhikiwind, Amritsar Distt.	Punjab
	43.	BSF Fazilka, Ferozepur Distt.	Punjab
	44.	BSF Amarkot, Amritsar Distt.	Punjab
	45.	BSF KMS Wala, Distt. Firozepur	Punjab
	46.	Mohali, Distt. SAS Nagar Mohali	Punjab
	47.	Karaikal, Distt. Karaikal	Puducherry
	48.	BSF Ramgarh, Jaisalmer Distt.	Rajasthan
	49.	BSF Campus, Raisinghnagar	Rajasthan
	50.	Khetri Nagar, Jhunjhunu Distt.	Rajasthan
	51.	Deogarh, Distt. Rajsamand	Rajasthan
	52.	BSF Khajuwala, Distt. Bikaner	Rajasthan
	53.	Virudhunagar, Distt. Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu
	54.	Perambalur, Distt. Perambalur	Tamil Nadu
	55.	BSF Taliamura, Khasiamangal	Tripura
	56.	GC CRPF Agartala	Tripura
	57.	CRPF, Allahabad, Allahabad Distt.	Uttar Pradesh
	58.	Etah, Etah Distt.	Uttar Pradesh
	59.	Chero, Salempur, Distt. Deoria	Uttar Pradesh
	60.	Mahoba, Distt. Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh
	61.	Hathras, Distt. Mahamaya Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
	62.	Bageshwar, Distt. Bageshwar	Uttarakhand

1	2	3	4
	63.	Gopeshwar, Distt. Chamoli	Uttarakhand
	64.	BSF Krishna Nagar, Nadia Distt.	West Bengal
	65.	BSF Raninagar, Jalpaiguri Distt.	West Bengal
	66.	BSF Gandhinagar, Coochbehar Distt.	West Bengal
	67.	Tarakeswar, Distt. Hooghly	West Bengal
	68.	Bolpur, Birbhum Distt.	West Bengal
	69.	BSF Aradhpur, Distt. Malda	West Bengal
	70.	BSF Baikunthpur, Distt. Jalpaiguri	West Bengal
	71.	Malanjkhanda, Distt. Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh
	72.	Bhakli, Distt. Rewari	Haryana
	73.	No.2 Satna, Distt. Satna	Madhya Pradesh
	74.	No.2 Chhindwara, Distt. Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh
	75.	Reona Ucha, Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib	Punjab
	76.	Ubhawal, Distt. Sangrur	Punjab
	77.	Davangere, Distt. Davangere	Karnataka
	78.	Rangiya, N.F. Rly., Distt. Kamrup	Assam
	79.	CRPF Jhapan, Distt. Muzaffarpur	Bihar
	80.	Nayagarh, Distt. Nayagarh	Odisha
	81.	Barimul, Distt. Kendrapara	Odisha
	82.	Freeland Ganj Railway Colony, Dahod, Distt. Dahod	Gujarat
	83.	Shimoga, Distt. Shimoga	Karnataka
	84.	Kothuru, Distt. Nellore	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4
	85.	Khariar, Distt. Nuapada	Odisha
	86.	No.5 Kalinga Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Distt. Khurda	Odisha
	87.	No.6 Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar, Distt. Khurda	Odisha
	88.	Mahuldiha, Rairangpur, Distt. Mayurbhanj	Odisha
2011-12	1.	Cast Wheel Plant Bela, Distt. Saran	Bihar
	2.	Krishnarajapuram, Diesel Loco Shed Colony, Distt. Bangalore	Karnataka
	3.	Tikamgarh, Distt. Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh
	4.	Lalitpur, Distt. Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh
	5.	Etawa, Distt. Etawa	Uttar Pradesh
	6.	Inderpura, Distt. Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan
	7.	Tuting, Distt. Upper Siang	Arunachal Pradesh
	8.	Chitrakoot, distt. Chitrakoot	Uttar Pradesh
	9.	Tonk, Distt. Tonk	Rajasthan
	10.	Karim Nagar, Distt. Karim Nagar	Andhra Pradesh
	11.	Bhunga, Distt. Hoshiarpur	Punjab
	12.	Palayad Thalesery, Distt. Kannur,	Kerala
	13.	BCPP, Corba (converted from project to civil)	Chhattisgarh
	14.	Shakurbasti, West Punjabi Bagh	Delhi
	15.	Rajnand Gaon, Distt. Rajnand Gaon	Chhattisgarh
	16.	Maharajganj, Distt. Siwan	Bihar
2012-13	1.	Ghumarwin, Distt. Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh
	2.	Jourian, Distt. Akhnoor	Jammu and Kashmir
	3.	Chorai, Distt. Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh

Teacher Training Institutes in West Bengal

†3035. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Teacher Training Institutes across the country;
- (b) the number of Central Government, State Government and private sector institutes out of these separately; and
- (c) the number of Teacher Training Institutes in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), a statutory body of the Central Government, grants recognition to institutions for imparting pre-service programmes for preparation of school teachers. The NCTE has granted recognition in respect of 13,869 institutions for various teacher training programmes, of which 1178 are government institutions and 12,691 are self-financed.

(c) The NCTE has granted recognition to 27 government and 226 self-financed institutions in the State of West Bengal.

Schemes for awardee teachers

3036. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there was a scheme to give an extension in service for two years for State awardee teachers, three years for national awardee teachers and five years for Padam Shri teachers;
- (b) if so, whether in 1990's the facilities given were withdrawn by Government causing gross injustice to the awardee teachers; and
- (c) whether in order to encourage good and effective persons to come forward to join this noble profession, Government would consider resuming the above scheme, besides giving other concessions for air/train/bus travel, etc. including flats/plots to awardee teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The State Governments have

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

different schemes to reward the National Award winning teachers. The State-wise details are not available, however, in some States like Uttar Pradesh, 2 years' extension in service is granted beyond the age of superannuation to the awardee teachers.

(c) Awardee Teachers are entitled to 50% concession in second class while travelling by rail. They are also eligible to receive travel grant for self and spouse to travel anywhere in India once in 5 years under a scheme of National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare (NFTW).

**Appointment of faculty in Maulana Azad National Urdu University,
Hyderabad**

‡3037. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether for appointment in any of the teaching posts in Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, it is compulsory for the candidate to have studied Urdu as a subject at Matric/10+2/Graduation level;

(b) whether the present Vice-Chancellor of the university has hurt the objectives of establishing the university by appointing non-Urdu persons in 19 out of 28 posts of Associate Professors and Assistant Professors in violation of the rules of the university in education department;

(c) whether these 19 illegal appointments are being cancelled; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) According to the information provided by the Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU), in its Employment Notification, it is mentioned as a general condition that Urdu shall be compulsory for all the teaching posts and the candidates must have studied Urdu as a subject at SSC/+2 or graduation level. When a candidate is found suitable by Selection Committee on the assessment of domain knowledge, teaching skills, and the capacity of transacting knowledge through Urdu during interview, such a candidate is given appointment subject to the condition of obtaining Urdu proficiency certificate during the period of probation. This is a practice followed by the University from the very beginning. Out of 29 posts of Associate Professor and Assistant Professor in Education

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

filled by the University, 17 candidates have the requisite certificate and the remaining 12 have to acquire a certificate of Urdu from a recognized institution within the period of probation.

**Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and
Sustainable Development**

3038. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed any agreement with UNESCO for establishment of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the aims and objectives for setting up of such an institute;

(c) the details of the location identified for setting up the said institute;

(d) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred and shared by India and UNESCO in the project; and

(e) the manner in which India and UNESCO are likely to be benefited by the said project and the time by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes, Sir. The Agreements have been signed between the Government of India and the UNESCO for the establishment of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development (MGIEP), a UNESCO Category-I Institute at New Delhi.

(b) The aims and objectives of the Institute are:

(i) to strengthen educational and knowledge base for promoting education for peace and sustainable development; and

(ii) to contribute to the peace education and sustainable development-related research and capacity building needs of Member States with focus on Asia and the Pacific region.

The MGIEP Institute will contribute to the achievement of strategic programme objectives with regard to capacity-building and research in education for peace and sustainable development.

(c) The Institute is being initially located at the Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR) at 35, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi-110001.

(d) An estimated expenditure of Rs.223.68 crores is likely to be incurred by India for over a period of 7 (seven) years for the MGIEP Institute. UNESCO's financial contribution will be limited to fund the post of the Director of the Institute.

(e) MGIEP will be the first UNESCO Category I Institute in Asia Pacific region and it will put India into the category of select countries with such Institutes. Further it will serve as a platform for India to emerge as a global leader from the Asia-Pacific region in the areas of education for Peace and Sustainable Development. These are important areas in global context whereby India could contribute strategically by way of formulation of programmes, training and research related activities using the opportunities offered by South-South and triangular North-South-South cooperation.

The Institute is proposed to start functioning from November, 2012.

Common IIT-JEE entrance exam

3039. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed to introduce a common IIT-JEE entrance exam in two stages throughout the country from the next academic year 2013-14;

(b) if so, whether consultation process involving various stakeholders has been taken into consideration and consensus was arrived;

(c) whether dissent, if any, was raised by any State Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Based on the discussion held amongst various stakeholders, it has been decided to have a Joint Entrance Examination from the year 2013 for Admission to undergraduate engineering programmes in two parts, JEE-MAIN and JEE-ADVANCED.

(c) and (d) The proposal for a common examination process to admission to engineering programmes was supported unanimously in the State Ministers' Conference held on 5th June, 2012.

Development of Madarsas in Assam

3040. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given or proposes to give any financial assistance to Assam for development of Madarsas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the progress made, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM), the Ministry of Human Resource Development had released an amount of Rs. 1498.53 lakh in respect of 486 Madrasas to the Government of Assam for the year 2009-10. The State Government has not been able to disburse the funds to Madrasas because of a court case. Under Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI) an amount of Rs. 94.22 lakh has been released to the State Government of Assam during the year 2011-12 for 4 minority institutions.

Setting up of Women University in Gujarat

3041. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken by University Grants Commission (UGC) on representation to set up Women University in Gujarat;
- (b) whether Government is considering to set up such university in every State; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that no such representation has been received by it. UGC has no powers to set up any University.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, there is one proposal to set up a Central University for women in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

**Inclusion of contributions of freedom fighters of Assam in
CBSE curriculum**

3042. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether contributions and sacrifices of Kanaklata, Kushal Kunwar, Maniram Dewan and other forefront freedom fighters of Assam to the freedom movement of the country are represented in CBSE curriculum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any representation has been received for inclusion of these martyrs' contribution to India's freedom movement; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the list and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (e) As far as the CBSE is concerned, the Board does not prepare the curriculum for classes I-VIII. The schools affiliated to the Board are directed to follow the curriculum prescribed by National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for these classes. The board prescribes curriculum from classes IX-XII which is based on the NCF-2005 by NCERT and prescribes the textbooks prepared by NCERT for these classes.

The present History textbooks of NCERT, prepared by a team of experts, focus on a close study of some selected themes. These themes have been selected in such a way that they cover developments in different spheres; economic, social, political and cultural from different parts of the country. This has been done with a view to ensuring that understanding does not suffer as a result of obsession with details. The contributions of the freedom fighters mentioned do not find a mention in the NCERT textbooks.

Minimum wages for cook-cum-helpers

3043. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to notify minimum wages for the cook-cum-helpers engaged in schools covered under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme;

(b) whether any State Government has already notified minimum wages for the cook-cum-helpers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Mid Day Meal Scheme Guidelines, as revised from 01.12.2009, provide for payment of honorarium of Rs. 1000/- per month to each cook-cum-helper engaged by States/UTs which is shared between the Centre and NER States on 90:10 basis and with other States/UTs on 75:25 basis. The Scheme does not provide for payment of minimum wages to cook-cum-helpers by States/UTs, since this is a part time job.

Setting up of Model schools in Madhya Pradesh

3044. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to set up model schools in certain educationally backward blocks under PPP mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the blocks indentified for the purpose in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the time by when these model schools are likely to be functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Component of the Model School Scheme for setting up of 2,500 model schools under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward has been approved by the Government and implementation of the same has been initiated from 2012-13. A total of 3,203 blocks in the country have been identified for this purpose. Out of these blocks, 112 blocks are located in Madhya Pradesh, names of which are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) 2,500 model schools under PPP mode are proposed to be set in next three years *i.e.* 500 schools in 2012-13 and 1,000 schools each in 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Statement*Non-educationally backward blocks of Madhya Pradesh*

Sl.No.	Name of Block	1	2
1	2	21.	Roun
1.	Balaghat	22.	Bichhua
2	Katangi	23.	Chhindwara
3.	Khairlanji	24.	Chourai
4.	Kirnapur	25.	Mohkhed
5.	Lal Burra	26.	Pandhurna
6.	Lanji	27.	Sausar
7.	Paraswada	28.	Bhander
8.	Wara Seoni	29.	Datia
9	Thikiri	30.	Seondha
10.	Amla	31.	Harda
11.	Athner	32.	Timarni
12.	Betul	33.	Hoshangabad
13.	Bhainsdehi	34.	Kesla
14.	Chicholi	35.	Piperiya
15.	Multai	36.	Sivni Maalva
16.	Prabhat Pattan	37.	Jabalpur (Rural)
17.	Ater	38.	Majholi
18.	Bhind	39.	Panagar
19.	Lahar	40.	Patan
20.	Mehgaon	41.	Sihora
		42.	Chhaigaonmakhan

<hr/>		<hr/>	
1	2	1	2
<hr/>		<hr/>	
43.	Khandwa	66.	Shahnagar
44.	Punasa	67.	Badi
45.	Badwaha	68.	Begamganj
46.	Bhikan Goan	69.	Gairatganj
47.	Gogawan	70.	Obedullaganj
48.	Kasravad	71.	Sanchi
49.	Khargone	72.	Silwani
50.	Maheshwar	73.	Udaipura
51.	Segaon	74.	Alot
52.	Mandla	75.	Jaora
53.	Nainpur	76.	Piploda
54.	Malhargarh	77.	Ratlam
55.	Mandsaur	78.	Raipur(k)
56.	Sitamau	79.	Rewa
57.	Ambah	80.	Sirmour
58.	Porsa	81.	Deori
59.	Chawarpatha	82.	Jaisinagar
60.	Chichli	83.	Kesli
61.	Goategaon {Sridham}	84.	Rahatgarh
62.	Kareli	85.	Rehli
63.	Narsinghpur	86.	Sagar
64.	Saikheda	87.	Amarpatan
65.	Gunour	88.	Nagod

1	2	1	2
89.	Rampur Baghelan	101.	M. Barodiya
90.	Sohawal	102.	Nalkheda
91.	Budhani	103.	Shajapur
92.	Nasrullaganj	104.	Shujalpur
93.	Barghat	105.	Susner
94.	Chhapara	106.	Narvar
95.	Dhanora	107.	Barnagar
96.	Ghansore	108.	Tarana
97.	Keolari	109.	Manpur
98.	Kurai	110.	Gyaraspur
99.	Seoni	111.	Kurwai
100.	Kalapipal	112.	Vidisha

Shortage of faculty in IITs, NITs and IISs

3045. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether premier educational institutions in the country like the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and the Indian Institutes of Science (IISs) are suffering from shortage of qualified faculty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is taking steps to remedy the situation and the details of the same thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of shortages of qualified faculty in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Indian Institutes of Science (IISs) are as under:—

Sl.No.	Name of the institutes	Sanctioned	Vacant
1.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	5149	1549
2.	National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	5806	1783
3.	Indian Institutes of Science	522	130

(c) Recruitment of faculty is a continuous process and vacancies keep arising due to retirement, resignations and additional requirements etc. The institutions are engaging contract, adjunct and visiting faculty as well as using online mode of teaching to overcome the shortages. The Government had also launched a special recruitment drive to fill up the backlog vacancies of SCs, STs and OBCs in Centrally Funded Technical Institutions. The faculties are encouraged to undertake consultancy and are given start-up financial support. Recently, the Government has decided to allow the faculty, working under the Central Government or Central Autonomous Bodies, to join the newly set up Central Educational Institutions on long term deputation basis for a period of ten years.

National Bal Bhavan

3046. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Bal Bhavan conducts activities for children during summer holidays and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether funds proposed by activity heads were not sanctioned before start of Session on 1 May, 2012, if so, details of proposal for funds made and sanctioned activity-wise and date-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry has also received complaints of harassment of staff and arbitrary transfers by Administration if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(d) whether as a result of the above there is widespread deterioration in activities and frustration amongst activity heads, if so, corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) National Bal Bhavan (NBB) provides facilities during summer holidays to children of 5-16 years, for varied activities like

creative art (Handicraft, Needle Craft, Book Binding, Clay, Wood Craft, Painting, Weaving); Integrated Activities, Performing Arts (Classical and Folk dance and music, Instrumental Music and Theatre; Science education (Aero Modelling, Astronomy, Computer, Animal and Fish Corner, Environment and Radio Electronics); Library and Literary activities; Photography; Physical education; Home Management; Publication; and Museum Techniques etc. in a joyful and conducive environment. The total membership of NBB, Bal Kendras and Jawahar Bal Bhawan as on 30.6.2012 was 18,828.

(b) A provision of Rs. 1,68,35,286/- was available with National Bal Bhavan for organising these activities.

(c) No such complaints have been received. However, one of the employees who was transferred on administrative grounds had submitted a representation, which was investigated. The action was found to be justified and in public interest.

(d) All the activities of NBB are being conducted smoothly.

Declining reading and mathematical abilities of children

3047. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reading levels and mathematical abilities of children in schools are declining according to the latest Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for decline in the reading and mathematical levels; and

(d) the action being taken by Government to improve the learning levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Though the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) (Rural 2011), a quick type of survey brought out by PRATHAM, a non-governmental organization, points to a decline in the reading and mathematics levels in some States, States like Gujarat, Punjab and Tamil Nadu show improvement in reading levels and Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu report improvements in mathematics. Several North Eastern States also show positive change. However, two rounds of a detailed study, the National Learners' Achievement Survey

conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for classes III, V and VIII and the third round of survey for class V have revealed improvements in the overall learning levels in the subjects of Mathematics and Language in most States.

(d) To improve the learning levels of children, steps taken under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan include sanction of more than 20 lakh teachers to improve the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR), sanction of 1,94,574 primary school buildings, 1,07,682 upper primary school buildings, more than 18 lakh additional classrooms to improve school infrastructure as well as induction training, in-service training for teachers, regular academic support to the teachers, free textbooks and supplementary teaching-learning materials to the children to improve reading and mathematics levels.

Vocational colleges in Odisha

3048. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal of Government of Odisha is pending before the Ministry for setting up of 400 new vocational junior colleges in the State and for strengthening of the existing Government vocational junior colleges;

(b) the financial outlay of the proposal;

(c) whether the Ministry is going to approve the proposal; and

(d) whether Government has granted sanction to Government of Odisha for establishment of vocational junior colleges for the current year and if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education, a proposal was received from the Government of Odisha to set up 400 new Government Junior Vocational Colleges and for strengthening of 231 Government Vocational Junior Colleges. The proposal had a financial implication of Rs. 30097.75 lakhs and was considered by the Project Approval Board (PAB) on 07.02.2012. After due consideration, Government of Odisha was requested to revise the proposal as per the norms of the Scheme.

Revised proposal for strengthening 187 existing Government Vocational Junior Colleges with a financial outlay of Rs. 3710.10 lakhs has been received in July,

2012. The approval of the proposal by the PAB is subject to eligibility as per norms of the Scheme and the availability of funds.

World Class University in Odisha

3049. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had intimated the Chief Minister of Odisha for establishment of a World Class University in the State in 2008-09;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) the reasons behind the delay in implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Odisha was addressed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development on 16.4.2008 to identify a suitable site for the proposed University. The Government of Odisha responded on 23.05.2008 offering land in the Talabasta and Gadjit RI Circle of Banki Tahasil. No such university has been established so far.

(c) On improving the concept of 'universities aiming at world class standards' the Central Government has introduced the 'Universities for Research and Innovation Bill' in Parliament on 21.5.2012. The Bill aims to provide for the establishment and incorporation of Universities for Research and Innovation. Setting up of these universities including the one proposed in Odisha is contingent upon passing of the legislation by Parliament.

Train connectivity for distant places of Chhattisgarh

†3050. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of possibilities for connecting distant places of Chhattisgarh explored in the past;
- (b) whether Government has a plan to provide train facility from Mahasamund to Pithora *via* Basna, Saraipali, Sambalpur to Visakhapatnam;
- (c) if so, by when the survey would be completed in this regard; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to provide train facility to Girodpuri Dham and if so, by when the survey would be completed?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Thirty three surveys for new lines to connect different places falling fully/partly in Chhattisgarh are in progress.

(b) and (c) Survey for new line between Mahasamund and Bargarh via Tungaon, Patewa, Pithaura, Saraipali has been sanctioned in Railway Budget 2012-13. The survey is in progress. The survey will be completed in the year 2013-14.

(d) No such survey is under consideration.

National Railway Projects

3051. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Railway Projects sanctioned in the country, during last three years;

(b) the details of funds earmarked for these projects during the last three years, including current year;

(c) the details of funds spent/unspent thereon; and

(d) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) The details of National Project sanctioned during the last three years, expenditure incurred and the funds allocated during the last three years and current year are as under:-

(₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Outlay during the last three years and current year	Exp. upto March, 2012	Status
1.	Byrnihat-Shillong (108.40 km.) New Line included in Railway Budget 2010-11	90.00	1.50	Final Location Survey completed for 20 Km. Khasi Students Union stopped Final Location Survey. The State Government has been requested to resolve the issue.

Independent Body to check corrupt practices

3052. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways propose to set up an independent Body to check corrupt practices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) how the existing mechanism ensures a corruption free operation of Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) In the Ministry of Railways, a full fledged Vigilance Organisation is already in existence to check and control corruption, and also to deal with Discipline and Appeal Enquiries, arising out of vigilance cases.
- (d) All efforts are taken to keep corruption under control by way of conducting Preventive Checks, Decoy Checks etc. Complaints from public at large are received through letters, telephone calls, faxes and e-mails which are investigated if found genuine. A 24 hour helpline is available for registering complaints. Continuous efforts are made to improve systems so as to reduce scope for corruption. Apart from this, the following steps are also taken to keep corruption at minimum:

- (i) Participating in "Vig Eye" programme of Central Vigilance Commission.
- (ii) Suggesting System Improvements to the Zonal Railways/Production Units to avoid procedural irregularities.
- (iii) Zonal Railways/Production Units have been directed to implement Central Vigilance Commission's instructions related to Leveraging of Technology in increasing transparency through effective use of websites in the discharge of regulatory, enforcement and other functions.
- (iv) E-procurement has been implemented in Indian Railways, to help in the procurement of Goods at competitive prices and in a transparent manner.
- (v) Training is offered to educate officers/officials on the rules and regulations.

- (vi) All registered complaints are promptly acted upon and irregularities detected during preliminary investigation or during preventive checks are referred to the concerned Disciplinary Authority for initiating action under Discipline and Appeal Rules as per laid down procedure, with penalties being imposed on the basis of gravity of the charges.

Private Freight Terminal Policy

3053. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) when did Railways announce Private Freight Terminal Policy (PFTP);
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is almost no response to the above policy from private sector;
- (c) whether failure of the policy is mainly due to problems in revenue sharing methods;
- (d) if so, would the Ministry consider revisiting the policy again; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) Response to the Private Freight Terminal (PFT) Policy that was originally announced in May, 2010 was positive. In the context of the experience garnered since its inception, the Policy has also been fine-tuned and a revised version of the Private Freight Terminal policy has come into effect from April, 2012.

Railway connectivity in Uttarakhand

†3054. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ministry has received demands from the State Government of Uttarakhand or public representatives for connecting various hilly gateways of Uttarakhand by rail;
- (b) if so, the details of the aforementioned routes and the action taken by the Ministry thereon;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, whether the Ministry is willing to connect hilly gateways of the State, *viz.* cities leading to hilly areas like Tanakpur, Haldwani, Ramnagar, Kotdwar, Rishikesh and Dehradun by rail; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Details of each and every demand for railway projects received at various levels are not centrally maintained. As per available records, request has been received from the State Government of Uttarakhand for connecting Dehradun to Vikasnagar. Survey for Dehradun-Vikasnagar new line has been sanctioned.

(c) and (d) Hilly areas like Tanakpur, Haldwani, Ramnagar, Kotdwar, Rishikesh and Dehradun are already connected by existing rail network. Extension of rail network beyond Rishikesh upto Karanprayag has also been taken up.

Sale of extra catering items of miscellaneous article stalls

3055. 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 5 August, 2011 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the Ministry's letter No. 2011 TG-III/650/08 dated 23 May, 2011 and General Manager, Northern Railway's letter No. 85 AC/DLI/Misc/L/MP dated 4 May, 2012, the permission for the sale of extra catering items *i.e.* packed snacks, biscuits and beverages, Rail Neer and all other BIS certified packed drinking water, chocolates etc., has since been withdrawn from all the miscellaneous article stalls after expiry of their agreements on 18 January, 2012 in Delhi Division, Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The aforesaid letters are based on the instructions issued by Board dated 29.07.2009 which States that permission for sale of eatables, beverages including packaged drinking water bottles which was allowed through the miscellaneous stalls has been withdrawn with prospective effect for all new contracts. However, the existing contracts wherein commitments based on the policy guidelines *vide* Comm. Circular No. 96 of 2007 have been entered into are continued as per contractual provisions.

T.V. facility in Shatabdi trains

3056. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Northern Railway is set to introduce the on-board T.V. facility attached to each seat in the Shatabdi trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Railways have prepared a revenue model in which neither Railways nor the passenger will have to pay anything for availing the DTH service in trains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a plan for installation of onboard TV facility in Shatabdi trains.

(b) Northern Railway has decided to award advertisement right for provision of onboard TVs and infotainment dissemination system in all coaches of rakes of Shatabdi trains.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per plan, the cost of installation, broadcasting and input TV channels is to be borne by the agency and no expenditure shall be borne by Railways or passengers.

Damage to railway tracks due to cargo overloading

†3057. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that railway tracks are getting damaged due to excess cargo loading in goods trains, about which CAG had also registered its objection;

(b) if so, whether inspite of that, excess cargo loading in goods trains is taking place;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of radiography of railway tracks done by ultrasonic machines as per Railway Manual;

(e) the number of railway tracks got broken in last three years and how many train accidents took place as a result thereof; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Permissible carrying capacity of wagons is fixed in such a manner that track is not adversely affected. Weighbridges have been provided for in-motion weighment of wagons/rakes for ensuring loading to the permissible carrying capacity of the wagons and any corrective action is taken at weighment point itself.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Details of Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of track done in the last three years is as under:—

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Length of track checked by ultrasonic testing machines in kms.	343297	313147	300197	101673 (upto July, 2012)

(e) Details of rail/weld fractures in last three years are as under:—

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Rail/Weld fractures in Nos.	6508	6632	6659	1214 (upto July, 2012)

A total of 47 consequential train accidents have taken place during the last three years and in the current year from April to August, 2012 due to rail/weld fractures.

(f) Details of consequential train accidents on account of rail/weld fractures are as under:—

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto August, 2012)	Total
Rail failure	8	9	10	4	31
Weld failure	4	5	6	1	16
TOTAL:	12	14	16	5	47

Pending railway projects in Madhya Pradesh

3058. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- the details of railway projects pending in Madhya Pradesh, project-wise;
- whether it is a fact that many projects are lagging behind their stipulated time of completion due to the tardy progress of work; and
- if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As on 01.04.2012, 6 new line, 5 gauge conversion and 9 doubling projects falling fully or partly in Madhya Pradesh are in various stages of progress.

(b) Projects are progressing as per availability of resources. 66 km new line, 80 km gauge conversion and 43 km doubling on projects falling fully/partly in Madhya Pradesh are targeted for completion during 2012-13.

(c) No, Sir. However, progress of Khajuraho-Satna phase of Lalitpur-Singrauli new rail line project has suffered as it involves Panna Wild Life Sanctuary and clearances from the concerned authorities have not yet been received. The details of ongoing railway projects in Madhya Pradesh are as under:—

Sl.No.	Name of the project
1	2

NEW LINE

- Chhota Udepur-Dhar

12

2. Dahod-Indore *via* Sardarpur, Jhabua and Dhar
3. Guna-Etawah *via* Shivpur-Gwalior-Bhind
4. Lalitpur-Satna, Rewa-Singrauli and Mahoba-Khajuraho
5. Ramganjmandi-Bhopal
6. Ratlam-Dungarpur *via* Banswara

GAUGE CONVERSION

1. Chhindwara-Mandla Fort
2. Chhindwara-Nagpur
3. Gwalior-Sheopurkalan with extension to Kota
4. Jabalpur-Gondia including Balaghat-Katangi
5. Ratlam-Mhow-Khandwa-Akola

DOUBLING

1. Barkhera-Habibganj 3rd line
 2. Bhopal-Beena 3rd line
 3. Bina-Kota
 4. Ghat Pindrai-Belkhera Patch doubling
 5. Guna-Ruthiyai
 6. Itarsi-Bhudni 3rd line
 7. Akodia-Mohamed Khera-Shujalpur patch doubling
 8. Kalapipal-Phanda
 9. Manikpur-Katiadandi
-

Independent regulator for technical control of Metro-specific activities

3059. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether heads of Metro Rail Corporations of all States have demanded for independent regulator for technical control to carry out Metro-specific activities;
- (b) whether the current system of a single body Research Design and Standards Organisation (RDSO), giving technical approvals to both Railways as well as Metro, is delaying Metro projects;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in this regard;
- (d) whether suggestion to appoint a separate Commissioner of Metro Rail Safety, for faster safety certification of the Metros, is being considered by Government; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. There is no demand for Independent regulator for technical control to carry out the Metro-specific activities.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Section 7 of the Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002 stipulates appointment of one or more Commissioners of Metro Railway Safety by the Central Government. However, there is no such proposal with this Ministry at present.

Mandatory Photo ID Cards for passengers

3060. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is making it mandatory for passengers travelling in trains to carry their Photo ID Cards for security purposes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when this is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) With a view to reduce chances of misuse of reservation system by unscrupulous elements, it has been prescribed that

passengers have to produce original proof of identity during the journey in the following cases:—

- (i) For e-tickets, any one of the passengers booked on the ticket has to produce any one of the prescribed proofs of identity in original.
- (ii) For Tatkal tickets, the original proof of identity as indicated on the ticket.
- (iii) For journey in Air-conditioned classes (except 3E class), any one of the passengers booked on the ticket has to produce any one of the prescribed proofs of identity in original.

For other than Tatkal and e-tickets, no instructions regarding production of Proof of identity while travelling in non Air-conditioned classes have been issued, so far.

Reduction in budgetary allocation for projects in Odisha

3061. SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have slashed an amount of ₹ 186 crore from budgetary allocation to different projects in Odisha;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the reduction is in consonance with the constitutional provisions; and
- (d) as the Appropriation Bill was passed by the House of the People under Article 114 of the Constitution, under which Article the reduction has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Article 114 of the Constitution does not restrict modification in allocations shown in the Appropriation Bill to match the overall resource availability. This is an ongoing exercise emanating from periodic budgetary reviews. The overall allocation to East Coast Railway has been accordingly modified which impacts several States, including Odisha.

Quality and price of food served

3062. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several complaints regarding the quality and price of food served inside the trains and in the canteens of railway stations;

(b) if so, the mechanism and criteria adopted by Railways for giving catering and canteen licences;

(c) the amenities, subsidies, various schemes, financial aids etc. given to catering services and canteens by Railways; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that subsidised schemes, *e.g.* Janata Meals, are implemented by the catering services and canteens, so as to benefit the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. Some complaints regarding the quality and price of food served inside the trains and in the canteens of railways stations have been received by the Railways.

(b) For allotment of catering licenses, a transparent contract awarding, management and monitoring procedure has been defined in the New Catering Policy, 2010. Accordingly, Standard Bid Documents for award of catering contracts have been prepared wherein detailed eligibility criteria, other details of technical and financial requirements alongwith general and special conditions of tenders have been defined which include past performance experience, financial standing etc.

(c) and (d) There is no provision of subsidies and financial aids given by the Railways for catering services provided to the passengers. However, emphasis has been placed to ensure the availability of quality food at affordable rate for all classes of passengers by providing Janata Meals and low priced economy combo-meals at Jan-ahaar and other catering/vending units for the benefit of common man.

USBRL project

3063. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction work on the 70 kilometre Katra-Dharam section—a critical link in the Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Rail Link (USBRL) project which was cleared in 2009 has been stalled for the last few years;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) by when the work is likely to commence; and
- (d) the total estimated cost likely to be incurred on the project and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Katra-Dharam (70 km.) is a part of Katra-Qazigund (148 km.) leg of Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla new line project. Work on this leg remained suspended from July, 2008 till September, 2009 after geological problems were encountered during construction. An Expert Committee was appointed to examine various issues involved including alternative alignment. After the Committee's recommendations, work on this stretch has recommenced in September, 2009.

(d) Total estimated cost of Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla new line project is ₹ 19565 crores. Udhampur-Katra (25 km.) and Qazigund-Banihal (19 km.) sections are targeted to be completed in 2012-13. Katra-Banihal section (129 km.) is targeted to be completed by December, 2017. Qazigund-Baramulla (119 km.) section has already been completed and commissioned.

Safety audit by Railways

3064. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways lack safety standards as compared to global standards;
- (b) whether most of the trains are not having fire fighting measures and have jammed emergency gates;
- (c) whether any drill is carried out to check the efficacy of fire safety;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard;
- (e) whether any safety audit is done; and
- (f) if so, the details and frequency of the audit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. Indian Railways have adopted safety standards which are comparable to global norms.

(b) No, Sir. All the trains are being provided with fire extinguishers in SLRs (Guard cum Brakevan) and in locomotive for attending fire emergencies. Besides, all AC coaches and pantry cars in trains are also provided with fire extinguishers. Doors and emergency windows in functional condition are provided in all the trains. Vestibules serve as exit route to adjacent coaches.

(c) and (d) Regular inspections are carried out for all safety equipment. It is ensured that all fire extinguishers are refilled at their due time. Regular exercise are carried out to check the knowledge of staff to operate the firefighting equipment by the individual department. Indian Railways have adopted fire retardant interior finishing material including wall paneling, flooring, roof paneling to minimize the risk of fire accidents.

(e) and (f) Two types of Safety Audits are being conducted by Railways regularly, *i.e.* one by individual railway of its own divisions once in two month period and another inter railway safety audit which is conducted twice a year. *i.e.* from January to June and July to December. Safety Audit is conducted by a team of five Senior Administrative Grade (SAG) level officers of Civil, Mechanical, Signal, Electrical and Safety departments. The teams carry out audit/inspections and focus on pinpointing deficiencies found in the system including ancillary activities, staff training, material supply, availability of funds, system failures, defective policies/rules etc. Zonal Railways submit their Reports/Action taken reports to the Ministry of Railways. These reports are analysed by the Railway Board which gives them further necessary instructions as and when necessary.

Railway materials lying along Railway tracks

‡3065. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of railway materials is lying along the railway tracks in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has got a survey done to ascertain the value of this material;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these materials are slowly eroding away in the absence of proper maintenance; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) whether Government proposes to draw any action plan for their disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Materials are kept along the railway tracks temporarily during track maintenance and renewals which is a continuous and ongoing exercise. After completion of the maintenance work, released materials are collected and stacked at suitable locations for disposal through auction. Some quantity of serviceable materials is kept for re-use also.

- (c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. Every year an action plan for disposal of scrap materials is made and targets are fixed based upon likely generation of the Permanent Way scrap.

Development of Industrial Rail Corridor

3066. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the Ministry would consider the proposal for development of dedicated Industrial Rail Corridor of Meramandali, Angul-Talcher, Chhendipada which is to be connected with 57 number of industries based on coal, Integrated Steel Plants, Power Generating units, generating rail traffic of 113 MTPA and the Rail Corridor for Nayagarh, Keonjhar belt for industries based on iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): There is no such proposal at present.

Railway projects announced in last year's budget

3067. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many railway projects were announced in last year's budget without conducting any feasibility study beforehand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any assessment/progress report has been conducted on the various projects announced;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Progress report for all projects including projects announced in last year's Budget is submitted by all Zonal Railways.

(e) Does not arise.

Fund allocation for modernisation projects

3068. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various modernisation projects of Railways have been sanctioned in the past eight years but little funds have been allocated therefor, leading to time and cost overruns;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any assessment of the same;

(d) if so, what are the major findings; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Modernization and technical upgradation of railway assets are part of a continuous process. A number of projects in various areas have been sanctioned in the last eight years for which funds are provided based on physical progress.

(c) and (d) Assessments of projects are done by competent authorities on regular basis and funds are provided as per progress of the works.

(e) Does not arise.

Quality of food served

3069. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received during 2011-12 and till date by Railways regarding serving of poor quality food in train and railway stations, zone-wise;

- (b) the details of complaints redressed and at what level, zone-wise;
- (c) the details of inspection carried out by Railways in this regard, zone-wise; and
- (d) the action taken by Railways for supply of good hygienic and quality food to the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Zone-wise details of complaints received regarding serving of poor quality food trains and railway station are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The complaints are redressed by the nominated officers at zonal railways' and divisional railways' level.

(c) Zone-wise details of inspection carried out by Railways are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The new Catering Policy 2010 has been introduced on 21.07.2010 which emphasizes on provision of quality and hygienic food at economic price and seeks to bring improvements in catering by shifting the task of monitoring quality of service from Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) to the Zonal Railways who deploy railway personnel, who check the catering services rendered. As a result of this, there has been a noticeable reduction in the total number of complaint cases after the introduction of new catering policy. Jan-ahaar outlets have been set up for sale of Janta Meals and low cost affordable regional cuisine. Further, a transparent contract awarding, management and monitoring procedure through the Standard Bid Document has been notified.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Static	10	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
	2012-13 upto July	Mobile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Static	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
	South East Central 2011-12	Mobile	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
		Static	5	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	5
	2012-13 upto July	Mobile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Static	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
	South Eastern 2011-12	Mobile	62	30	12	0	10	10	0	0	0	62
		Static	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
	2012-13 upto July	Mobile	36	20	7	0	1	1	5	1	1	36
		Static	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Southern 2011-12	Mobile	28	1	10	0	9	2	0	6	0	28
		Static	31	14	1	0	9	2	0	5	0	31

	2012-13 upto July	Mobile	17	5	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	17
		Static	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
South Western	2011-12	Mobile	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
		Static	14	0	9	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	14
	2012-13 upto July	Mobile	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Static	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
West Central	2011-12	Mobile	15	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	1	15
		Static	8	1	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	8
	2012-13 upto July	Mobile	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Static	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Western	2011-12	Mobile	47	8	16	0	0	21	2	0	0	0	0	47
		Static	15	2	10	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	15
	2012-13 upto July	Mobile	21	7	6	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	21
		Static	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
IRCTC	2011-12	Mobile	427	143	103	0	120	25	10	26	0	427
		Static	28	3	11	0	9	3	2	0	0	28
	2012-13 upto July	Mobile	219	46	73	0	38	18	30	14	0	219
		Static	17	0	6	0	2	0	1	8	0	17
GRAND TOTAL:	2011-12	Mobile	1187	297	353	0	387	47	10	87	6	1187
		Static	185	53	45	0	31	18	2	36	0	185
		TOTAL:	1372	350	398	0	418	65	12	123	6	1372
	2012-13	Mobile	494	148	153	1	70	20	35	38	29	494
	upto July	Static	48	11	12	0	7	2	2	9	5	48
		TOTAL:	542	159	165	1	77	22	37	47	34	542
	GRAND TOTAL:		1914	509	563	1	495	87	49	170	40	1914

Statement-II

*Zone-wise details of Inspections conducted during the year
2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto July)*

Zonal Railways	Year	
	2011-12	2012-13 (upto July, 12)
Central	4393	1085
East Central	2383	914
East Coast	715	190
Eastern	764	104
North Central	793	190
North Eastern	1504	869
Northeast Frontier	390	47
Northern	6744	1996
North Western	285	161
South Central	2503	897
South East Central	522	279
South Eastern	1186	349
Southern	2890	761
South Western	1736	814
West Central	690	207
Western	3841	1142
TOTAL:	31339	10005

Shifting of railway gates

3070. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have received a proposal for shifting of railway gates on Delhi-Moradabad-Haridwar section of Northern Railway;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by Railways for shifting of these railway gates on the said section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A proposal for shifting of Level Crossing (LC) No. 418 on Moradabad-Haridwar section and Level Crossing No. 1/C on Delhi-Moradabad section was received from Moradabad Development Authority. Present traffic density at LC No. 418 is 106420 Train Vehicle Units (TVU) and at LC No. 1/C is 162208 TVUs. The proposal was agreed to by Moradabad Railway Division and, accordingly, Moradabad Development Authority had deposited ₹ 99.55 lakhs for carrying out this work.

The proposal was sent to Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) for his sanction, but CRS did not agree for shifting of these level crossings from safety point of view. The deposited money is still with Railways.

The Railways has already informed State Government that shifting of these level crossings is not possible due to heavy traffic density. However, State Government may propose Road Over Bridge (ROB) in lieu of these level crossings on cost sharing basis.

Projects announced in Railway Budgets

3071. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of railway projects implemented/completed against the announcements made in the Railway Budgets during the Eleventh Five Year Plan in the country, zone-wise, year-wise;
- (b) the list of non-implemented announcements made in the last two Railway Budgets, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons for non-implementation of projects announced in the Railway Budgets; and
- (d) whether any Committee has been constituted to review the implementation of announcements made in the Railway Budgets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Year-wise details of projects announced for

completion/implementation in the Rail Budget in Eleventh Five Year Plan and projects completed are as under:-

Financial Year	New Line		
	Target announced in Budget (in km.)	Achievement (in km.)	%age achievement during the year
2007-08	500	156	31.2
2008-09	350	357	102
2009-10	250	258	103
2010-11	1021	709	69
2011-12	1075	727	68
TOTAL:	3196	2207	69.06

Financial Year	Gauge Conversion		
	Target announced in Budget (in km.)	Achievement (in km.)	%age achievement during the year
2007-08	1800	1549	86
2008-09	2150	563	26
2009-10	1300	1516	117
2010-11	800	837	104
2011-12	1017	856	84
TOTAL:	7067	5321	75.29

Financial Year	Doubling		
	Target announced in Budget (in km.)	Achievement (in km.)	%age achievement during the year
1	2	3	4
2007-08	450	426	95

1	2	3	4
2008-09	1000	363	36
2009-10	700	448	64
2010-11	700	769	110
2011-12	867	752	87
TOTAL:	3717	2758	74.20

Financial Year	Railway Electrification		
	Target announced in Budget (in Route km.)	Achievement (in km.)	%age achievement during the year
2007-08	500	502	100.4
2008-09	700	797	113.86
2009-10	1000	1117	111.70
2010-11	1000	975	97.50
2011-12	1000	1165	116.50
TOTAL:	4200	4556	108.47

Railway-wise details of projects completed in Eleventh Plan is as under:—

Sl. No.	Railway Zone	New Line (in km.)	Gauge Conversion (in km.)	Doubling (in km.)	Railway Electrification (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Central	138	209	88	108
2.	East Coast	68	90	133	245
3.	East Central	263	277	182	325
4.	Eastern	247	40	291	101

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Northern	277	11	204	1213
6.	North Central	223	142	269	205
7.	North Eastern	42	365	267	258
8.	Northeast Frontier	284	652	31	31
9.	North Western	46	1342	290	0
10.	Southern	125	879	216	849
11.	South Central	306	476	255	550
12..	South Eastern	25	78	107	89
13.	South East Central	0	47	121	0
14.	South Western	111	312	172	103
15.	West Central	52	0	35	303
16.	Western	0	401	97	176

(b) Nil. Work on all New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects announced in last two years has been taken up.

(c) The main reasons for delay in completion of the ongoing projects have been limited availability of resources as Indian Railways have a huge shelf of ongoing projects requiring about ₹ 1,47,000 Crores for completion, long time taken in land availability, long time taken for forestry clearance, adverse law and order conditions, failure of contractors, court cases in regard to alignment etc. which affect the progress.

(d) No, Sir.

Attaching Nanded Division with Central Railway

3072. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has been repeatedly requesting to Central Government for attachment of Nanded Division with Central Railway as it would be more beneficial for the residents of Nanded and also convenient for better administration;

(b) the reasons for delay in approving the proposal of the State Government; and

(c) the present status of the proposal and by when the decision is likely to be taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Requests in this regard have been received.

(b) and (c) The decision to place a particular division under a specific zone is taken on the basis of operational and administrative requirements, keeping in view the geographical contiguity of the divisions forming a zone; smooth movement of traffic operationally; to provide better control and to improve efficiency; without any regional considerations. The proposal, for attachment of Nanded Division with Central Railway, when seen in the light of the above criterion has not been found feasible.

Railway projects in Maharashtra

3073. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few projects of laying new railway lines, doubling of the tracks and widening of existing lines in Maharashtra are pending since long;

(b) whether Government is considering the requests made by Government of Maharashtra and leaders of political parties from time to time for providing adequate central funds for ongoing railway projects in the State; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take for releasing funds on priority for the railway projects in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) As on 01.04.2012, 5 new line, 3 gauge conversion and 10 doubling projects falling fully/partly in Maharashtra are in various stages of execution. ₹ 381.50 crore have been provided for these projects during 2012-13.

Railways have huge throwforward of ongoing projects with limited availability of resources. As such, the projects are progressed as per availability of resources. To expedite completion of projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to generate additional resources through non-budgetary measures like Public-Private Partnership,

funding by State Governments and other beneficiaries. To reduce delay on account of land availability, security issues, forestry clearances etc. meetings with State Government/Central Government Officials are held from time to time. Contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management, and field units have been further empowered.

Implementation of projects on cost sharing basis

3074. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mechanism has been evolved by the Ministry to implement projects on cost sharing basis with State Governments, especially with Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) For completion of ongoing new line, gauge conversion and doubling projects, State Governments are regularly being approached to share cost of construction of railway line and/or provide land free of cost for the projects passing through their respective States. As a result, various State Governments have come forward to share cost of 35 projects. Andhra Pradesh Government is sharing cost of 7 new lines and 1 doubling project.

Setting up of mega locomotive units

3075. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for Railways flip-flop attitude in setting up of mega locomotive units;

(b) the reasons that Railways changed its stand from PPP mode to execute on its own;

(c) whether any consultations have been held in this regard with Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, etc.;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the reasons that there is a deep division between Railway Board and others on this issue; and

(f) how the Ministry is planning to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) In terms of approval of Cabinet, in its meeting held on 18.2.2010, two locomotive mega projects *i.e.* 'Electric Locomotive Manufacturing Factory at Madhepura in Bihar' and 'Diesel Locomotive Factory at Marhowra in Bihar', are to be set up as Joint Venture, with private partner selected through international competitive bidding. At present, there is no plan to change mode of execution for these projects.

(c) and (d) Currently, the revised bid documents are under internal deliberation in the Ministry of Railways. Due consultation with the concerned Ministries will be carried, in terms of the extant procedure.

(e) and (f) The process of inter-Ministerial consultation is yet to begin. Hence, difference of opinion amongst Ministries does not arise.

Ongoing railway projects

3076. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work is in progress on 129 new railway lines, 45 gauge conversion and 166 doubling projects costing a total of ₹ 125000 crores; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise including South Central Railway (SCR) and the funds released and spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As on 01.04.2012, there are 347 ongoing projects consisting of 132 New Line, 42 Gauge Conversion and 173 Doubling projects. Zone-wise break-up is given in Statement (*See* below). An expenditure of ₹ 60,791 Crores has been incurred on these projects upto March, 2012 and an outlay of ₹ 11,133 Crores has been made for these projects for the year 2012-13.

Statement

Zone-wise number of ongoing projects across the country as on 01.04.2012 is as under

Sl.No.	Railway Zone	New Line	Gauge Conversion	Doubling
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Central	3	0	7

1	2	3	4	5
2.	East Coast	6	0	14
3.	East Central	26	4	3
4.	Eastern	10	1	38
5.	Northern	11	0	20
6.	North Central	3	2	3
7.	North Eastern	5	6	5
8.	Northeast Frontier	19	5	4
9.	North Western	3	3	11
10.	Southern	8	5	15
11.	South Central	17	0	9
12.	South Eastern	5	3	17
13.	South East Central	2	3	7
14.	South Western	10	2	9
15.	West Central	2	0	7
16.	Western	2	8	4

Losses due to Naxal attacks

‡3077. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the locations attacked by Naxals to damage railway tracks and inflict other economic losses to Railways, so far;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the details of losses suffered, so far due to these attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Locations of attacks on Railways

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by Left Wing Extremists reported during the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto June) are as under:-

Locations of attacks:

Railway	Locations
Eastern	Jasidih-Jhajha, Jamalpur-Kiul and Narganjo-Rajla Halt stations
East Central	Mohammadganj-Kosiara, Nadaul, Parasnath, Chaudhary Bundh-Karmabad, McLuskiganj-Mahuamilan, Kastha-Paraiya, Turki-Kudhani, Kharika Halt-Chaksikandar, Mansi-Khagaria, Kursela-Bakhari, Ismailpur-Guraru, Pepra-Jeevdhara, Ismailpur, Makdumpur, Nichitpur, Seho-Dholi, Mahesi-Chakia, Satbahini, Kudhani-Goraul, Begusarai- Tilrath, Kurushaila-Bhakhari, Jogeshwarbihar- Chainpur, Dania-Jogeswarbihar, Turki-Kurhni, Gomia-Dumribihar, Nabinagar-Kajratanawadih, Dania-Dumribihar, Nichitpur-Matari, Chipadohar Gurpa, Tetulmuri-Nichitpur and Hehegara
East Coast	Kirandul-Bacheli, Bacheli- Bhansi, Bhansi- Kamalpur, Kamalpur-Dantewada
South Eastern	Gidhni-Jhargram, Kokpara-Dalbhumgarh, Khatkura halt, Banstala halt, Khemasuli-Sardiha, Midnapur-Godapiasal, Bhalulata, Bisra- Bhalulata, Bisra- Bondamunda, Mael-Ramgarh, Roxi-Rangra,

(c) Amount of loss suffered by Railways due to damage of Railway property during the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto June) is as under:-

Year	Amount of loss suffered by Railways (Amount in ₹ crores)
2010	26.423
2011	0.099
2012 (upto June)	2.420

Railway projects

3078. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest status of Manecherial- Nalgonda (92 Kms.), Cuddapa-Bangalore (255 Kms.) and Kakinada-Pittapuram (21.5 Kms.) railway projects, indicating the progress made thereon till date, project-wise;

(b) the time likely to be taken to complete the 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.

Cuddappah-Bangalore (255 Kms.): The construction of line between Cuddappah-Bangalore is proposed to be taken up in five phases. The work for Cuddappah-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.

Drinking water at stations

†3079. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken or measures taken by Government to provide drinking water on stations in the water scarcity areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that railway administration purchases water from the borewell of farmers to provide water on the stations facing scarcity of water; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Arrangements for drinking water have

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

been made at all stations on Indian Railways. Wherever there is shortage of water, supply is augmented through tankers or other suitable means.

Height of platforms

‡3080. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that height of platforms on small stations of majority of rural areas is too low;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether due to these reasons the old people and small children face lot of inconvenience in boarding the trains and several times people meet with accidents; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Small stations are generally of 'E' and 'F' category and as per prescribed norms, a rail level platform is provided at such stations. Provision, improvement and augmentation of amenities including raising of height of platforms at the stations is a continuous process and are done as per need, *inter-se* priority of works and availability of funds.

Railway projects in NER

3081. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the present status of Bogibeel Bridge project and the Rangia-Murkongseleek gauge conversion project including achievement made so far as well as target fixed for completion of these two National Projects;
- (b) the details of the present status of the various projects regarding new and double line, gauge conversion, wagon factory, electrification etc., including those declared as National Projects in North East Region (NER); and
- (c) the details of the National Projects of Railways and their present status, year of sanction, total outlay, progress and achievement made so far?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The details of Railway Projects including National Projects in the North Eastern Region which includes Bogibeel Bridge, Rangia-Murkongselek gauge conversion, doubling, wagon factory and electrification projects alongwith present status are as under:

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Year of sanction	Outlay during 2012-13	Status
1	2	3	4	5

NEW LINE

1.	Agartala-Sabroom	2008-09	180	This is a 'National Project'. Land acquisition, earthwork and bridge works taken up. Target - Agartala-Udaipura:December, 2012 and Udaipura-Sabroom March, 2014.
2.	Teteliya-Byrnihat	2006-07	70	This is a 'National Project'. Teteliya-Byrnihat was examined as an alternative alignment to Azara-Byrnihat. Entire land acquired in Assam portion. Earthwork and bridges taken up. Target - March, 2014.
3.	Bhairabi-Sairang	2008-09	80	This project has been declared as 'National Project'. Final Location Survey including staking of alignment on ground completed in the entire length. Target - March, 2015.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bogibeel Bridge with link lines on North and South Banks	1997-98	330	The project has been declared as 'National Project'. The work of construction of embankment, major and minor bridges completed in North and South Bank of the bridge. Moranhat-Chalkhowa (44 km) in South Bank completed and commissioned. Contract for main bridge superstructure awarded. Target - December, 2015.
5.	Dimapur-Kohima (Zubza)	2006-07	7	The project has been declared as 'National Project'. Final Location Survey completed in the entire length. Approval of alignment in this portion is pending with State Government.
6.	Dudhnoi-Mendipathar	1992-93	20	Earthwork, bridges and track work in advance stages of execution. Target - March, 2013.
7.	Harmuti-Naharlagun	1996-97	50	Track linking for 20 kms. completed in 2011-12. Commissioning is linked with completion of Rangpara North - North Lakhimpur gauge conversion. Project targeted for completion in 2012-13.
8.	Jiribam-Tupul-Imphal	2003-04	450	Progress of this 'National Project' badly hampered due to prevailing security scenario and frequent bandhs etc. Bad condition of NH 53 and weak/damaged bridges. Earthwork, formation, minor and major bridges taken up. Work

1	2	3	4	5
				taken up in 18 tunnels out of 35 Nos. Jiribam-Tupul targeted for completion by March, 2014 and Tupul-Imphal by March, 2016.
9.	New Maynaguri-Jogighopa	2000-01	225	Work is planned to be executed in 4 phases. Golakganj to Gauripur completed. New Coochbehar-Golakganj (58.0 km) completed. Gauripur-Bilasipara, New Mainaguri New Domohini and New Changrabandha-New Coochbehar (74 km) targeted for 2012-13.
10.	Sivok-Rangpo	2008-09	38	This is a 'National Project' which has been entrusted to M/s IRCON for execution. Project held up for environmental clearance.
11.	Byrnihat-Shillong	2010-11	30	Final Location Survey from Byrnihat to Lailad (20 km) completed. Work stopped in November, 2010 by Khasi Students Union for their pending demands. Matter being sorted out by State Government.
12.	Murkongselek-Pasighat	2011-12	10	Final Location Survey taken up.
13.	Agartala-Akhaura (Bangladesh)	2012-13	1	Included in Budget 2012-13.
GAUGE CONVERSION				
1.	Katakhali-Bhairabi	1997-98	15	The work planned for completion alongwith gauge conversion of Lumding-Silchar in December, 2013. Earthwork, bridge work taken up.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Lumding-Silchar including alignment between Migrendisa-Ditokcherra and extension from Badarpur to Baraigram	1996-97	400	The project has been declared as 'National Project'. Progress of work affected due to militant activities. Earthwork, bridge works and tunneling taken up all along the alignment. Target - December, 2013.
3.	New Jalpaiguri-Siliguri-New Bongaigaon branch lines	1998-99	10	New Jalpaiguri-New Bongaigaon main line fully commissioned. Alipurduar-Bamanhat and Fakiragram-Dhubri branch line completed and commissioned.
4.	Rangiya-Murkongselek alongwith linked fingers	2003-04	380	Mega block taken up for entire section. Rangiya-Rangpara North section completed and engine rolled. Rangpara North-North Lakhimpur (172 km) and Balipara-Bhalukpong (34 km) targeted for March, 2013.

DOUBLING

1.	Lumding-Hojai patch doubling	2012-13	0.50	Work included in Budget 2012-13
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RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION

1.	Barauni-Katihar-Guwahati including Katihar-Barsoi	2008-09	102.00	Work is in progress. Target - October, 2015.
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WAGON FACTORY

1.	Setting up of Wagon factory at Guwahati	2010-11	20.00	A wagon factory at Guwahati has been announced and approved in the year 2010-11 at an anticipated
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1	2	3	4	5
				cost of ₹ 188.50 crores under Joint Venture (JV)/Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Approval for land leasing to the private developer is under process.

A dedicated non lapsable fund namely "North Eastern Region Rail Development Fund (NERRDF) has been created for providing assured fund flow to National Projects of Northeastern Region.

Security arrangements at stations and in trains

3082. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that security arrangements at stations and in trains are not satisfactory, particularly at those stations which have been targeted by terrorists in the past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, station-wise and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has reviewed and augmented security arrangements at railway stations and at trains in view of serial bomb blasts in Pune;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) Prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order over railways is the statutory responsibility of States. For this purpose a separate wing of State police in the name of Government Railway Police (GRP) has been constituted by the States. 50% cost on GRPs is shared by Railways with respective States. Railways, through the Railway Protection Force (RPF), are supplementing efforts of States in providing security over railways.

For supplementing efforts of States, security has been identified as one of the

priority areas by Railways for strengthening and up-gradation. Efforts made to strengthen railway security in recent past include nomination of 202 stations for installation of Integrated Security System, procurement of modern security related equipment, setting up of an All India Security Help Line, networking of RPF Posts and Security Control Rooms, establishment of a commando training center and three new Railway Protection Special Force (RPSF) Battalions, up-gradation of RPF training centers etc.

Railway connectivity

3083. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that adjoining/nearby districts of Varanasi like Ballia, Ghazipur and Azamgarh are not well connected by trains with Varanasi;
- (b) whether Government will extend Varanasi-Bareilly passenger train and Anand Vihar-Varanasi Garib Rath upto Ballia city *via* Ghazipur in view of inconvenience of the people of Ballia and Ghazipur districts;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Ballia, Ghazipur city and Azamgarh are well connected with Varanasi which are sufficient for the present level of traffic. Moreover in the Railway Budget 2012-13 a new train 15111/15112 Chhapra-Manduadih intercity has been announced, connecting Ballia-Ghazipur City and Varanasi.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. At present there is no such proposal to extend 14235/14236 Bareilly-Varanasi and Anand Vihar-Varanasi Garib Rath upto Ballia due to operational constraints.

Commuter Rail System in Bengaluru

3084. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal to introduce Commuter Rail System in Bengaluru to ease the transportation within the city and surrounding towns;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when does the Government proposes to complete this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. M/s Rail India Technical and Economics Services (RITES) had submitted a report on Commuter trains in Bangalore in 2009. Based on the report, State Government requested South Western Railway to operate trains in 9 corridors. South Western Railway (SWR) has introduced two commuter special trains in 2010. SWR could not meet the full requirements as given in RITES report due to severe bottleneck of infrastructure facilities and paths. The completion date of this project has not been fixed yet.

Electrification work of railway lines

3085. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of electrification work on Ghaziabad-Meerut-Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur section;
- (b) the details of funds allocated/spent thereon; and
- (c) the time-frame set for completion of the said work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Electrification of Ghaziabad-Meerut-Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur section is a part of Khurja-Meerut-Saharanpur including Ghaziabad-Meerut electrification project and work is in progress.

- (b) Till 31.03.2012, ₹ 153.19 crores have been spent and ₹ 27.11 crores have been allocated during 2012-13.
- (c) The section has been planned for completion by March, 2013.

Railway Medical College at Ahmedabad

3086. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:
SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of medical colleges that would be established by Railways during next five years;

(b) the current status of establishment of Railway Medical College at Ahmedabad, Gujarat;

(c) by when this medical college would start functioning; and

(d) how much fund has been/would be allocated by Railways in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) For setting up of medical colleges, five locations *viz.* Kharagpur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Chermali and Secunderabad have been identified in Phase-I with existing Railway hospitals. Appointment of consultant for Phase-I has been initiated. Since setting up of medical colleges involves multiple approvals and fulfilling Medical Council of India (MCI) requirements, no definite number can be given at this time. Medical College at Ahmedabad is identified for Phase-II.

(d) The fund allocation has not been worked out.

Private Sector participation in railway connectivity

3087. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has prepared a policy for private sector participation in railway connectivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for this step?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) A policy for participation of Private Sector for providing rail connectivity and capacity augmentation is under consideration. The policy envisages certain participative models to encourage private sector involvement in rail connectivity projects as a measure for accelerated development of fixed rail infrastructure through extra-budgetary resources.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

3088. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have introduced Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to their licenced porters, vendors and hawkers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Railways have identified the number of beneficiaries in each zone;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the annual premium likely to be paid for these category of employees under RSBY;
- (e) whether Railways propose to extend the cover of RSBY to unlicenced porters, vendors and hawkers; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana has been extended to licenced porters, licenced vendors and licenced hawkers on the Railways in consultation with Ministry of Labour and Employment. Railways are facilitating below poverty line beneficiaries for coverage under the scheme being implemented by the concerned State Governments. In the case of above poverty line beneficiaries, 75% of the premium will be borne by the Railways subject to a maximum of ₹ 565/- per family per annum, whichever is less and the remaining 25% to be contributed by the beneficiaries, who will also have to pay an amount of ₹ 30/- per family per year as registration/renewal fee.

(c) and (d) Railways are identifying the numbers of the beneficiaries and are in touch with the State Government Nodal Agencies. Annual premium can be worked out after the exact beneficiaries are identified.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Accidents due to human error

3089. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified the major causes of train accidents;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether human error has been one of the causes of accidents; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to eliminate human error and prevent train accidents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Cause-wise analysis of consequential train accidents excluding cases of trespassing at unmanned level crossings, which have taken place during the last three years *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year from April to August, 2012, is as under:—

Cause	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	April-August, 2012*
Failure of Railway staff	63	56	57	17
Failure of other than Railway staff	10	9	8	3
Failure of equipment	6	5	3	1
Sabotage	14	16	6	3
Combination of factors	1	3	1	0
Incidental	4	4	2	2
Could not be established conclusively	2	-	-	1
Under Investigation	-	-	-	2
TOTAL:	100	93	77	29

*Figures are provisional.

(c) Yes, Sir. Human error on the part of railway staff is also one of the causes of consequential train accidents.

(d) Railways have taken various measures to reduce failure of railway staff which include the following:—

(i) Implementation and monitoring of Railway Servants (Hours of Work and

- Period of Rest); Rules, 2005 to provide proper rest to railway staff including running staff;
- (ii) Periodic medical examination of safety category employees including running staff;
 - (iii) Structured training at various stages, namely, initial and promotional stages alongwith refresher courses for safety category employees including running staff to help them assimilate new technologies and enable skill upgradation;
 - (iv) Steps have been taken to fill the safety category vacancies on fast track basis;
 - (v) Improvement in running rooms to provide stress free environment to the outstation crew and to enable them to take proper rest at outstations;
 - (vi) Yoga/meditation and physical training lessons have been introduced in training centres especially for safety category staff to enable them to cope with the stress involved in their job;
 - (vii) Progressive mechanization of maintenance of track and rolling stock including locomotives, coaches and wagons to reduce human dependence and enhance productivity;
 - (viii) Vigilance Control Device (VCD) as an aid to the driver for keeping them vigilant has been provided in most of the diesel and electric locomotives;
 - (ix) Auxiliary Warning System (AWS) has been provided in Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) trains in Mumbai suburban area so that motormen maintain speed as per aspect of the signal; and
 - (x) Other devices/systems being introduced to reduce human dependence include Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS), Anti Collision Device (ACD)/Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS), Light Emitting Diode (LED) Signals, etc.

Recent freak train accident

3090. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many passengers of the Thiruvananthapuram-Guwahati Express sustained injuries in a freak accident recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the stampede was caused due to a false alarm indicating that a coach had caught fire; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Railways to prevent such incident in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. On 13.08.2012 at about 15.10 hrs., while train no. 12515 Trivandrum Central - Guwahati express was on run between Vatluru and Eluru Railway stations in Vijayawada division of South Central Railway, heavy smoke like dust was noticed by passengers travelling in S-7 coach. They mistook the same as fire in the coach and stopped the train by pulling the alarm chain. Meanwhile, some passengers jumped off the train in panic and 13 of them sustained injuries. However, no death was reported. As per the findings of the interdepartmental joint enquiry committee, the incident occurred due to overcrowding of coach, causing clearance between coach and track to reduce and therefore hitting ballast which emanated heavy dust, which was mistaken by passengers as smoke due to fire.

(d) The demand for passenger travel is monitored by Zonal Railways on a regular basis and a watch is kept on the waiting list position. Special trains are run and additional coaches are attached to regular trains to clear the rush during peak period/festivals/holidays subject to operational feasibility. Similarly, increasing the composition of trains by attaching more unreserved coaches is a continuous process. Further, regular checks are also conducted to control ticketless travel/irregular travel on trains and also to control unauthorized travel in reserved coaches.

On Board Housekeeping Services

3091. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways plan to extend the On Board Housekeeping Services in Rajdhani and Garib Rath trains; and

(b) if so, the full details thereof alongwith the details of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. **On Board House Keeping Services**

(OBHS) has been planned to be implemented in all Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Duronto and other important long distance Mail/Express trains (including Garib Rath) for frequent cleaning of coach toilets, doorways, aisles and passenger compartments during the run of the trains. The scheme has so far been implemented in around 300 trains. Other important trains as identified by Zonal Railways are also planned for provision of OBHS.

(b) OBHS facility can be provided on those trains satisfying laid down parameters such as journey time/period, coach type etc. Identification of trains for provision of OBHS scheme, as per requirements, is an ongoing process. Cost of provision of OBHS may vary from train to train and depends upon the number and type of coaches, journey time/period etc.

Doubling of railway lines

3092. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether work relating to doubling of Railway lines of Udhna-Jalgaon, Gandhidham-Kandla Port and Gandhidham-Adipur has been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when this work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. In these projects, doubling of Gandhidham-Kandla Port (12 km) and Gandhidham-Adipur (8 km) sections have been completed. Doubling of Udhna-Jalgaon sections (306.93 km) with electrification has been taken up. Doubling and electrification of Vyara-Ukaisongarh (20 km) and Amalner-Dharangaon (25 km) sections have been completed. Earthwork, bridges works, etc. are in different stages of progress in the remaining section of 261.96 km. Ukaisongarh-Chinchpada (40 km) Dharangaon-Jalgaon (25 km) sections are targeted for doubling and electrification during 2012-13.

Setting up of medical and nursing colleges by Railways

3093. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have decided to set up its own medical and nursing colleges in different parts of country;

- (b) the present status of such a proposal spelt out in the Railway Budget, a few years ago;
- (c) whether they will be fully funded by Railways or will be under PPP mode;
- (d) the number of students likely to be admitted in such colleges; and
- (e) the time line within which they are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 18 Medical Colleges and 7 Nursing Colleges were announced to be set up with the existing Railway Hospitals on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Five locations *i.e.* Kharagpur, Lucknow, Guwahati, Chennai and Secunderabad where Medical Council of India (MCI) norms are more or less being met are identified to be taken up in Phase-I. Remaining 13 locations are identified to be taken up in Phase-II. The process of engagement of a consultant for Phase-I has been initiated.

Out of 7 Nursing Colleges the construction work at Majerhat in Kolkata is in progress. Expression of Interests (EOIs) were invited and are being examined for Nursing Colleges at Delhi, Lucknow and Jabalpur. There was no response to EOI for Nursing College at Mumbai.

(c) The Medical and Nursing Colleges shall be set-up in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

(d) and (e) The decision is subject to the examination of the report of the consultant.

Safety standards

‡3094. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether train accidents have increased or decreased, during last two years;
- (b) the details thereof alongwith reasons; and
- (c) the details of safety standards prepared by Government to prevent train accidents and whether they are being followed properly and if so, to what extent?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Consequential train accidents excluding incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users, have come down from 100 in 2009-10 to 93 in 2010-11 and further to 77 in 2011-12. Type-wise details of these accidents are as under:—

Type of Accident	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Collision	9	5	9
Derailments	80	80	55
Manned Level Crossing Accidents	5	5	7
Fire in Train	2	2	4
Miscellaneous	4	1	2
TOTAL:	100	93	77

(c) All departments of Indian Railways associated with train operations prescribe their own safety parameters and these parameters are strictly adhered to.

Implementation of MPLAD Scheme

3095. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is satisfied with the implementation of the MPLAD Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what Government envisages to do in future in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The MPLAD Scheme has benefited the local community by meeting their various developmental needs such as drinking water facility, education, electricity, health and family welfare, community centres, irrigation, roads, pathways and bridges, etc.

As on 31.08.2012, an amount of Rs. 26237.25 crore has been released since inception of the Scheme, out of which Rs. 23255.28 crore has been utilized. The

cumulative utilisation percentage over cumulative release has risen steadily to 88.63% against 82.18% as in March, 2004.

With regard to physical achievements, about 15.32 lakh works have been recommended, 13.50 lakh works were sanctioned and about 12.14 lakh works have been completed, since inception of the Scheme. The percentage of cumulative works completed to cumulative works sanctioned, is 89.86% as on 31.08.2012, against 80.14% as on March, 2004.

Evaluation of construction cost of projects

‡3096. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to an evaluation carried out in May, 2012, the construction costs of core projects have increased by ₹ 52,446 crore due to delay in their execution;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) when was evaluation of construction cost of these projects carried out earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) This Ministry monitors the implementation status of on-going Central Sector projects costing ₹ 150 crores and above on the basis of information supplied by the project implementing agencies and releases a Flash Report every month on the implementation of Infrastructure projects. As per the Flash Report for the month of May, 2012, the cost overrun was ₹ 52,445 crores, for the combined delayed projects of Power (28), Railways (36) and Road Transport and Highways (84) sectors.

(c) The Flash Report is taken out every month.

Central projects in Gujarat

3097. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central projects undertaken by Central Government in Gujarat

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

during last three years, which are still awaiting completion, project-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of cost and time overrun in each case; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to ensure an expeditious completion of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) There are 13 on-going Central Sector Projects, each costing ₹ 150 crores and above on the monitor of this Ministry, which were approved during last three years in the State of Gujarat. The total original cost of these projects is ₹ 26,368.82 Crores and no cost overrun has been reported by the project implementing agencies in these projects. Only one project, namely, "Kakrapar Atomic Power Project - 3 and 4" has reported delay of 11 months due to late receipt of financial sanction.

(c) Does not arise.

Data collection and interpretation system

3098. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to overhaul the data collection and interpretation system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has appointed a panel to examine this issue; and

(d) if so, whether the said panel has come up with any proposal to make data more accurate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Monitoring progress of infrastructural projects

3099. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has prepared a report in order to facilitate the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure to identify problem areas and at the same time closely monitor the progress of infrastructural projects;

(b) whether it is also a fact that sectors like Oil Production, Power and Railways have missed the targets during 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(c) if so, whether Government is taking any steps to make up physical progress of infrastructural projects on the above stated sectors; and

(d) if so, by when alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) This Ministry monitors the implementation status of on-going infrastructure projects costing more than ₹ 150 crores on the basis of information furnished by the project implementing agencies and releases a flash report every month. As per database of the Ministry, some projects of the Petroleum sector, Power sector and Railway sector have missed the target completion dates during 2009-10 and 2010-11.

(c) and (d) The major steps initiated by the Government to ensure timely completion of projects includes rigorous project appraisal and two stage approval procedure, prioritization of projects in the light of resources constraints, setting up of an On-line Computerised Monitoring System (OCMS) for better monitoring, higher weightage to project implementation by PSUs in the MOUs signed between them and the administrative Ministries, setting up a Standing Committee in each Ministry for fixation of responsibility for time and cost overruns and setting up of Central Sector Project Coordination Committee (CSPCC) in States under respective Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and impediments in project implementation.

Schemes recommended by MPs

3100. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any time limit has been prescribed for implementation of schemes recommended by Members of Parliament (MPs);
- (b) whether it is a fact that even the schemes recommended two years ago by MPs in Bihar have not been completed yet; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) As per the MPLADS guidelines, the time limit for completion of the work should generally not exceed one year. In exceptional cases, where the implementation time exceeds one year, the District Authority is required to incorporate specific reasons for the same in the sanction letter/order.

(b) and (c) From time to time, the Ministry has received complaints regarding delay in implementation of the MPLAD Scheme, but no specific complaint has been received on non-completion of MPLADS works recommended two years ago by MPs of Bihar.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Short Notice Question. *...(Interruptions)...* The Member is not putting it. *...(Interruptions)...* Would anybody like to put supplementary questions? *...(Interruptions)...* Nobody? *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Papers laid on the Table.

...(Interruptions)...

Setting up of small and marginal farmers development agency

8. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken or going to be taken by Central Government in coordination with State Governments to set up Small and Marginal Farmers' Development Agency to attract young generation in farming sector and to enhance our national agriculture growth and for socio-economical development of our society?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): No proposal for setting up Small and Marginal Farmers Development Agency is presently under

consideration. For attracting youth to Agriculture sector, the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007 envisages support to educated youths for setting up agri-clinics and production-cum-processing centres, introduction of vocational training courses in different aspects of agricultural and allied activities and support to trained persons to launch self-employment ventures.

Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres (ACABC) scheme promotes self-employment in agriculture sector by way of setting up of agri-ventures in agriculture and allied areas by farm graduates. Under this scheme, 29356 agriculture graduates have been trained and 11002 agri-ventures established in the country till August, 2012.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and State Agricultural Universities train rural youth on various aspects of agriculture like productivity enhancement, orchard management, value addition, livestock production and management, protective cultivation, farm machinery, fishery, production of inputs, etc.

Small Farmers' Agro-Business Consortium (SFAC) promotes agri-business projects for generating income and employment in rural areas. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) implements Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) wherein it undertakes training programmes for skill development as well as entrepreneur development. Ministry of Food Processing Industries' scheme for Infrastructure development which includes Mega Food Parks, Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure etc. also helps in creating employment/self-employment opportunities to rural population including young farmers.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification No. G.S.R. 387 (E), dated the 25th May, 2012, publishing the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012, under Section 53 of Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7393/15/12]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification No. G.S.R. 574 (E), dated the 17th July, 2012, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (3rd Amendment) Rules, 2012, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, alongwith extracts of rules.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7394/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

Report and Accounts (2010-11) of LSSASMA, UT of Lakshadweep and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Kapil Sibal, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Union Territory of Lakshadweep, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7267/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

Report of the Justice M.B. Shah Commission of Inquiry for illegal mining of Iron Ore and Manganese in the State of Goa and related papers

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, on behalf of Shri Dinsha J. Patel, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Report of the Justice M.B. Shah Commission of Inquiry for Illegal Mining of Iron Ore and Manganese in the State of Goa.
- (b) Memorandum of Action taken on the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7396/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of (IPFT), Gurgaon and related papers**II. Statement giving reasons for not laying the Annual Reports (2009-10 and 2010-11) of IDPL**

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, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPFT), Gurgaon, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7380/15/12]

- II. Statement giving reasons for not laying the Annual Reports of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11, within the stipulated period.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7381/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Notification of Ministry of Human Resource Development**II. Reports and Accounts (2009-10 and 2010-11) of various Institutes, University, Society, Board and Abhiyans and related papers**

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, on behalf of Shrimati D. Purandeswari, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy) Notification No. S.O. 1510 (E), dated the 6th July, 2012, extending the period of supersession of the National Council for Teacher Education for a further period of six months with effect from the 7th July, 2012, under sub-

section (1) of Section 30 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7315/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon, under subsection (4) of the Section 36 of the Visva Bharati (Amendment) Act, 1984.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7301/15/12]

- (ii) (a) Annual Accounts of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon, under subsection (3) of Section 39 of the University of Delhi Act, 1922.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7402/15/12]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Implementation Society, Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7304/15/12]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tripura Rajya Mission implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Tripura, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Shri Rajeev Shukla]

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7307/15/12]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Manipur, 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 the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7302/15/12]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Puducherry, 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 the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7305/15/12]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Puducherry, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7309/15/12]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Mission Authority Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7308/15/12]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7313/15/12]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Southern Region, Chennai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7314/15/12]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Manipur, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7399/15/12]

- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Union Territory of Lakshadweep, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Shri Rajeev Shukla]

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7401/15/12]

- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Union Territory of Daman and Diu, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7400/15/12]

- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Union Territory of Chandigarh, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7398/15/12]

- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Assam, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7404/15/12]

- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jharkhand Secondary Education Project Council (JSEPC) implementing the Rashtriya

Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Ranchi, 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 the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7403/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

Notification of Ministry of Railways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 199 of Railways Act, 1989, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways Notification No. G.S.R. 368 (E), dated the 15th May, 2012, publishing the Rail Land Development Authority (Transaction of Business) Regulations, 2012, alongwith delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7405/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement

II. State in Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement (as on September, 2012), under Section 3 (I) (IB) of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7410A/15/12]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the Budget, at the end of the financial year 2011-12, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7410/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

Notification of Ministry of Finance

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 48/2012 - Customs, dated the 6th September, 2012, amending Notification G.S.R. 929 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, alongwith Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7412/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

Notification of Ministry of Agriculture

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I lay on the Table —

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation) Notification No. G.S.R. 447 (E), dated the 15th June, 2012, publishing the Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Rules, 2012, under subsection (3) of Section 124 of the Multi State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7461/15/12]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation) Notification No. S.O. 1855 (E), dated the 17th August, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 2363 (E), dated the 30th September, 2010, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7260/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

MOU between Government of India and RITES Limited

SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi)

of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the RITES Limited (RITES), for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7383/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

Notification of Ministry of Tribal Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under subsection (3) of Section 14 of Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 669 (E), dated the 6th September, 2012, publishing the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Amendment Rules, 2012.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7395/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

Notification of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of AYUSH) Notification No. 28, dated the 14th - 20th July, 2012, publishing the Corrigendum to Notification No. UBD.CO.BSD II/3/12.21.109/2011-12, dated the 15th June, 2011, (in Hindi only).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7482/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

Report and Accounts (2008-09 and 2009-10) of CMPFO, Dhanbad and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO), Dhanbad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Shri Pratik Prakashbapu Patil]

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7414/15/12]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO), Dhanbad, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7415/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

Notifications of Ministry of Corporate Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956, alongwith delay statement:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 748 (E), dated the 5th October, 2011, publishing the Companies (Filing of Documents and Forms in Extensible Business Reporting Language) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7387/15/12]

- (2) G.S.R. 733 (E), dated the 4th April, 2012, appointing Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Guwahati, under sub-section (1A) of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (3) G.S.R. 298 (E), dated the 17th April, 2012, amending Schedule XIV of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (4) G.S.R. 395 (E), dated the 28th May, 2012, publishing the Companies (Director Identification Number) Amendment Rules, 2012.
- (5) G.S.R. 429 (E), dated the 5th June, 2012, publishing the Companies Director Identification Number (Second Amendment) Rules, 2012.
- (6) G.S.R. 411 (E), dated the 31st May, 2012, publishing the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 2012.

[Placed in Library, from (4) to (6) *See* No. L.T. 7387/15/12]

- (7) S.O. 1538 (E), dated the 10th July, 2012, delegating powers of Central Government to Registrar of Companies.
- (8) S.O. 1539 (E), dated the 10th July, 2012, delegating powers of Central Government to Regional Directors at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Noida, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad.

[Placed in Library, from (7) to (8) *See* No. L.T. 7390/15/12]

- (9) G.S.R. 547 (E), dated the 10th July, 2012, publishing the Company Law Board (Fee on Application and Petitions) (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
- (10) G.S.R. 548 (E), dated the 10th July, 2012, publishing the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
- (11) G.S.R. 577 (E), dated the 19th July, 2012, publishing the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2012.
- (12) G.S.R. 588 (E), dated the 26th July, 2012, publishing the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2012.

[Placed in Library, from (9) to (12) *See* No. L.T. 7387/15/12]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 72 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008:—

[Shri R.P.N. Singh]

- (1) G.S.R. 430 (E), dated the 5th June, 2012, publishing the Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
- (2) G.S.R. 485 (E), dated the 21st June, 2012, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 430 (E), dated the 5th June, 2012.

[Placed in Library, from (1) to (2) *See* No. L.T. 7385/15/12]

- (3) F.No. 1/1/2011-CL-V, dated Nil, regarding Application of section 637 of the Companies Act, 1956 to Limited Liability Partnerships.
- (4) F.No. 1/1/2011-CL-V, dated Nil, regarding Delegation of powers of the Central Government, under section 39 of the Limited Liability partnership Act, 2008 to Regional Directors.

[Placed in Library, from (3) to (4) *See* No. L.T. 7386/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

**Notifications of Ministry of Communications and Information
Technology**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications):-

- (1) No. 308-5/2011-QOS, dated the 27th February, 2012, publishing the Telecom Consumers Protection (Second Amendment) regulations, 2012, alongwith delay statement.
- (2) No. 16-07/2010-FA, dated the 11th April, 2012, publishing the Reporting System on Accounting separation Regulations, 2012, alongwith delay statement.
- (3) No. 305-27/2011-QOS, dated the 17th April, 2012, publishing the Mobile Banking (Quality of Service) Regulations, 2012, alongwith delay statement.
- (4) F. No. 3-24/2012-B&CS, dated the 30th April, 2012, publishing the

Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable Services) Interconnection (Digital Addressable Cable Television Systems) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2012, alongwith delay statement.

- (5) F. No. 305-08/2012-QOS, dated the 7th May, 2012, publishing the Standards of Quality of Service of Basic Telephone Service (wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2012.
- (6) No. 305-24/2011-QOS (SP), dated the 14th May, 2012, publishing the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Ninth Amendment) Regulations, 2012.
- (7) F. No. 16-2/2012-B & CS, dated the 14th May, 2012, publishing the Standards of Quality of Service (Digital Addressable Cable TV Systems) Regulations, 2012.
- (8) F. No. 16-3/2012-B & CS, dated the 14th May, 2012, publishing the Consumers Complaint Redressal (Digital Addressable Cable TV Systems) Regulations, 2012.
- (9) F. No. 3-24/2012-B & CS, dated the 14th May, 2012, publishing the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable Services) Interconnection (Digital Addressable Cable Television Systems) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2012.
- (10) F. No. 23-1/2012- B & CS, dated the 14th May, 2012, publishing the Standards of Quality of Service (Duration of Advertisements in Television channels) Regulations, 2012.
- (11) No. 116-5/2012-MN, dated the 8th June, 2012, publishing the Telecommunication Mobile Number Portability (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2012.
- (12) F. No. 3-24/2012- B & CS, dated the 19th July, 2012, publishing Corrigendum (in English only) to Notification No. 3-24/2012-B&CS, dated the 30th April, 2012.

[Placed in Library, from (1) to (12) See No. L.T. 7419/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on “Development of Abiotic Stress Resistant Crop Varieties and Dissemination of Production Enhancing Technologies – Review of R&D and Extension Efforts in the Country”.

...(Interruptions)...

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on Demands for Grants, for the year 2012-13.

...(Interruptions)...

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the thirty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants, for the year 2012-13.

...(Interruptions)...

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Shri K.C. Venugopal, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants, for the year 2011-12, pertaining to the Ministry of Power.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Those who want to lay them, they can lay them on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Demand to include people belonging to certain castes in Scheduled Tribes category in Bihar

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): महोदय, बिहार राज्य में कानू, लोहार, कुम्हार, धानूक, मल्लाह, नोनियां, कहारे, बीद, ततवा, ताँती, गंगौत, केवट, गोड़िया, तुरहा, नागर, बड़हयी, लहेड़ी, नाई, हलवाई आदि संप्रति अति पिछड़ी जातियों की सूची में हैं, लेकिन इनकी सामाजिक आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक स्थिति बहुत ही खराब है। इस कारण सन् 1981 में गृह विभाग ने इन सबको अनुसूचित जनजाति की श्रेणी में रखने हेतु प्रक्रिया शुरू की थी, लेकिन मामला जहाँ का तहाँ रहा। अतः मेरा आग्रह है कि राज्य सरकार, समाज अध्ययन संस्थान और रजिस्ट्रार जनरल ऑफ इंडिया से परामर्श कर इन जातियों के महासंघों की मांग के अनुसार इनको अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में डालने हेतु आवश्यक कार्रवाई करे। धन्यवाद।

Demand to set up a mechanism for proper reporting of implementation of human development programmes to the International Human Rights Council

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process which involves a review of the human rights records of all 192 UN Member states once in every four years.

India has been given 169 issues varying from Armed Forces (Special Powers

*Laid on the Table.

[Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

Act), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, health programme, social security issues, caste discrimination, women and child programme, access to justice, economic, social and cultural rights, right to development and many of the millennium global development programme. The programme implementation is to be reported to International Human Rights Council on or before 20th September, 2012.

These programme implementation and rights enforcement are with the State Governments and local Governments. But there is no mechanism to coordinate with these three-tier governing structures. The Parliament is also not informed of such obligation by peer group review. If one goes through the countries' questions and suggestions one can understand that India is a pioneer in many of the programmes.

Hence, I request the Government to formulate a mechanism to prepare the reply by active cooperation of various representatives of all three-tier Governments. People's representatives are to be involved to present it in the international forum. By involving people's representatives, the Government can create awareness among them about international law, state obligations and rights and duties of every world citizen. This will enhance the better governance in a democratic country like India.

**Demand to give adequate compensation to families of victims killed in
explosion of an LPG tanker on Chala bypass in Kannur District,
Kerala**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Kerala had witnessed a serious tragedy of explosion of tanker near Chala bypass in Kannur district on 27th August 2012. The bullet tanker carrying 18 tonnes of LPG on its way from Mangalore to Chelari in Kozhikode had met with an accident and exploded by making the area a big fireball. It has a devastating impact on the residents living within the 500-metre radius of the spot of accident as it left many people injured with severe burns and gutted more than 20 houses and 23 shops. The death toll, at present 19, is rising every day. As many as 42 people have been injured in the accident and the condition of 14 of them is still said to be very critical.

This tragedy was caused by the leakage and explosion of the tanker after it hit a road divider. It has been noticed that many of the tanker lorries, which are

carrying highly explosive gas, are in a poor condition and there is lack of maintenance. So, it is very much necessary that the Government or the IOC must have the proper mechanism to check the security of these lorries.

In this tragedy, many people lost their relatives, shelter and their livelihood. The Central Government should consider the seriousness of the tragedy and treat this as a 'national disaster' and compensation to the families of the dead should be granted on the basis of remaining members of the family and special consideration should be given to the injured who would not be able to work after their recovery.

Considering the seriousness of the tragedy, I also request the Government that it must conduct a detailed probe in the tragedy and punish the culprits.

**Demand for immediate supply of Urea to farmers in
Madhya Pradesh**

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Agriculture Department of Government of Andhra Pradesh prepared sowing plans for this *kharif* to the extent of 2.2 crore acres. Earlier, due to shortage in rainfall, farmers of Andhra Pradesh have sown in 1.6 crore acres. Due to impressive rains recently, farmers have prepared to sow in more acres of land and are also expecting to provide them fertilizers, more particularly, urea. But, if one looks at the supply of urea to Andhra Pradesh, it is not even 50 per cent of the allocation made by the Government of India. It is not only with urea, but same is the case with other fertilizers.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has asked for 43.5 lakh tonnes of fertilizers, but the Government of India has allocated only 41.55 lakh tonnes. When it comes to urea, the Government of India reduced allocation by one lakh tonnes. Secondly, even out of the allocated 16.5 lakh tonnes of urea, till now, the Government of India has supplied only 8.5 lakh tonnes. According to plan, by August, farmers of Andhra Pradesh have to get 30.65 lakh tonnes of different kinds of fertilizers like DAP, Complex, Urea, MOP, etc., but have got only 16.5 lakh tonnes. This clearly shows step-motherly treatment of the Government of India towards the farmers of Andhra Pradesh. Due to low supply of urea, farmers, particularly from Warangal, Karimnagar, Medak and Khammam, are facing serious problems. Secondly, under the guise that Government of India is not paying transportation charges, dealers

[Shrimati Gundu Sudharani]

are supplying urea bag for Rs.350 instead of Rs.281. This has further aggravated the problem.

In view of the above, I demand for immediate supply of urea and other fertilizers to farmers of Andhra Pradesh as per the allocations.

Demand to take steps to check the problem of malnutrition among children in the country

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): A report released by “Save the Children” in February, 2012 declared that 48 percent of children below five years in India are stunted in their growth due to malnutrition. Another report published in 2011 by the Nandi Foundation found that 42 per cent of Indian children under five years old are underweight. This reveals the dire conditions of many people in India are still living in. Malnutrition is a major problem in India. Being the tenth largest economy in the world, we have an obligation to look after the needs of the most vulnerable and destitute among us. Malnutrition hampers the full growth of the child, impairs cognitive development of poor performance in school and also impairs full growth. The problem of child malnutrition was even highlighted by the Prime Minister who earlier this year called it “a matter of national shame.” There is a need for urgent intervention to help the children of this country to achieve all round development by ensuring adequate nourishment.

Demand to frame a comprehensive legislation to check honour killings in the country

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I am deeply concerned about dismantling of the GoM set up in mid-2010 to examine the issue of crimes and killings in the name of ‘honour’. This GoM was constituted under the Chairmanship of the former Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, to suggest legal and other measures for dealing with such crimes and killings. The setting up of the GoM followed a spate of such crimes in various parts of the country, especially in Haryana and West UP. The dismantling of the GoM shows that the Government has reneged on its promise to the people and youth of the country to deal with these serious and horrific crimes in the name of ‘honour’. It is pertinent to point out that till date no comprehensive law exists in the country to address ‘honour’ crimes despite several Members of Parliament across the parties stating that such a law was required,

when this issue was discussed in Parliament. The instances of crimes and killings in the name of 'honour' have been spreading and are on the increase. These crimes target progressive girls and boys who want to assert their right to choose their marriage partners regardless of caste and religious consideration. I want that a standalone comprehensive law as drafted by the AIDWA, which addresses all aspects of this crime, be introduced and passed. Thank you.

Demand to make viewing of TV channels showing advertisements free of cost and for strict monitoring of the contents of advertisements

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, advertising has become an integral part of our social and economic systems. Nowadays, channels are mushrooming day by day. The major source of revenue for a channel is advertisement. But most of the advertisements are irrational, misleading, unbelievable and without any authentication. Thus they create misconception among the viewers, especially, in the minds of young ones. The contents of advertisements are exploitative, promote vulgarity and lack patriotism. Advertisements are made with the sole aim to draw the attention of the people towards the products and induce the consumers to purchase the product, at least, once. With the sole aim of minting money, channels keep on airing these sorts of advertisements without examining their authenticity. If channels are generating sufficient money, then, why are they forcing consumers to pay a particular amount to have the connection and forcing them to watch all these advertisements?

Sir, time has come to take stringent measures to control, regulate and monitor the contents of advertisements. Advertisements like "jago grahak jago", awareness creating advertisements, etc. are aired only in National Channels. The Private Channels give top priority to high profile advertisements produced by top advertising agencies and not giving priority to patriotic and informative advertisement.

Sir, it is my earnest appeal to the Government to make it mandatory for all the channels to air advertisements intended for the benefit/awareness of the people, fix responsibility for misleading advertisements and verify their authenticity.

Demand to address the grievances of the employees of Air India

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I wish to bring, to notice of the House, practical difficulties faced by the employees of erstwhile Indian Airlines and Air India after their merger into Air India.

[Dr. Bharatkumar Raut]

The merger of Indian Airlines and Air India took place on 1st April, 2007. Since then, the anxiety amongst the workers has not been put to rest. The entire idea appeared to bring 30,000 employees under one roof and then hiving off more than 50 per cent into Strategic Business Units (SBU). There is ambiguity in SBUs as regards their future careers are concerned.

It is understood that Justice Dharmadhikari Committee Report is being forcibly implemented in spite of the objections of workmen, which creates unrest amongst employees and further leads to straining relations between management and workmen. Management is very much aware of the different work cultures prevalent in erstwhile IC and AI and any attempt to integrate these work forces will lead to unhappiness amongst employees.

Further, I would like to draw the attention that Civil Aviation Ministry and administration of Air India Management have never been deliberative in spite of the merger affecting careers and livelihood of workmen. The workers were never involved in the process of amalgamation. In spite of heavy infusion of Government funds, workmen are not paid their wages on time and are also deprived of their legitimate dues.

I, therefore, request the Civil Aviation Ministry to look into the grievances of Air India employees and redress them at the earliest to prevent further deterioration of labour relations and ensure speedy recovery of Air India from the present phase of crisis.

**Concern over irregularities in implementation of Foreign Contribution
Regulation Act (FCRA)**

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): I rise to bring forth the concerns of genuine voluntary sector organisations affected by the sudden cancellation of FCRA registrations. Foreign funding coming into India through FCRA has recently been a point of contention. It is reported that more than Rs. 10,000 crores come to India as development aid and around 20,000 organisations are filing their returns. These figures create a lot of anxiety in the minds of media, public and even genuine development organisations, as no segregated data is available for the purpose of how that money is coming. All organisations registered under old Societies Registration

Act are clubbed in one category, which includes foundations, voluntary organisations, hospitals, private schools, universities, etc. So, no differentiation is done either at the time of registration or while implementing the FCRA.

Recently, at one go, more than 4,000 registrations were cancelled without citing reasons to organisations or even indicated the same on the website of department.

In 2005, the Government of India drafted the National Policy of Voluntary Sector to promote genuine voluntary development organisations and streamlining their relationship with various departments of the Government of India.

Similarly, there is need to create a separate Ministry for voluntary sector and national law for registration not only to regulate the sector in professional way but also to strengthen genuine organisations working on many social and development issues.

Realizing these concerns, I urge upon the Government to have a regular dialogue with voluntary development sector and urgently address those issues mentioned above, particularly with those genuine organisations affected by the FCRA cancellation.

Demand to set up a Helicopter manufacturing unit in Bidar District of Karnataka

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): महोदय, माननीय रक्षा मंत्री, भारत सरकार द्वारा कर्णाटक के बीदर जिले में हेलीकॉप्टर तैयार करने का एक घटक प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव कर्णाटक के प्रतिनिधिमंडल के सम्मुख रखा गया था। बीदर में भारतीय सेना का वायुसेना प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र होने के नाते वहां हेलीकॉप्टर घटक खोलना इस परिवार के लिए लाभदायक होगा।

आप वहां की जनता की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखकर तथा अन्य अनुकूल परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखकर अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार जमीन के लिए प्रस्ताव कर्णाटक सरकार को रखें, जो उत्तर कर्णाटक के विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू सिद्ध होगा। इस निमित्त मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वहां हेलीकॉप्टर घटक प्रारंभ करने की पहल शुरू करें तथा जो सलाह आपने प्रतिनिधिमंडल को दी थी, उसे शीघ्र लागू करें।

Demand to take steps to improve the condition of quarters of Central Government Employees in Delhi

श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान दिल्ली में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों, अधिकारियों के लिए बनी सरकारी कालोनियों के मकानों की दुर्दशा की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, उच्च अधिकारियों और सांसदों के बंगलों की तो फिर भी थोड़ी बहुत देखभाल

[श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी]

सी.पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. विभाग करता रहता है, परंतु छोटे कर्मचारियों के टाइप-1, टाइप-2 मकानों की हालत बेहद खराब है।

महोदय, कालीबाड़ी, मंदिर मार्ग, बाबा खड़क सिंह मार्ग, सरोजिनी नगर इत्यादि जगहों में छोटे कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान बने हैं। ज्यादातर मकानों की दीवारों से प्लास्टर उखड़ चुके हैं। छत कमजोर हो गई है और कई मकानों की छतों से पानी टपकता है। शिकायत करने पर स्थिति की गंभीरता पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। कई बार दुर्घटनाएं भी हो जाती हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व दिनांक 26.07.12 को काली बाड़ी में एक मकान संख्या एच-48 की छत गिर गई, जिसके बारे में सी.पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. को कई बार पूर्व सूचना दी गई थी, परंतु कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। छत गिरने से एक महिला को गंभीर चोटें आईं, जिसकी पुनः शिकायत की गई, परंतु कोई संतोषजनक कार्यवाही नहीं की गई।

मेरी मांग है कि छोटे कर्मचारियों के मकानों की दशा सुधारने के लिए उनसे संबंधित शिकायतों पर तुरंत गंभीरता से ध्यान दिया जाए, जिससे दुर्घटनाओं से बचा जा सके। उपरोक्त घटना की तरफ ध्यान न देने वाले सी.पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए।

Need to frame strict regulations to check the sale, regulation and advertisement of medicines claiming magic remedies

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) : महोदय, इन दिनों टी.वी., समाचार पत्रों, रेडियो पर विभिन्न गंभीर बीमारियों के अचूक इलाज के नाम पर अनेक प्रकार के विज्ञापनों की भरमार है। संचार माध्यमों पर किसी लोकप्रिय अभिनेता, खिलाड़ी या मॉडल आदि के द्वारा ऐसी दवाओं का बखान सामान्य लोगों में उन दवाओं के प्रति विश्वास बढ़ाता है तथा देश के हजारों लोग विज्ञापन को हकीकत समझकर ब्लड प्रेशर, हृदय रोग, जोड़ों का दर्द, अस्थमा, डायबिटीज़, बालों का गिरना रोकने तथा कैंसर जैसी बीमारियों के लिए ऑर्डर द्वारा महंगी दवाएं मंगाकर लेने लगते हैं।

क्या ऐसी सभी विज्ञापित दवाओं को सरकार द्वारा सुरक्षित एवं प्रभावी मानते हुए लाइसेंस दिया जाता है? क्या किसी को भी दवाएं बनाने एवं बेचने की खुली छूट है, क्योंकि कुछ नीम-हकीमों की दवा से कई लोग अधिक तकलीफ भुगतते हैं। अतः इस विषय में, सरकार की नीति क्या है। तथा दवाओं का मूल्य निर्धारण कौन करता है, कृपया इसकी जानकारी प्रदान करें।

Demand from NCR Board to provide funds for bus services from Ghaziabad to Delhi

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय राजधानी प्लानिंग बोर्ड का गठन किया गया है। राजधानी क्षेत्र में आधारभूत

सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए यह बोर्ड नीतियां बनाता है तथा उन नीतियों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता भी उपलब्ध कराता है। राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में गाजियाबाद, गुडगांव, मेरठ इत्यादि जगहों से रोज हजारों लोग रोजगार, व्यवसाय, इलाज कराने तथा दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट आने के लिए सड़क मार्ग का उपयोग करते हैं, परन्तु खेद की बात है कि गाजियाबाद से दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट, एम्स अस्पताल, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आदि जगहों पर पहुंचने के लिए सड़क मार्ग पर कोई सरकारी व्यवस्था नहीं है। बरसों पहले दिल्ली के लिए स्पेशल डी.टी.सी. बसें गाजियाबाद से 15-15 मिनट पर उपलब्ध होती थीं, परंतु वह सेवा न जाने क्यों बंद कर दी गई है।

महोदय, एन.सी.आर. प्लानिंग बोर्ड ने गाजियाबाद से दिल्ली के लिए सड़क यातायात के लिए सरकारी बसें उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई भी नीति नहीं बनाई है। एक ओर जहां राजधानी दिल्ली में स्थानीय यात्रियों के लिए लो-फ्लोर वातानुकूलित बसें उपलब्ध हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, विशेषकर गाजियाबाद से आने वालों के लिए सड़क मार्ग पर ऐसी कोई सरकारी व्यवस्था नहीं है। मेरा इस संबंध में सुझाव है कि राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र प्लानिंग बोर्ड गाजियाबाद-दिल्ली सड़क यातायात के लिए सरकारों बसों को उपलब्ध कराने हेतु एक व्यापक नीति बनाये और इसके लिए समुचित वित्तीय व्यवस्था भी करे।

महोदय, मेरी मांग है कि रेल की तरह सड़क मार्ग पर गाजियाबाद से दिल्ली आने-जाने के लिए वातानुकूलित बसों की तथा लो-फ्लोर आरामदायक बसों की व्यवस्था एन.सी.आर. बोर्ड सुनिश्चित करे और सुबह 05.00 बजे से रात्रि 10.00 बजे तक दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय, एम्स/सफदरजंग अस्पताल इत्यादि स्थानों के लिए नियमित बस सेवा उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था करें। धन्यवाद।

Demand to take effective measures to reduce Maternal Mortality Rate in the Country

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, देश में मातृत्व मृत्यु दर यानी एम.एम.आर. काफी ज्यादा है। प्रत्येक दस मिनट में बच्चे को जन्म देने वाली एक महिला की मृत्यु हो रही है। सन् 2010 की W.H.O. की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत एम.एम.आर. की दृष्टि से नाईजीरिया के साथ टॉप के देशों में शामिल है। देश में वर्तमान में मातृत्व मृत्यु दर 212 प्रति एक लाख है, जो कि हमारे मिलेनियम के डेवलपमेंट गोल के 2015 के टारगेट, 109 प्रति एक लाख से बहुत ज्यादा है। विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि जन्म देते समय जिन महिलाओं की मृत्यु हो जाती है, उनमें से 90 प्रतिशत महिलाओं को यदि पर्याप्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हों, तो उन्हें बचाया जा सकता है। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही जननी सुरक्षा योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2010-11 में केवल एक करोड़ तेरह लाख लाभार्थी महिलाएं थीं।

सरकार ने जननी सुरक्षा योजना के साथ Mother and Childtracking System (M.C.T.C.) भी मई, 2011 में शुरू किया है, लेकिन इन अच्छी योजनाओं को ठीक प्रकार से लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसके कारण मातृत्व मृत्यु की दर ऊंची बनी हुई है।

[श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी]

सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन और जननी-शिशु सुरक्षा योजना को पूरे देश में तेजी के साथ फैलाया जाए और इसकी उचित रूप से मॉनिटरिंग भी की जाए, ताकि गर्भवती महिलाओं की पहचान करके, उनको पूरी चिकित्सा सुविधाएं देते हुए institutional delivery के इंतजाम किए जाएं। इसके साथ ही Mother and Childtracking System को छोटे-छोटे गांवों तक पहुंचाया जाए, ताकि मातृत्व मृत्यु दर को कम किया जा सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 12.45 p.m.

The House then adjourned at eight minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at forty-six minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

VALEDICTORY REMARKS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the 226th Session of the Rajya Sabha, which commenced on August 8th, 2012, comes to a close today. It is likely to be remembered for the work that was not done.

The data is in no need of commentary:

- Three Government Bills were passed and two others, including Constitution (117th Amendment) Bill were introduced.
- Out of 399 Starred Questions listed, only 11 could be answered orally. The Question Hour could be conducted only on one of the 19 days.
- Eight Short Notice Questions were admitted but could not be discussed.
- Three Short Duration Discussions – on increase in prices of goods and services, deficient rainfall and impending drought in various parts of the country, and problems of food security – were listed but were not taken up.
- Four Matters of Urgent Public Importance in the form of Calling Attentions were listed but could not be discussed.
- Three Half-an-Hour Discussions were listed but could not be proceeded with.
- Altogether, about 62 hours were lost on account of disruptions.

The new Chairman, Rajya Sabha, was welcomed in the House on August 13, 2012. Prof. P.J. Kurien was elected as the Deputy Chairman on August 21, 2012.

I take this opportunity to thank the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, the leaders of different political parties and groups, and the hon. Members for the courtesy extended by them during the Session.

I also thank the Deputy Chairman, the Members of the Panel of Vice Chairmen, the Secretary-General, and the officers and staff of the Secretariat for their help and cooperation.

Now, before we adjourn the House *sine die*, we will have the National Song.

(The National Song, "Vande Mataram", was then played.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I adjourn the House *sine die*.

The House then adjourned *sine die* at fifty minutes past twelve of the clock.