

Vol. 226
No. 6



Friday
17 August, 2012
26 Sravana, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
CONTENTS

Dispensing with Question Hour—

Re. Suspension of Question Hour to discuss the issue of large scale fleeing of people of North East from different parts of the Country (page 1-21)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (page 21-45)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (page 45-198)

Written Answers to Starred and Unstarred Questions set for 16th August, 2012 (page 198-417)

Papers Laid on the Table (page 418-425)

Message from Lok Sabha – *Reported*

Motion for nomination of a Member to the Joint Committee on offices of profit (page 425-26)

Motion for Election to the National Institutes of Technology (NIT) Council (page 426)

Statement regarding Government Business (page 426-27)

Matters raised with permission—

Depiction of a Christian Priest in bad light in a film (page 427-28)

Brutal killing of the General Manager of Maruti Suzuki plant at Manesar in Gurgaon, Haryana (page 428)

Irregularities in construction of a Flood Protection Wall in Yanam, Puducherry (page 429)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : **Rs. 50.00**

Problems being faced by NRIs in Gulf region due to cancellation of flights of Air India (page 429-31)

Mass scale dismissal of workers in Maruti Suzuki Plant in Manesar (page 431-33)

Problems being faced by Hindus residing in Pakistan (page 433-34)

Serial bomb blasts in Pune (page 435)

Special Mentions – *Laid on the Table*

Concern over the pathetic condition of women and children in shelter houses in the country, particularly in Haryana (page 436)

Demand to give more powers to the Central Vigilance Commission to curb corruption in the country (page 436-37)

Demand for early shifting of old railway gates of Haridwar and Delhi railway lines in Moradabad on the new road built by the Moradabad Development Authority (page 437)

Concern over the improper agreement for supply of fuel between Coal India Ltd. and Power Companies (page 437-38)

Demand to declare the Yamuna Nagar-Kurukshetra-Jyotisar-Pehwa Road in Haryana as a National Highway (page 438)

Demand to expedite the process of setting up a branch of Aligarh Muslim University at Kishanganj in Bihar (page 438-39)

Need to equip the police with electronic surveillance system in Delhi (page 439)

Demand to take effective measures for eradication of leprosy from the country (page 439-40)

Demand for inquiry into the violation of Government's policy on FDI in multi-brand retail by a multinational company, Wal-Mart (page 440-41)

Demand to scrap the nutrient based subsidy regime on fertilizers in the country (page 441)

Demand to formulate a clear policy to give equal rights to a woman in her spouse's property (page 442)

Demand to make regulations to protect the poor from unfair and unethical medical practices in the country (page 442)

Demand to ensure the completion of fencing along Pakistan border in Gujarat (page 443)

Web-site Address: <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>
E-mail Address: rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

Demand to take effective measures to check train accidents in the country (page 443)

Demand to make a comprehensive plan to fight the problem of drought in the country (page 443-44)

Demand to give ample support for research and development of drugs for treatment of infectious diseases (page 444)

Demand to set up a CBI inquiry into the fake and needless surgeries for removal of uterus of poor women in Samastipur, Bihar (page 444-45)

Demand to take effective steps to check the spread of fluorosis in Telengana Region, particularly in Nalgonda District (page 445)

Concern over the problems being faced by workers in Handloom sector in the country (page 446)

Demand to take effective steps to ensure smooth running of local trains in Mumbai (page 446-47)

Demand to make the procedure for issuing passport transparent and hassle free in Goa (page 447)

Demand to equip the Indian Meteorological Department with modern technology for accurate predictions on monsoon in the country (page 448)

Demand to give permission by CCIM for admissions in 50 undergraduate seats at the Government Ayurvedic Medical College, Warangal in Andhra Pradesh (page 448-49)

Demand to take action for proper use of the agricultural land of Central State Farms in Raichur District in Karnataka (page 449)

Demand for early conduct of elections to the Students Union in Kashi Hindu University in Uttar Pradesh (page 489-90)

Statement by Minister

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs in respect of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs - *Laid on the Table* (page 450)

Private Members' Resolutions — *Negatived*

- (i) Creation of a separate State of Telengana (page 450-478)
- (ii) Need to review the meat Export Policy in the light of Constitution's Directive Principle of State Policy and Directions of the Supreme Court of India - *Discussion not concluded* (page 478-489)

RAJYA SABHA

Friday, 17th August, 2012/26th Sravana, 1934 (Saka)

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

DISPENSING WITH QUESTION HOUR

Re. Suspension of Question Hour to discuss the issue of large scale fleeing of people of North-East from different parts of the Country

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received requests from several quarters to suspend the Question Hour to take up discussion on the topic of 'Attacks on migrants from North-East Region' of the country in various States. In the light of the requests made, I have decided to suspend the Question Hour and take up the discussion immediately.

It has been further decided that one person from each Party will speak and every speaker will be given five minutes, after which the mike will be switched off and nothing will go on record. मंत्री जी, आपको कुछ कहना है?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल) : सभापति महोदय, इसके प्रति सदस्यों की भावनाएं हैं, मेरे ख्याल से इस पर डिस्कशन होना चाहिए, यह अच्छी बात है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, आप दलों के नेताओं पर पांच मिनट का प्रतिबंध न लगाएं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : नरेश जी, यह सबके लिए है और यह तय हो गया है। Shri Venkaiah Naidu.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise with a heavy heart to discuss this issue of large-scale fleeing of people of North-East from different parts of the country.

Sir, just now, you have mentioned about the attacks, but we must put the record straight. As such, except one incident in Pune where some 11 students were attacked, there were no attacks in any other place, be it Bangalore or even Chennai or even Mumbai or even Hyderabad or even in other parts where this large-scale exodus is taking place. It is all because of mischief, rumour-mongering and mysterious SMS being sent with threatening calls, and also in some places there is display of posters depicting what happened in Myanmar to a particular section of the people. But, unfortunately, it has created a fear-psychosis in the minds of the North-Eastern Region people and thousands of them started fleeing their respective places of work. It happened in Bangalore; it is happening even in Tamil Nadu. Today, we have reports also; the

newspaper headline says, 'After Bangalore, Chennai to see exodus and there were around 3000 people at the Chennai Railway Station.'

Sir, it is unfortunate that even from far-off places like Coimbatore, Madurai and other places also, these North-Eastern Region people are trying to go back to their respective States. This is happening in different parts of the country. The Chief Minister of Karnataka immediately called a meeting of the North-Eastern community in Bangalore, and also people belonging to different communities, and appealed to all of them not to get panicked but maintain calm. He also said that full protection would be given to North-Eastern community. The same thing should be done by all the Chief Ministers concerned in their respective States. Sir, I feel that the Centre has got a greater responsibility. It is not the problem of the North-Eastern States' community living in different parts of the country. India is a free country; we are one nation; we are one people. People from one region can go to other region and work there, and they have got full liberty provided by the Constitution and our democratic system in this country. But it is unfortunate that that sort of a fear psychosis is being created in certain section of the community by some vested interests. It is the duty of the Central Government with all the intelligence at its command to find out which are these forces, who are these people who are doing this mischief. We have seen what happened in Mumbai; we have seen what sort of speeches were made in Mumbai also. I don't want to go into detail and I don't want to divert the attention, and also vitiate the atmosphere. But, at the same time, it is our duty to find out the real culprits behind this. Sir, this is a question of, as I told you, not only the North-East, but also national integrity. We all stand by the students of the North-East. We all stand by the community of the North-East. We firmly extend all our support, whatever is required, to the North-Eastern community living in different parts of the country. But, the Government of India, with Doordarshan at its command, with All India Radio, with all the Intelligence network, with other publicity institutions at its command, should communicate to the people not to be panicky and assure them of full protection. The hon. Prime Minister should also make an appeal. I also appeal to the entire House, here in the Rajya Sabha also, that we must all make a common appeal to the students and other people of the North-Eastern community, who are living in different parts of the country, not to get panicky and not to believe these rumours. The entire country, from Kanyakumari to Kashmir, is one with them. The North-East is an integral part of India. They are our brothers and sisters. So, we stand by them. This sort of a message should go from this House.

But, I insist, Sir, that there is a clear-cut mischief. There is a conspiracy. There are some forces which are working to create such a situation, to affect the national integrity of our country. Which are those forces? Who are those people? From where has it started? This has to be found out. Making political allegations or trying to score

points is not the issue now. The issue is to go to the bottom of the problem and find out how this mischief is happening. Sir, as I told you, even after the Karnataka Chief Minister held a meeting, there is no incident in any part of Southern States, but unfortunately, this very large-scale scheme is going on because of continuous SMS's that they will be attacked after a particular festival, they will be attacked if they don't vacate the houses. These sorts of SMS's are coming. So, it is not a very difficult or big task for the Government of India to make a detailed inquiry and find out who are the culprits behind this.

Sir, on behalf of the Bharatiya Janata Party, I unequivocally condemn these incidents and also appeal to the North-Eastern community not to be panicky. It is not only the political party, BJP, but the entire country is behind them. I appeal to the House, through hon. Chairman, that we should all make a joint appeal at the end of this discussion, to the North-Eastern community not to be panicky because it is a matter concerning the national integration of the country.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we face many problems in the country, but this time, there has been an escalation of problems. This North-East affair has really shaken all of us because the North-East, as has been said just now, is an integral part of this nation, and if students from one part of the country feel that they are going to be persecuted or they are going to be attacked in another part of the country, it is very detrimental to our national interest. I remember rumours can create havoc. The rumours in Kashmir created havoc. One whole community disappeared overnight because of the rumours. So, Sir, I entirely agree that we must assure the people of the North-East that their security, their interests are the deepest conviction and commitment that we have.

The Prime Minister visited, the Congress President visited and many other Party leaders have visited. This is not a question that can divide the House on party lines. This is something where we all have to stand united. However, we have to find out — here, I agree with what Shri Venkaiah Naidu has said — from where these rumours have originated. There is definitely some mischief. The incident that took place in Mumbai, was not a spontaneous incident. It was an incident where there was some planning and where there was some violence. That is evident to anybody reading the newspapers. So, what is it? What is the conspiracy? Who is doing this? In Karnataka also, there have been rumours. Thousands of students are fleeing from their homes. The SMS's are going around. And, Sir, as you know, when people get back to their homes, what will be their attitude? They will be full of fear, anger and bitterness. So, we have to put a stop to this. We have to unitedly, as a House, appeal to everybody, not only to the students of North-East, but to our own people that they must go out of their way to re-assure these people.

They study all over India. Once this starts, then you do not know where it will end. So, we take a very serious and grave view about this. As far as my Party is

concerned, we are in power in Assam and Karnataka. Every State Government has a very special responsibility. The Government of India will fulfil its responsibility. My colleague, Shri Kapil Sibal, I am sure, is in touch with these universities because we have got to interact with them, but the State Governments have the primary responsibility for law and order. I would very strongly urge my friends and colleagues in the House that we must take this incident very seriously. I am glad, you have suspended the Question Hour because this is something which is deeply distressing, deeply hurtful, and, therefore, we have to do whatever we can, as a result of this debate, to reassure the people from North-East that they are part of us and they will be safe anywhere in the country. Thank you.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are really grateful to this House and Hon'ble Chairman for the concerns expressed towards the problems faced by the people of North Eastern Region in various parts of the country. This is not the time to criticize anyone. This is the time to work together for peace and harmony in the entire country. What is the situation? What has happened? Frankly speaking, the information we have received is that 15,000 people left Bangalore, more than 3,000 people left Pune, more than 5,000 people left Chennai, and, thousands of people left Kerala. They are receiving threatening SMS messages. One can also see posters asking the people of North-Eastern Region to leave the place by 20th of this, else they will be killed. When these types of posters were there, when these types of SMS messages were there, out of fear, people left the place, Sir.

Sir, I would like to mention an incident. One person who was travelling by the Trivandrum Express to visit Assam was thrown out of train and killed. His body is still in the police station. First of all, I would like to request the Government to please make arrangements to send his body to Assam. Secondly, after Mumbai incident, had the Government taken adequate measures, this type of situation would not have arisen.

My suggestion is that all of us in this House should pass a resolution today urging each and every citizen of the country to give protection to the people of North-Eastern Region, and, that we would work together for the integrity of the country. Immediately after we got the news, we contacted the Chief Minister of Karnataka, the Union Home Minister, and, also the Railway Minister, Shri Muniappa, and, everybody gave us assurance that full protection would be given to the people of North-Eastern Region. Today also, I have seen a big advertisement given by Karnataka Government in the national daily urging the people not to leave Karnataka. These are all welcome steps.

Sir, not only in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala or Pune, but in all parts of the country also, thousands of people from the North-Eastern Region are there. So, I request the Government to take up the matter with each and every State and talk to the Chief Minister, DGP and Chief Secretary of each and every State.

Sir, my earnest request to everybody is not to politicize the issue. It is time to think about the safety of our people, the safety of people of the North Eastern Region.

Their safety is our first priority. Other issues would be discussed later on. I would again request this House to please pass a resolution today, through which, we should urge upon the citizens of the country to maintain peace and harmony in the greater interest of the integrity of our country. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this issue. Sir, this issue has given rise to a feeling of seriousness in the minds of all of us. Sir, now, we have found that some students and workers are coming back even from Kerala. But, Sir, in Kerala, there was not a single incident reported. I am saying this about my State. But, unfortunately, such information is circulated through SMS messages, e-mails and other electronic devices. This is a created story. So, I think, it is the need of the hour to raise this issue very seriously. We are with the people of North-East, wherever they are. In Kerala also, lakhs and lakhs of North-Eastern people are working. They are very friendly to all of us and we feel that this kind of a campaign, a negative campaign, in the country is not good for the country. I totally support the issues which Mr. Baishya raised here. We have to adopt a Resolution and communicate it to the country, Sir. Thank you.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, इस सदन में हम लोगों ने कई बार बहुत गंभीर मुद्दों पर चर्चा की है, लेकिन मुझे यह लगता है कि आज जिस स्थिति में हम यहां चर्चा कर रहे हैं, इससे ज्यादा गंभीर संकट की स्थिति देश के सामने कभी नहीं आई। जिस देश ने सारी दुनिया को युगों-युगों से शान्ति का सन्देश देने का काम किया हो, उसमें अफवाहों के जरिए भय उत्पन्न करना और भय के वातावरण में देश के तमाम हिस्सों में भगदड़ की स्थिति पैदा हो जाना, यह भयंकर चिन्ता की बात है।

वैसे कल बंगलुरु में वहां के मन्त्रियों और अधिकारियों ने इस स्टेशन पर जाकर नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोगों को समझाने की जो कोशिश की, यह बहुत ही अच्छा प्रयास था। इस तरह का प्रयास जहां भी लोग वहां से निकलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, वहां सम्बन्धित लोगों को, जो भी सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी लोग हैं, सब को प्रयास करने होंगे, क्योंकि देश को बचाने के लिए तथा देश की अस्मिता को बचाए रखने के लिए हर व्यक्ति को अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करना होगा।

महोदय, यह स्थिति खराब होती ही जा रही है। आज सुबह-सुबह टी.वी. चालू किया, तो कल कुछ और शहरों के नाम थे, आज मुम्बई के कुर्ला स्टेशन पर भी भीड़ इकट्ठी होने लगी और वहां से भी exodus शुरू हो गया। आज यह स्थिति है। इसको सबसे ज्यादा बिगाड़ने का काम एस.एम.एस., एम.एम.एस., ट्विटर और ब्लॉगिंग के जरिए किया गया है। मैं तो आपके माध्यम से गवर्नमेंट से यह मांग करूंगा कि अगर कोई इस तरह का सिस्टम हो, तो चाहे थोड़े दिनों के लिए ही सही, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टेक्नोलॉजी के जरिए जो अफवाहें फैलाई जा रही हैं, इस पूरे सिस्टम को कुछ दिनों के लिए रोक दिया जाए, इस पर बंदिश लगा दी जाए। अगर इस पर बंदिश नहीं लगेगी, तो लोग घर बैठे इस देश को जलाने की कोशिश करते रहेंगे। इसके साथ यह जानने का प्रयास भी होना चाहिए कि आखिर यह स्थिति आई क्यों? वे कौन लोग हैं, जो इस देश को तोड़ने की साजिश में लगे हुए हैं? सारा देश इससे चिन्तित है। इसको किसी पार्टी-पोलिटिक्स के नज़रिए से नहीं देखा जाना चाहिए। अच्छी बात यह है कि पूरे देश के सारे राजनीतिक दल इस पर एक मत हैं और राजनीति के ऊपर उठ कर बात कर रहे हैं। यह एक शुभ संकेत है।

महोदय, मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि यह जो इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टेक्नोलॉजी है, जिसके जरिए यह मामला फैलाया जा रहा है, इस पर बंदिश लगाने की कोशिश करें। माननीय टेली कम्युनिकेशन मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं। जो भी सम्भव हो सकता हो, चाहे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भले ही आपकी कुछ बदनामी हो, लेकिन देश सबसे ऊपर है और देश को बचाने के लिए अगर इसको कुछ दिनों के लिए रोका जाए, तो रोकें और पूर्वोत्तर के लोगों को भरोसा दिलाएं कि उनका कोई भी छात्र या अन्य व्यक्ति चाहे देश के किसी भी हिस्से में है, वह पूरी तरह सुरक्षित है तथा सम्बन्धित राज्यों की सरकारें और वहां के लोग उनके साथ हैं। इसी तरह से उनमें यह विश्वास पैदा करना होगा कि उनको न डरने की जरूरत है, न भागने की जरूरत है, न क्षेत्र छोड़ने की जरूरत है और न स्कूल छोड़ने की जरूरत है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ वे लोग जो भाग रहे हैं, मैं अपनी तरफ से और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से सबसे अपील करता हूं कि वे लोग अपने स्थानों पर रहें, जहां वे काम कर रहे हैं, वहां रहें और आपसे यह अनुरोध करते हैं कि सदन के जरिए एक ऐसा प्रस्ताव जाना चाहिए, जो लोगों को assure करे कि वे लोग सुरक्षित हैं तथा किन्हीं अफवाहों की वजह से वे भागें नहीं, बल्कि अपने काम पर बने रहें। धन्यवाद।

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) : धन्यवाद, सर। मैं सबसे पहले आपको और इस हाउस को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि आज **Question Hour** को suspend करके हमारे देश के लिए जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, उस पर हम डिसकश कर रहे हैं, सर, यह बात तो सही है कि इसमें कोई न कोई आदमी involve है, जो चाहे **SMS** के जरिए या किसी और जरिए से लोगों को डरा रहा है, जिसके कारण एक-दूसरे के बीच में जो विश्वास है, वह विश्वास लोगों ने खो दिया है। ऐसा काम हो रहा है। यह जो घटना है, मुम्बई में जो हुआ, धरना देने के क्रम में वहां जो हिंसा हुई, इसके कारण लोगों ने विश्वास खो दिया कि अगर असम का reaction मुम्बई में हो गया, तो यहां पर भी कुछ न कुछ होगा। इसके बाद पुणे में जो घटना हुई, उससे लोग ज्यादा डर गए। असम के जो लोग वहां रह रहे थे, उनके जो अभिभावक या गार्जियन थे, वे लोग इससे ज्यादा चिंतित हुए और उन लोगों के बारे में खबर लेने लगे। इसके बाद बंगलुरु और हैदराबाद से कई लोगों को तो बुलाया गया और कुछ लोग खुद ब खुद अपनी रक्षा के लिए वहां से आने का निश्चय किया। जब लोग वहां से धीरे-धीरे आने लगे, तो इसकी खबर एक-दूसरे को हुई और शायद इसके बाद डर के कारण सब वहां से आने लगे। इस तरह से कुछ हुआ है।

मैं अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि वहां की जो सरकार है या हमारी जो केन्द्रीय सरकार है या असम की जो सरकार है, सिर्फ **TV**, मीडिया के जरिए या यहां स्टेशन पर आकर वहां मौजूद लोगों के बीच सुरक्षा के बारे में बोलने से ही नहीं होगा, बल्कि वहां पर जो स्कूल्स हैं, **Institutions** हैं, जहां पर वे लोग काम पर लगे हुए हैं, चाहे कोई इंडस्ट्री हो या **business establishment** हो, वहां पर **security** टाइट करनी होगी। वहां पर इस तरह की जो छोटी-मोटी **complains** आती हैं, उन पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा। जो **complain** देता है, पुलिस उसका ज्यादा **interview** लेने लगता है कि यह कितना सही है, कितना नहीं है और जो **complain** देता है, उसको ज्यादा परेशान किया जाता है। लेकिन, इस समय **complain** चाहे सही हो या जो हो, उसको ज्यादा महत्व दिया जाना चाहिए।

हम लोग बोल रहे हैं कि वहां पर कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन असम के संजय राय नाम का जो व्यक्ति वहां पर अब तक मरा हुआ है, इस विषय पर अभी तक सरकार की तरफ से यह क्लीयर नहीं किया गया है, उसका डेड बॉडी कल तक वहीं थी, उसको लाने की कोई व्यवस्था तक नहीं की गई। इस विषय पर सरकार को स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहिए कि यह घटना किस कारण से हुई है? वहां पर बताया जा रहा है कि उसको ट्रेन से फेंक दिया गया। ये सारी घटनाएं पब्लिश हो जाने के कारण यह समस्या बढ़ जाती है।

Information and Broadcasting Ministry को electronic media पर कंट्रोल करना चाहिए, क्योंकि वह पहले वाले incidents के सीन को बार-बार दिखाते हैं और लोगों को डराते हैं। इस पर थोड़ा-सा काबू रखना चाहिए। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के द्वारा दो साल, तीन साल, चार साल पहले की घटना को भी दिखाया जाता है, इससे लोग ज्यादा tense हो रहे हैं और असम का जो incident है, इस incident को लेकर भी कुछ लोग आज से 5-6 साल पहले के असम के कुछ incidents के साथ जोड़ कर एक फिल्म बनाया है और इस फिल्म की सीडी को distribute भी किया जा रहा है। साथ ही साथ SMS भी किया जा रहा है। इसके कारण बाहर में लोगों के बीच ज्यादा tension हो रहा है। मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि इन सब पर ध्यान दिया जाए। अभी जो लोगों के बीच misunderstanding हो रही है, जिसके कारण लोग डर कर वहां से भाग रहे हैं, इसको हम इस सदन के जरिए ही कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं। मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि इसके ऊपर सरकार ध्यान दे। धन्यवाद।

श्री मंगल किसन (ओडिशा) : सभापति महोदय, असम इश्यू के बाद देश में जो rumour फैला है, उसके बाद हर प्रदेशों से पूर्वांचल के भाई अपने प्रदेश में जा रहे हैं। देश में सरकार है और हर प्रोविंस में प्रांतीय सरकार है। जो rumour है, उसका प्रसारण इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के ज़रिये किया जा रहा है। यह rumour कौन लोग फैला रहे हैं, यह किस तरह से फैल रहा है, इन सब बातों की जानकारी सरकार को होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह rumour इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के माध्यम से फैलाया जा रहा है। देश की integrity और peace के विरुद्ध जो भी यह rumour फैला रहा है, उसके against भारत सरकार और प्रांतीय सरकारों को मिल कर strong से strong कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए और इस बारे में कोई राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। देश में integrity और peace रहे और इस rumour को दूर किया जा सके, इसके लिए हर पार्टी और देशवासी को भारत सरकार और प्रांतीय सरकार के साथ इकट्ठा होना चाहिए, सम्मिलित होना चाहिए। इस बारे में भारत सरकार और प्रांतीय सरकार जो भी step लेगी, बीजू जनता दल उसके साथ है। धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute. We are coming to other speakers.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, we are discussing the current issue in somewhat very challenging circumstances. Our national priority, and the foremost amongst them, is the sovereignty and unity of this country. North-East is one of our priority areas in this regard. Whether its distance or other adversities, they create a challenging situation in the North-East. But, then, North-East is also a region which has some of the loveliest people of this country. And wherever they have gone either for work or for education, they have normally been welcomed all over the country. Even when the slightest of incidents took place in Bengaluru or in Delhi some months ago, we spent a long time in the last session discussing that situation and expressing a hope that such incidents would not be repeated. Their presence in various parts of the country, in fact, promotes national unity and integrity, and, therefore, a situation like this, where a fear psychosis is created amongst them and some of them have to move back to their States in a State of panic, is a challenge which each one of us faces. In fact, so gentle are those persons in their behaviour – I was watching the interviews of those sitting in the compartments of trains – and yet they wanted to deny the fact that they were being intimidated. They wanted to give other

reasons for going back to their regions and I think, it is an onerous responsibility on each one of us to make sure that this panicky situation, this rumour-mongering, comes to an end, and the Central Government, the State Governments, all political parties and all communities speak in one language and make sure that this exodus stops immediately and those who have been misled to go back, return to their place of work and study. I join myself with the sentiment which is expressed by every section of this House.

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join the Leader of the Opposition and all other colleagues who have spoken on this very sensitive issue and I congratulate the hon. Members that they have spoken with great restraint. The North-Eastern Region of our country is a very sensitive region, but one thing that I would like to say is that whatever may have happened in Kokrajhar and other areas should not be used as an occasion to fan rumours to create an environment in other parts of our country in which the people from the North-East feel insecure. What is at stake is the unity and integrity of our country, what is at stake is communal harmony, and it is the solemn obligation of all of us, regardless of the party that we may belong to, to work together to create an atmosphere in which this rumour mongering will come to an end and the people of the North-Eastern States will feel genuinely that any part of our country welcomes them. If there are any miscreants, if there are people who are fanning these rumours, I think they should be brought to book. I have been in touch with the Chief Ministers of various States and I assure you, Sir, that we will do our utmost to ensure that our friends, our children and our citizens from the North-East feel secure in any part and every part of our country. This country belongs to them as much as to any one of us, and, therefore, as patriots, we must send out a message to all those who want to disturb peace and amity among various regions, among various communities that this House stands unitedly in support of all the people of the North-East. That we will work together to give them a feeling of security, that we will work together to curb and effectively control all the elements who are out to create trouble on this very sensitive issue.

SHRI KUNAL KUMAR GHOSH (West Bengal): * Hon'ble Chairman Sir, let me first thank you for having decided to suspend the Question Hour today to discuss such an important issue in the House. The Constitution of India under the Right to freedom guarantees the right to speech and expression and to move freely throughout the territory of India. It is very unfortunate that the recent incidents in Assam had some ill-effects in other parts of the country. But these incidents in Assam are not religious, this is not a communal conflict, it is not a problem of language or a sectarian violence; it is rather a social problem. The problems have roots in the incident and its effect has spread in other parts of the country. Our brothers and sisters of North-East, staying in other parts of the country, are suffering from a sense of insecurity.

*English version of original speech made in Bengali.

Sir, I belong to Assam's neighbouring State of West Bengal. West Bengal is maintaining peace and harmony under the leadership of our Hon'ble Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee. The Government of West Bengal have taken all necessary steps to establish camps for those who are coming from the bordering areas of Assam seeking shelter and to stand beside them in their hour of crisis. After the main incident, we have noticed a sense of panic and insecurity in other parts of the country. We have all the political parties here in this House and many Hon'ble Members have already pointed out one important aspect: that in this era of information technology, while we have made progress in many fields, many irresponsible people deliberately use the social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter and emails to project a distorted picture of the incidents among the people. I think there is some hidden power that wants to disrupt the integrity and sovereignty of India. I would like to thank the Hon'ble Minister of Railways as they are taking necessary steps to ameliorate the distress of people. We have seen that over the ages, the poets have raised their voices and used their mighty pen in such moments of crisis. The poet has written: "Among variety of languages, variety of tales, and variety of attires, you can, in all this variety, see a great unity flowing." Kobiguru Rabindranath Tagore also wrote: "In this sacred place Aryans, non-Aryans, Dravidians, Afghans, Shakas, Hoons and Mughals have come and assimilated their individuality in One Supreme Body." We have to stand together in absolute unity to dispel the sense of panic, rumour, fear and insecurity. The political parties and the media should rise above politics to make everything peaceful. We are acting accordingly in West Bengal under the able leadership of our Hon'ble Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee.

I would appeal to all of you to let us preserve the freedom of speech, but at the same time, we must also put immediate control over the rumour-mongering activities enacted through sites like Facebook, Tweet, and blogs. We cannot tolerate that an individual should be left free to spread the seeds of poison and to create anarchy in other parts of the country. I believe all the political parties and people irrespective of caste and creed are united over this issue. We as political parties present in this House and all of us in the country would act as one against the people who have in the past or recently tried to destroy the integrity of our nation by spreading rumours. We should strive hard to ensure that not only the people of North-east should remain safe and secure, but all other people residing elsewhere in any part of the country should feel assured of security and safety. Thank you.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद, सर। असम की घटना के बाद देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में अफवाहों से बाजार गर्म किया गया और हमारे पूर्वोत्तर के साथी जो प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से लड़ते हुए देश के विकास में कंधे-से-कंधा मिलाकर हिन्दुस्तान को आगे बढ़ाने के काम में लगे हैं, उन छात्रों को चाहे वे वहां से बंगलुरु में पढ़ने गए हों, चाहे महाराष्ट्र की राजधानी मुंबई में पढ़ने गए हों, चाहे चेन्नई या देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में पढ़ने गए हों, सोशल मीडिया के कृत्य ने अफवाहों के माध्यम

से उनको पढ़ाई छोड़ने के लिए मजबूर किया, उनको रोजी-रोटी छोड़ने के लिए मजबूर किया। उन लोगों ने दुर्भाग्य से उन अफवाहों पर भरोसा करते हुए, उन स्टेशनों की ओर रुख किया जहां से रेलगाड़ियां उनके घरों की ओर जाती हैं।

सर, इस घटना ने हमें अंदर तक झकझोर दिया है, हमें अंदर तक तोड़ दिया है। भारतीय संविधान की संरचना जिस उद्देश्य से हुई थी, उस पर प्रहार किया है। मैं केंद्र सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि उन छात्रों को, उन लोगों को जो अपने काम को छोड़कर, पूरा सामान व पढ़ाई छोड़कर चल दिए और उस कारण उनको जो अपूर्णनीय क्षति हुई है, उसकी आपूर्ति का काम केन्द्र सरकार व वहां की राज्य सरकारें करें। वे उनकी छूटी पढ़ाई को पूरी करने का व उनकी रोजी-रोटी दोबारा से शुरू करने का इंतजाम करें।

सर, हमें इस समस्या की तह तक जाना पड़ेगा, इसकी बारीकी से जांच करनी पड़ेगी कि इन अफवाहों के पीछे कौन है? हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि कहीं हिन्दुस्तान को तोड़ने का कुचक्र तो नहीं रचा जा रहा है? सर, इस समस्या को हमें ऐसे ही न छोड़कर गंभीरतापूर्वक लेना होगा। मुझे खुशी है कि सदन इस समस्या पर एक होकर चर्चा कर रहा है और इसमें कहीं कोई राजनीतिक बात नहीं आई है। इसके लिए मैं सदन के सभी राजनीतिक दलों को धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करना चाहता हूं। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि वह इस मामले में गंभीरता से विचार कर निर्णय ले। उसके लिए इसकी बारीकी से जांचकर मामले की तह तक जाना पड़ेगा कि वे कौन लोग हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान के पूर्वोत्तर के हमारे सीधे-सादे वे भोले साथी, जोकि हिन्दुस्तान की अस्मिता के लिए अपने प्राणों की बाजी लगाने से नहीं चूकते, उन्हें इस तरह अपना काम छोड़कर जाने के लिए मजबूर कर रहे हैं। जैसे कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि हमारे एक साथी की वहां **dead body** पड़ी रही, लेकिन उसे कोई ले जाने वाला नहीं है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में तुरंत निर्णय ले और वहां एक **special messenger** को भेजकर, हमारे उस साथी के शव को, उसके घर भेजे जाने का काम सदन के आदेश से कराए। मैं ऐसी मांग करना चाहता हूं। इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ मैं बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से इस कृत्य की कड़ी निंदा करता हूं, भर्त्सना करता हूं। मैं आपको यह भरोसा दिलाना चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश की एकता के स्वरूप को एक रखने के लिए संसद जो भी कदम उठाएगी, उस हर कदम पर हमारी पार्टी आपके साथ है।

इन्हीं चंद लफ्जों के साथ मैं कहूंगा कि हमारी ऐसी मांग है कि इस मामले में बेहतर जांच होनी चाहिए कि कौन से स्वार्थी तत्व इनके पीछे हैं और ऐसे सोशल मीडिया जो एंटी सोशल वर्क करते हैं, उन पर भी लगाम लगाने के लिए सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही उन लोगों की भी भरपाई होनी चाहिए, जिनको इस घटना से नुकसान हुआ है। इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। जय हिंद, जय भारत।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र) : सभापति महोदय, इस देश में जो हो रहा है, खासकर के असम की घटना के बाद, उससे हमारे पूर्वोत्तर के भाई जो पूरे देश में हर, राज्य में रहते हैं, हर शहर में रहते हैं, हर गांव में रहते हैं, उनमें एक भय का माहौल है, एक दहशत का माहौल है। आज पूरा सदन इस विषय पर एक है और अपनी चिंता व्यक्त करता है। जैसा हमारे एक साथी ने कहा, इट्स क्रिएटेड स्टोरी, लेकिन सर, यह क्रिएटेड स्टोरी नहीं है, क्योंकि 'विदआउट फायर नो स्मोक', आग लगी है और इसलिए धुंआ निकल रहा है। हमने यह आग मुंबई में देखी, महाराष्ट्र में देखी है कि किस तरह से कुछ लोग भय का माहौल, दहशत का माहौल निर्माण करते हैं, जिससे पूरा देश भय और दहशत की छाया में आता है। पुणे से, मुंबई से, केरल से, बेंगलूरु से हजारों पूर्वोत्तर के छात्र, काम करने वाले लोग अपना घर-बार छोड़कर अपने गांवों की तरफ जा रहे हैं। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट,

जिसको हम सेवेन सिस्टर्स कहते हैं, तो हमारा जो बड़े भाई का कर्तव्य है, क्या वह हम निभा रहे हैं? हम नहीं निभा पा रहे हैं। यह सरकार जो केन्द्र में बैठी है, यह कोई राजनीतिक चर्चा नहीं है, यह इस केन्द्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, गृह मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी है, लेकिन एक अफवाह पूरे देश को हिला देती है। अगर एक अफवाह पूरे देश को तोड़ने के लिए मजबूर करती है और अफवाहों का बाजार इतना गर्म है, तो हमें लगता है कि इस देश में सरकार है, इस देश में गृह मंत्री हैं, यह भी एक अफवाह है। अगर इस देश में सरकार होती, गृह मंत्री होते तो यह नौबत नहीं आती।

सर, हमने महाराष्ट्र में देखा है, मुंबई में देखा है कि किस तरह इस अफवाह ने दंगा भड़काया। आप सोशल नेटवर्क की बात करते हो, एसएमएस की बात करते हो, एक एसएमएस पर मुंबई का दंगा भड़का, 50 पुलिसकर्मी आज भी इन्जुर्ड हैं, घायल हैं। मुंबई के पुलिस कमिश्नर भी घायल हुए हैं, लेकिन उनकी तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया। अगर हम चाहते, तो हम भी प्रतिकार कर सकते थे। यह जो दंगा हुआ, हमें मालूम है कि इनके पीछे कौन लोग हैं। हम लोगों में उनसे प्रतिकार करने की उतनी हिम्मत है, उसके पहले हमने किया भी है, लेकिन यह जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है। अगर सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाने में असफल रहती है, तो मुझे लगता है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोग भी अपने संरक्षण के लिए अगर कोई अलग रास्ता चुनते हैं तो जिम्मेदारी सदन की होगी। हम आज यहां बैठे हैं, चर्चा करते हैं और उस चर्चा से कुछ नहीं होता, जैसे पहले भी बहुत बार चर्चा हुई है, यहां शांति पाठ पढ़ कर, यहां भजन-कीर्तन करके नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोगों का संरक्षण नहीं होगा। ला एंड ऑर्डर की बात अगर है, तो मुझे लगता है कि कुछ करने की जरूरत है, कुछ करके दिखाने की जरूरत है। हमने देखा है पुणे में, कि लोगों को ट्रेन में घुसने की जगह नहीं, लोग छत पर बैठकर जा रहे हैं, यही चित्र हमने देखा है 1947 के पार्टिशन के दौरान का, उस समय इसी तरह से लोग भाग रहे थे, लेकिन आज हमारे देश में हमारे ही देश के लोग भाग रहे हैं, मुंबई से भाग रहे हैं, पुणे से भाग रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है, यह देश के लिए शर्म की बात है, ... सरकार के लिए शर्म की बात है और यह राष्ट्रीय शर्म का मुद्दा है। आज हम आधा घंटा चर्चा करेंगे, प्रश्न काल को स्थगित करेंगे, फिर एक बार इस प्रकार की घटना घटेगी, फिर एक बार Question House suspension का नोटिस देकर हम चर्चा करेंगे और बाद में हम भूल जाएंगे।

सर, मेरी इस सरकार से दरखास्त है और यह केवल रिक्वेस्ट नहीं है, यह हम सभी की, पूरे देश की चिंता है। मेरी पार्टी शिवसेना भी देश को अखंड रखना चाहती है। हमारे नेता और शिवसेना प्रमुख बालासाहेब ठाकरे ने बार-बार कहा है कि इस देश में अराजकता की स्थिति पैदा हुई है, यह अराजकता की शुरुआत है और इसे रोकना पड़ेगा, जय हिन्द!

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं कि आज जो देश के हालात हैं, खास तौर पर नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की वजह से आज देश में जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है, उस पर चर्चा में आपने मुझे बोलने की अनुमति दी है।

महोदय, असम की घटना के बाद अचानक मुम्बई और दूसरे राज्यों में जो घटनाएं हुईं, वे चिंता का विषय हैं। देश इस पर चिंतित है, हम इस पर चर्चा भी कर चुके हैं और अचानक पूरे देश में एक भय का वातावरण पैदा हो गया है। इस भय की वजह से, अचानक अफवाहों की वजह से नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के जो विद्यार्थी हैं, जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, वे अपनी-अपनी जगहों को छोड़कर जा रहे हैं, खास तौर पर कल से रिपोर्ट आई है कि तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल, बंगलुरु आदि जगहों से बड़े पैमाने पर लोग जा रहे हैं।

महोदय, असम नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का एक शांतिप्रिय प्रदेश रहा है। यहां के लोग मेहनतकश हैं, जिन्होंने अपने खून-पसीने से इस देश की सेवा की है और देश की तरक्की में बड़ा योगदान दिया है। आज हम सब लोगों के लिए यह चिंता का विषय है और आज यह समय नहीं है कि हम एक-दूसरे पर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप करें। अभी हाल ही में जो देश का सीना ऊंचा हुआ है, जब ओलम्पिक की तरफ हमारी नज़रें थीं, करोड़ों-करोड़ लोग उसको देख रहे थे, तब असम की बेटा, नॉर्थ ईस्ट की बेटा Mary Kom ने हमारी इज्जत, हमारी प्रतिष्ठा और हमारे सीने को ऊंचा किया। ऐसे अनेकों examples हैं, जिनको मैं समयाभाव के कारण यहां नहीं बताना चाहता, पर नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट हमारे देश का अभिन्न अंग है और हमारा संविधान कहता है कि हम सब लोग एक हैं। हमारे देश में अनेक भाषाएं, अनेक बोलियां बोली जाती हैं, पर हमारा देश एक है और ऐसा अवसर आया है कि जब कभी दुश्मनों ने हमारे देश पर आक्रमण किया है, तो हमने उसका डटकर मुकाबला किया है। यह जो भयावह स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, इसमें हम सब को राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर, एक होकर इसका मुकाबला करना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, कल गृह मंत्री जी ने बयान दे दिया कि हम special trains दे रहे हैं, तो आप special trains दीजिए, इसके लिए बयान देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि कोई साजिश कर रहा है, कहीं न कहीं किसी खराब मंशा से देश में अस्थिरता पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है और देश को जलाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, इसलिए उन ताकतों और उन शक्तियों की तरफ हमें निगाह रखनी चाहिए और उनका डटकर मुकाबला करना चाहिए। अगर देश के गृह मंत्री ने मज़बूती के साथ उन तत्वों के खिलाफ आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने की बात कही होती, तो शायद देश में वे एक सकारात्मक संदेश देने का काम करते, लेकिन वे कह रहे हैं कि ट्रेनों की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, तो आप उचित व्यवस्था करें लेकिन उसका बयान देने की जरूरत नहीं है। निश्चित तौर पर आज जो अविश्वास का वातावरण देश में पैदा हुआ है, उस अविश्वास के वातावरण को विश्वास में बदलने की आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि निश्चित तौर पर आज नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में जो बच्चे भाग रहे हैं, उनको पुनः वापिस लाने की आवश्यकता है। यह केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि दोनों सरकारें मिलकर इस काम को करने का काम करें, देश में शान्ति का माहौल पैदा करें और उन बच्चों को आर्थिक मदद प्रदान करें। सर, मैं माननीय पाठक जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं कि उनको आर्थिक मदद दी जाए, उनको ट्रेन से फ्री वापस लाया जाए और वे जहां पर काम कर रहे हैं, जहां पढ़ रहे हैं, उसकी पुनः व्यवस्था की जाए। मैं पुनः आपसे निवेदन करूंगा, सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा तथा अपने उन मित्रों से भी निवेदन करूंगा, जो आज इस मौके पर भी राजनीति करना चाहते हैं...(व्यवधान)... मैं अगर यह बात कहूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर जो अव्यवस्था है, शायद इस तरह की सोच वालों ने ही देश में अव्यवस्था फैलाने का काम किया है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं इसका राजनीतिकरण नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आपके पांच मिनट समाप्त हो चुके हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : * ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। आपके पांच मिनट खत्म हो गए हैं।...(व्यवधान)... No, no; this is not on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री एम. वैकैया नायडु : सर, इनको सदन से बाहर भेजना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)... ऐसे लोगों को बाहर भेजना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please sit down. Don't disturb a very orderly debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will take care of that. राम कृपाल जी, बैठ जाइए। Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have finished your time. It is not going on record.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : *

श्री एम. वैकैया नायडु : ऐसे लोगों को सदन से बाहर निकालना चाहिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... वे अपने भाषण को खराब कर रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... He is spreading rumours in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, please sit down. Dr. Maitreya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, you should not allow him to continue in such a manner. The House should not be allowed to spread rumours. This is anti-social. You must suspend him from the House. This is not the way. What an irresponsible ...*(Interruptions)*... on the part of the Member to spread rumours in the House!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Venkaiahji, allow the discussion to continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, allow your colleague Dr. Maitreya to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. We are having a very orderly discussion. Please...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. Please sit down. We agreed in the morning to observe the five minute rule and anything beyond five minutes will not go on record. Dr. Maitreya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) : इन्हें देश की गरिमा का ख्याल नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : वे सदन से माफी मांगें।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : माया सिंह जी, प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is very precious. Please...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Dr. V. Maitreya.

DR. V. MAITREYA (Tamil Nadu): Respected Chairman, the recent incidents of violence in Assam, the vandalism in Mumbai and the attempted exodus of the people belonging to North-East from certain parts of the country are really shocking and of concern to us, and on behalf of AIADMK, I strongly condemn these incidents. But, if you have to look at the cause for these things, one singular factor which emboldened the mischief-mongers and the rumour spreaders to press the panic button about sending the SMS is clearly the failure of the Mumbai Police to arrest the perpetrators and instigators of vandalism last week. It is nearly a week after the incident and still no person of significance has been arrested for that act of vandalism. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, Tamil Nadu has always been an oasis of peace, especially under the Chief Ministership of my Party Supremo, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi. Even when the country has witnessed the worst communal riots in various parts in the last several decades, Tamil Nadu has always been very peaceful. In fact, people of Tamil Nadu have shown their

love and affection to people from other parts of the country. It is with that goodwill gesture only that my Party Leader even proposed the name of the tallest leader from the North-East in the run-up to the election for the President of this country. So, Tamil Nadu will always be safe for all people and, under our Government in Tamil Nadu, people from any part of the country can be rest assured that they will be safe in Tamil Nadu. But, I urge the Central Government to kindly act fast. Time is running out for you; even otherwise, it is running out for you. If you do not act now, you will repent eternally. Thank you.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, आज देश एक गंभीर संकट में है। यह जो कुछ हो रहा है, मैं इसको एक लक्षण के तौर पर देखता हूँ। इसको अगर दो हिस्सों में बांटा जाए तो एक हिस्सा वह है जो एसएमएस के जरिए अफवाह फैलायी जा रही है और दूसरा हिस्सा वह है जिसको हम भगदड़ के रूप में देख रहे हैं। आखिर भगदड़ क्यों हो रही है? भगदड़ इसलिए हो रही है जो लोग वहां से भाग रहे हैं, उन्हें यकीन नहीं है कि सरकार हमारी रक्षा कर सकती है। यह सबसे बड़ा संकट है कि लोगों के मन में यह अविश्वास पैदा हुआ है कि स्टेट हमें प्रोटेक्ट नहीं कर सकती है, इसलिए जान बचाने के लिए देश के अलग-अलग हिस्सों से लोग भागकर अपने घरों की ओर जा रहे हैं। महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कैसे लोगों को भरोसा होगा? असम की घटना की जब शुरुआत हुई तो जिलों में जो पदाधिकारी थे, उन्होंने देखा कि जो हमारा सामान्य प्रशासन है, उसके जरिए हम इसको नियंत्रित नहीं कर सकते हैं तो उन्होंने फौज की मांग की और चार, पांच या छः दिन के बाद वहां फौज पहुंची। महोदय, देश में इस तरह की भगदड़ पहली दफा नहीं हो रही है। यह जरूर है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट एक संवेदनशील इलाका है। कई देशों के साथ वहां की सीमाएं मिली हुई हैं, इसलिए हम ज्यादा चिंतित हैं, लेकिन हमने देखा है कि हिन्दीभाषी लोग महाराष्ट्र से, मुंबई से किस तरह से खदेड़-खदेड़कर भगाए गए। वहां जो आदमी मरे, उनकी रक्षा नहीं हो पायी। इन्हीं सब घटनाओं ने लोगों के मन में असुरक्षा का भाव पैदा किया है। मैं किसी की शिकायत नहीं कर रहा हूँ। अगर ईमानदारी के साथ रोग का विश्लेषण नहीं होगा, रोग का डायग्नोसिस नहीं होगा तो यह जो प्रस्ताव की औपचारिकता है, इसके जरिए हम समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर सकते हैं। महोदय, मैं देख रहा था कि असम की घटना की जो शुरुआत हुई, किस ढंग से उसके बारे में हंगामा किया गया। आज मैं इंडियन एक्सप्रेस की रिपोर्ट देख रहा था, इसमें माइनोंरिटी कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट आयी है, वह यह कहती है कि यह जो दंगा है - उसमें चार-पांच लोगों की टीम असम गयी थी और वे सब नामी लोग थे, उन लोगों ने इस रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि यह जो दंगा हुआ है, यह बंगलादेशी लोगों के साथ नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि जो वहां के स्थानीय लोग हैं, बोडो और मुस्लिम, यह उनके बीच में हुआ है। उस रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है...(व्यवधान)... मैं माइनोंरिटी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की बात कर रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)... यही मानसिकता जो है...(व्यवधान)... हम लोग कहेंगे कि दिल्ली की सरकार...(व्यवधान)... अभी कर्ण सिंह जी कह रहे थे कि लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की जबाबदेही स्टेट की है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कई राज्यों में जो एसएमएस फैलाया जा रहा है, घृणा फैलायी जा रही है, क्या किसी एक स्टेट की पुलिस या एक स्टेट की सरकार इसका मुकाबला कर सकती है? केन्द्र सरकार पर से जबाबदेही टालने का एक तरीका बन गया है कि कानून और व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार की जबाबदेही है। इसका नैशनल करेक्टर है, जो कुछ भी एसएमएस, ट्विटर के जरिए या फेसबुक के जरिए हो रहा है, उसका नैशनल करेक्टर है, इसलिए यह जबाबदेही दिल्ली की सरकार को लेनी होगी। राम गोपाल जी बोल रहे थे। उन्होंने ठीक कहा, क्यों नहीं भारत सरकार

तलाश कर रही है कि कौन लोग इस तरह का **rumor** फैला रहे हैं? कौन लोग समाज में इस तरह की घृणा पैदा कर रहे हैं? यह जरूरी है, लेकिन असली सवाल यह है कि लोगों के मन में जब तक यह भरोसा आप पैदा नहीं करेंगे कि सरकार हमारी रक्षा करेगी, तब तक लोगों के मन में जो डर है, उसको खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता है। आज सरकारों का रुतबा, सरकारों का ऐतबार खत्म हो गया है। आज इसी के चलते देश के अलग-अलग इलाकों में जो घटनाएं होती हैं, उन घटनाओं के भय से लोग एक इलाके से दूसरे इलाके में जा रहे हैं। महोदय, एक बंटवारा हो चुका है, उस समय भी घृणा और नफरत आधार था, आज भी अलग-अलग समाज के अलग-अलग तबके में घृणा और नफरत फैलायी जा रही है और देश फिर टूट के रास्ते पर बढ़ रहा है। इसलिए मैं सदन से गुजारिश करूंगा कि सचमुच अगर हम देश को टूटने से बचाना चाहते हैं तो देश को तोड़ने वाली, उसे विभाजित करने वाली जो शक्ति है, उसको कैसे कमजोर किया जाए, इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना होगा और उस संबंध में कार्यवाही करनी होगी। इसी के साथ, मैं अपनी पार्टी की ओर से तथा अपनी ओर से नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोगों को यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पूरा देश उनके साथ है, हम सब लोग उनके साथ हैं। हम उनसे अनुरोध करेंगे कि जहां से वे गए हैं, अपनी उन जगहों पर वापस आएं। इसके साथ हम यह भी कहना चाहते हैं कि वहां की सरकारें गंभीरता के साथ उनकी सुरक्षा का प्रयास करें। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश की जो परम्परा रही है, वह एकता में अनेकता है। हम बड़े फ़ख़ से यह कहते रहे हैं कि कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक भारत एक है। आज उसके ऊपर आघात हो रहा है। हमारे देश के अंदर अलग-अलग धर्म, अलग-अलग जातियां, अलग-अलग भाषाएं, अलग-अलग संस्कृति, अलग-अलग संस्कार, सब कुछ होते हुए भी, हम एक हैं। हमने आजादी के बाद इस देश को एक रखने का काम किया है। आज इस तरह की जो घटनाएं घट रही हैं, यकीनन यह चिंता का विषय है। आज हमारे नार्थ-ईस्ट के भाइयों में जो एक खौफ़, डर और भय का माहौल बना है, उससे उनको निकालने की आवश्यकता है। मैं मानता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है कि वे इस माहौल को और ज्यादा बिगड़ने से बचाने का काम करें। जो भी लोग इसके पीछे हैं, जो इस तरह की अफवाहें फैलाने का काम कर रहे हैं, जो पूरे देश के अंदर एक डर और खौफ़ का माहौल बनाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है। इसमें कोई भेदभाव करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं खासतौर से मुम्बई के लोगों को धन्यवाद देता हूं, वहां की जनता को, वहां के प्रशासन को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से वहां...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : आप प्रशासन को धन्यवाद क्यों दे रहे हैं?... (व्यवधान)...

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

श्री तारिक अनवर : सभापति महोदय, मुम्बई के लोगों ने बहुत संयम से काम लिया, मुम्बई के प्रशासन ने बहुत अच्छे ढंग से वहां के माहौल को बिगड़ने से बचाने का काम किया। इसके लिए मैं वहां के लोगों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं, मैं वहां के प्रशासन को बधाई देना चाहता हूं, लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आने वाले समय में इस तरह की बातें, इस तरह की घटनाएं न घटें, इसके लिए सख्त कार्यवाही करने की जरूरत है, जिससे लोगों को एक बार फिर से प्रशासन पर विश्वास हो, भरोसा हो। चाहे राज्य सरकारें हों या केन्द्र सरकार हो, वह ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही करने में, कभी पीछे नहीं हटेगी, इस बात का विश्वास उनको दिलाना आवश्यक है। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, सदन में माननीय सदस्यों ने जो अपनी भावनाएं रखीं, उनके साथ अपने आपको जोड़ता हूं। मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने इस गंभीर मसले पर, प्रश्न काल को सरपेंड

करके चर्चा करवाई। इससे देश में यह संदेश जरूर जायेगा कि सदन ऐसी घटनाओं को किसी भी कीमत पर बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता है।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on behalf of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and our leader Kalaighnar Karunanidhi, I express our party's concern. I would like to assure that we are one with the people of the North-East and the different parts of the country, who are suffering today, who have to live as refugees in their own country. This is a very, very sad situation. When you think of your country, you believe that it is yours. You do not differentiate. When you feel secure in Delhi, you are supposed to feel secure in Karnataka, Kerala or Tamil Nadu and every part of India. I believe, as an Indian, I have the right to live anywhere. But, today, sadly, lakhs of people living as refugees in their own States, in their own places, have to leave their homes. Now, the situation has gone even worse that they have to flee from the places they have gone to work, to find some sustenance for their living. So, this situation cannot continue. We have to make sure that there is reassurance. Being Indians we are very proud to say that there is unity in diversity. But, unity will come only when we understand the diversity amongst our people. Do we really understand what happens in Assam, and what is the culture there? How do the people live there in Tamil Nadu? Do the people from Rajasthan understand what is happening in Andhra Pradesh? How do they live, and what are their problems? Is there really an understanding of the diversity among our people? This is not just a short-term thing. When we are talking about security of the people, it is the short-term thing we are talking about. But a true understanding among our people, a true respect for each other's culture and religion is the only thing which can make sure that this country can become a secure country where everybody feels at home, where everybody feels that he is the part of this country and he can live with dignity in any part of this country.

Sir, here, many Members have been talking about the social media. I think, Sir, it is not a time to kill the social media, or, to do away with it. It is because we can't go back on technology; we can't go back on science. We have to look at ways to make it more responsible. You can't say, just an SMS or a twitter message or a Facebook posting is the only thing which has created a riot. Even before the social media was there, things like this happened. Word of mouth was passed, and there had been riots created by misinformation even then. So, the question is how to control that. What is important is what action has been taken on people after that. It does not serve any purpose of going back on science and technology and trying to do away with the social media. It will not help. We really have to look at a long-term solution and make people secure and protect the minorities in this country. This is the chance for our nation to give a message to each and every citizen and minorities and make them sure that they belong to this country and they will be protected. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : सभापति जी, मैं दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहूंगा। पहली बात है कि जो असम की घटना शुरू हुई और जो अभी पूरे देश में अफवाहें फैलाई जा रही हैं, इसके पीछे **conspiracy** है। यह **conspiracy** क्या है, उसके बारे में पता करना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। इनको देश की जनता के सामने लाने की जबाबदेही सरकार की है। असम के लोगों से भी मेरी बातचीत हुई है। मैं बोडोलैंड हमेशा जाता रहा हूँ, जब मैं 1989 में मिनिस्टर था, तब मैं सारे अवरोध के बावजूद भी बोडोलैंड गया था। जो हमें जानकारी मिली है, उसके अनुसार यह मुसलमानों और बोडो का झगड़ा नहीं है, कुछ लोग हैं, दोनों तरफ से हो सकते हैं, लेकिन जिस तरह से व्यापक पैमाने पर घटना घटी है, उससे लगता है कि इसमें किसी न किसी ताकत का हाथ है। जो घटनाएं घट रही हैं या जिसका भय व्याप्त है, कर्णाटक में, पुणे में या दूसरे भागों में, उसके पीछे भी निश्चित रूप से एक **conspiracy** चल रही है। यह **conspiracy** क्या है, इसके बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करना होम मिनिस्ट्री और प्रधानमंत्री का काम है और इसके बारे में जनता को बताना इनका काम है।

दूसरी बात **SMS** की है। अभी हमारे भाई राम गोपाल जी ने कहा कि **SMS** के ऊपर रोक लगनी चाहिए और कानीमोझी जी ने कहा कि नहीं, वह समस्या का निदान नहीं है, लेकिन एक चीज़ तो हो सकती है कि **SMS** कहां से जा रहा है, इसकी जांच तो तुरंत हो सकती है। आप 1000 नहीं, 200 नहीं, आप 10 **SMS** को पकड़िए और उनको पूरी जनता के सामने लाने का काम करिए कि ये **SMS** फैलाने वाले या अफवाह फैलाने वाले कौन लोग हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि आप 10 **SMS** को चुन लीजिए और एक दिन में, 24 घंटे में उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही कीजिए। उसका असर अफवाह फैलाने वालों के खिलाफ शुरू हो जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा सरकार कर सकती है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि हमें दुःख इस बात का है कि नार्थ-ईस्ट के लोग सीधे-साधे हैं, मणिपुर है, मिजोरम है, अरुणाचल प्रदेश है, सिक्किम है, त्रिपुरा है, नागालैंड है, असम है, ये जो हमारा नार्थ-ईस्ट है, इसके बच्चे हमारे पूरे देश में पढ़-लिख रहे हैं। जब वे भय के मारे अपने घर लौट कर जायेंगे, तो उनके मन में कैसे विचार होंगे। टेरेरिस्ट कैसे पैदा होता है, कैसे आतंकवादी लोग बनते हैं? हम लाख कहें कि ये हमारे देश के नागरिक हैं, लेकिन यदि वे एक बार अपने घर को लौटकर चले गये, फिर दोबारा लौटकर आने की हिम्मत नहीं करेंगे और उनके मन में जो दुराग्रह पैदा होगा, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह देश की एकता और अखंडता के लिए बहुत ही खतरनाक चीज़ है। सभी लोगों को इसकी जानकारी है। सभी साथियों ने ठीक ही कहा है कि पार्टी व पॉलिटिक्स से ऊपर, राष्ट्र का हित सबसे बड़ा हित है। इसके बाद ही पार्टी का हित होता है, इसके बाद व्यक्ति का हित होता है, इसलिए राष्ट्र-हित को सबसे ऊपर रख कर कार्यवाही करें। जो नार्थ-ईस्ट के लोग हैं, माइनॉरिटीज के लोग हैं या किसी भी जाति, धर्म के लोग हैं, किसी के भी मन में असुरक्षा की भावना नहीं होनी चाहिए। जो **preventive measures** हैं, सुरक्षा प्रदान करने की जबाबदेही है, वह राज्य सरकार की है। राम कृपाल जी का अपनी बात कहने का अलग ढंग है। वह कुछ लोगों को बुरा भी लगा है। मैंने देखा है कि पुलिस स्टेशन पर यदि पुलिस व्यापक पैमाने पर होती, तो उसका और ज्यादा असर होता है। वहां पर सोशल संगठन काम कर रहे थे। मैं उनका **criticise** नहीं कर रहा हूँ। वे ठीक काम कर रहे थे, लेकिन जो पुलिस बल है, उसको भी उतनी ही बड़ी संख्या में वहां होना चाहिए था और लोगों को सांत्वना देनी चाहिए थी।

मैं आखिर में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। सबसे बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि नार्थ-ईस्ट में लिटरेसी सबसे ज्यादा है, लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि नार्थ-ईस्ट में शिक्षा का इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर उतना ही कम है। यही कारण है कि लोग वहां से बाहर जा रहे हैं। यहां पर कपिल सबिल साहब बैठे

हुए हैं, मैं इन से आग्रह करता हूँ कि आप नार्थ-ईस्ट को education में top priority दीजिए। वहाँ अधिक से अधिक स्कूल व कॉलेज खुलें और अधिक से अधिक technology हो। जब हम कहते हैं कि हमारा देश एक है और मेन स्ट्रीम में है, तो आपको पूरे देश में बिहार के लोग, उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग, महाराष्ट्र के लोग और हर जगह के लोग मिल जाएंगे, लेकिन हमें दिल्ली में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का आदमी कुली का काम करता हुआ क्यों नहीं मिलता है, चापरासी के पद पर काम करता क्यों नहीं मिलता है? यहां तक कि हमें कश्मीर का आदमी भी ऐसे काम करता हुआ दिखाई नहीं देता है। हमें यदि देश को एक करना है तो देश के हर भाग को मुख्य धारा से जोड़ना होगा। यह बात तब हो सकती है जब विश्वास का वातावरण पैदा होगा, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. My party Telugu Desam and I join with most of the other hon. Members in condemning the incident and extend our support to the Assamese and other North Eastern people. Sir, when I was watching television yesterday and today morning also, people were taking the name of Hyderabad city alongwith other cities our country. Then I contacted the Police Commissioner, Mr. Alok Sharma, and enquired about the situation because Madhapur, the place they are talking about, is also a part of my own district. To the best of my knowledge there is no such incident taking place but media is showing it in a bigger way. So, when I contacted him to know about the latest situation there, I found that it is a fact that 500 to 600 people have left but there is no complaint by anyone. When the police was enquiring about the reasons for these 500 people leaving the city, they were told that it was because some persons, because of professional rivalry in one security agency where a person just snatched away cell phone of the security guard of that particular firm and he simply said, "You have not yet left this area." Police says that perhaps it may be this small reason and except that nothing is there. Even I contacted the local people. When I contacted my own party people, they also told me similar thing. So, Sir, there is nothing to worry. It is simply a rumour by some miscreants. As far as I know, in my own State, though we have difference with the State Government there, politically, we oppose them, they are not so competent to handle so many issues, but in this particular issue I can say there is absolutely nothing like this in Hyderabad, everything is normal. It is purely because of some rumour. I was told that some Assamese Channels were mentioning about some incident in Hyderabad and that is why people were referring to some particular incident without any proper reasoning at all. So, it is the most unfortunate situation. Let us stop this rumour. I am very happy that the hon. Prime Minister has also given an assurance. But mere oral assurance is not sufficient. The Government must take some effective steps in this regard because the North-Eastern area, as we all know, is a very sensitive area. Let us support them. I would like to give an example here. When we were in the Government and I was a Minister, there was some incident in this area, which is an IT hub. Some miscreants were making threatening

calls to the IT firms and were blackmailing them. Then, we conducted a meeting of the IT firms, where I even called the Secretary (Agencies) and police also. The security agencies and the IT firms, particularly those who had employed people from the North-Eastern Region, told us that these people are very hard-working and honest; so, we should appoint them. They do their job very honestly. So, we have that kind of impression in our area. I would like to appeal that such rumours must be stopped immediately and some demonstrative action must be taken by the Government in this regard.

Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब) : सर, सबसे पहले मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से यह जो देश में बहुत ही दुखदायक घटनाएं हो रही हैं, इसकी पुरजोर लफ्जों में निंदा करता हूं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से सारी पार्टियों ने कहा है, मैं सबकी तरह एक-एक लफ्ज पर नहीं जाऊंगा। टाइम की बचत के लिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल हमारे रिज़ोलुशन की जरूरत नहीं है, बल्कि हमारे एक्शन की जरूरत है। पार्लियामेंट से भी यह मेसेज जाए कि देश के लिए हम एक हैं। पार्टी बाद में है, देश पहले है। इस देश के लिए हमारे जो पुराने बुजुर्ग हैं, उन्होंने बड़ी कुर्बानी दी है। हमें उस कुर्बानी को आगे ले जाना है, देश को आगे ले जाना है। कितने भी धर्म हों, कितनी भी बोलियां हों, लेकिन हम एक हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में यह मेसेज जाना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग घर-बार से उजड़ चुके हैं, 20-25 दिन से बाहर हैं, जहां उनके लिए हमारी हमदर्दी है, वहां यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि हमें उनकी हेल्प कैसे करनी है। पहले उनके लिए हमें यह सोचना चाहिए। दूसरा, जो लोग अफवाहों के कारण वापस जा रहे हैं, उनको कैसे रोका जाए? केवल एश्योरेंस से बात नहीं बनेगी, बल्कि बात ऐसे बनेगी कि कैसे ऐसा माहौल क्रिएट किया जाए कि किसी के मन में फीयर न हो। उस फीयर को रोकने के लिए हमें प्रबंध करना पड़ेगा। इसका कारण क्या है? मैं किसी भी नुक्ताचीनी नहीं करूंगा, सिर्फ एक-दो घटनाएं आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा। जो लोग उजड़ते हैं, उनको पता है कि उजड़ने का दुख क्या होता है। हम पंजाबी लोग 1947 देख चुके हैं, हम 1984 देख चुके हैं। हमें पता है कि इसका कितना दुख होता है। इसलिए मैं देशवासियों से कहना चाहता हूं कि कभी ऐसी घटनाएं दोबारा नहीं होनी चाहिए। हम एकज़ाम्पल क्रिएट करें कि जिस किसी ने ये अफवाहें फैलाई हैं, जिसने पहले ऐसा एक्शन किया है, उसको क्यों न मौत की सजा दी जाए, ताकि देश में कहीं भी दोबारा ऐसी घटनाएं न हों। क्यों ऐसी घटनाएं गुजरात में हों, क्यों दिल्ली में हों, क्यों असम में हों, क्यों कश्मीर में हों, कहीं भी क्यों हों? देश के सब लोग इंसान हैं, सब उस परमात्मा की औलाद हैं। "अव्वल अल्लाह नूर उपाया, कुदरत के सब बंदे, एक नूर ते सब जग उपजया, कौन भले को मंदे।" ये सब जो इंसान हैं, वे उस परमात्मा की औलाद हैं। उसी को जान लेने का हक है, किसी और को जान लेने का हक नहीं है। जिसका दिल करता है, वह किसी को मार देता है, कहीं बम फेंक देता है। हमें यह एकज़ाम्पल क्रिएट करना चाहिए कि हम सब एक हैं, हम सरकार के साथ हैं। सरकार के साथ ही मैं देश के लोगों से भी अपील करना चाहता हूं कि अकेली पुलिस, अकेली फोर्स, अकेली गवर्नमेंट भी कुछ नहीं कर सकती। जहां भी दुर्घटना होती है, किसी को तकलीफ दी जाती है, हम सब लोगों को उनके साथ खड़ा होना चाहिए। जब हम लोग इस तरह सबकी हेल्प करने लग जाएंगे, तब बुराई

करने वाले खुद ही डरने लग जाएंगे, लेकिन जब एक के साथ ज्यादाती होती है और दूसरा देखता रहता है, कभी पुलिस बाद में आती है, गवर्नमेंट उसके बाद आती है, यह मैसेज देश को हमें नहीं देना चाहिए। इस दुर्घटना को देश की आखिरी दुर्घटना समझना चाहिए।

आजादी के बाद कितनी ही ऐसी दुर्घटनाएं हो चुकी हैं, अगर पहले ही ऐक्शन लिया गया होता, तो आज देश के ये हालात नहीं होते। यह बहुत सीरियस बात है, इस बात को सरसरी तौर पर नहीं लेना चाहिए। कहीं स्टुडेंट जा रहे हैं, कहीं कामगार गांव छोड़-छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं, कहीं कोई दूसरी बातें फैल रही हैं। आज 20-21 दिन हो गए, जो लोग घर-बाहर छोड़ कर वहां टेंटों में बैठे हैं, उनकी और उनके बच्चों की क्या हालत है, यह उनको ही पता है। हम सारे देशवासी और सभी पॉलिटिकल पार्टियां एक होकर उन दुखी लोगों के साथ हैं, देश के साथ हैं। देश पहले आता है, हम सब लोग बाद में आते हैं। हमें मेजॉरिटी से काम करना चाहिए, इग्जाम्पल सेट करना चाहिए, ताकि आगे से ऐसी दुर्घटना फिर न घटे। दोषी लोगों को सख्त से सख्त सजा देनी चाहिए, देश के लोगों और सरकार से मेरी यही अपील है। हम सब एक इग्जाम्पल सेट करें, ताकि बाद में ऐसी घटनाएं दोबारा न हों। धन्यवाद।

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do support the sentiments expressed by the hon. Prime Minister, hon. Leader of the Opposition and hon. Members from other parties. I don't think that it is a handiwork of some misguided elements. We have to see, we have to examine and we have to inquire whether there was some organized force which fomented the situation, because this happened mainly at places where IT hubs are there, that is, Pune, Chennai, Hyderabad and some other places. So, there is a concerted effort on the part of some forces inimical to the unity and integrity of the country. These are designs to weaken our country. I would like to caution our leaders in the North-East, because they have to be more cautious, that there may be some forces that might arouse passion under the pretext of these incidents. So, we have to ensure the country and the people of the North-East that we, as a nation, we, as citizens, are with them. I myself and my party fully endorse these sentiments. Thank you.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, I must thank you that you have allowed the House to rise to the occasion when we find that there is a serious threat to the national integrity. It is a serious situation and we must deal with it on a war-footing basis. All the hon. Members who have spoken have expressed their apprehension that some conspiracy is going on. Some culprits are spreading rumours. As we all know, rumours are a dangerous vehicle for making mischiefs. As a resident of West Bengal, I know the miseries of partition, I know the miseries of exodus and I have seen how the people had to suffer. All the people of West Bengal and all the people of Punjab know what this is. We won't like to see that in any way, there is any scope for repetition of all these things. So, it should be curbed right from the beginning. Our hon. Minister, Shri Kapil Sibal, is here. We know that technology, when used for the benefit of the mankind, is a blessing

to us but when it is misused, it is a curse to all the people. So, many are apprehending that behind this spread of rumours, SMSs and other technological inputs are there; so, he should also rise to the occasion to teach a lesson that these SMSs, are beneficial for all of us, but at the same time, these false SMSs, when it is doing a mischief to the society, to the nation and to the people have to be curbed. Culprits have to be identified and some exemplary punishment has to be given. I join this House to give the message to our brothers and sisters of the North-East that we are all with them, and, as the citizens of this great country, they have the right to stay anywhere, to go anywhere, to work anywhere and to take their education anywhere. If there is any obstruction to it, we must curb it with iron hands.

With these words, I again appeal to all our friends here that irrespective of the Party colour or all our differences, we must rise to the occasion and unitedly fight it. We must not allow it to move an inch further, and we must keep the unity and integrity of the whole nation intact. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the following is the text of the Resolution proposed to be adopted:—

“This House expresses its serious concern at the feeling of persecution of our brothers and sisters of the North-Eastern States who are leaving various cities and returning back to the North-East. All sections of this House and all political parties are of the firm opinion that as citizens of this country, the people of North-East have a right to live in any part of India. Full security should be provided to them in all parts of India. This House appeals to all those who are returning to North-East not to be misled by false rumours, and to come back to their places of study or work. Their presence in various parts of the country promotes national unity. The mischief-mongers and anti-national elements behind the electronic campaign to create panic should be urgently investigated by the authorities”.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Measures to combat drought situation

*101. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether delay in the onset of monsoon has affected the Kharif crop cultivation;

- (b) if so, the extent of effect of drought in terms of area and the regions most affected by it;
- (c) the extent of losses suffered by farmers in the affected regions;
- (d) the remedial measures suggested to combat the drought situation; and
- (e) whether impending drought would necessitate import of foodgrains to meet the domestic demand?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) Delay in onset of monsoon and subsequent rainfall deficiency has affected kharif sowing in some parts of the country. Against an average area of 105.70 million hectare under kharif cultivation, 85.4 million hectare is normally sown by 8th August. This year only 80.2 million hectare has been covered under various crops by 8th August. State-wise crop sowing details indicating increase/decrease in area coverage *vis-a-vis* area normally covered upto this date are given in Statement (*See* below).

Ministry of Agriculture is closely monitoring monsoon and crop sowing situation along with India Meteorological Department (IMD) and State Governments. Comprehensive contingency plans have been prepared for 343 districts based on which States have been advised to initiate location specific measures. 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), release of funds under NRDWP and Integrated Watershed Management Programme etc.

The current deficiency in rainfall may not severely impact foodgrains production if rainfall becomes normal in August-September. Adequate stocks of wheat and rice are available hence import of these commodities may not be necessary. However, pulses would have to be imported, as in previous years, in order to meet domestic demand.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
3.	Madhya Pradesh	11.21	12.17	15.38	14.64	11.69	11.15	56.19	62.79	0.69	0.90	6.53	5.97			101.69	107.62	5.93
4.	Maharashtra	10.63	10.13	25.92	21.27	20.32	17.93	30.35	33.73	9.10	9.45	36.69	40.74			133.02	133.25	0.23
5.	Odisha	25.83	22.23	3.67	3.57	4.09	3.99	1.17	1.19	0.17	0.39	0.72	1.13	0.22	0.22	35.87	32.72	-3.15
	Southern Peninsula															0.00	0.00	0.00
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.09	8.11	6.46	6.03	6.45	5.44	13.57	11.40	1.78	1.76	13.56	19.94	0.32	0.16	51.23	52.84	1.61
2.	Karnataka	5.02	3.13	18.80	10.61	10.94	8.45	9.78	5.22	3.96	3.84	3.03	3.17			51.53	34.42	-17.11
3.	Kerala	0.86	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00			0.86	1.13	0.27
4.	Tamil Nadu	2.25	1.48	0.83	0.70	0.99	0.52	1.60	1.07	3.14	3.73	0.11	0.10			8.93	7.60	-1.33
	East and North-East India															0.00	0.00	0.00
1.	Assam	16.28	17.13	0.05	0.10	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.68	17.30	18.32	1.02
2.	Meghalaya													0.08	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.01
3.	Nagaland													0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
4.	Bihar	20.83	21.67	2.95	3.41	0.59	0.55	0.07	0.05	2.01	2.70	0.00	0.00	1.35	1.39	27.80	29.78	1.97
5.	Jharkhand	6.92	7.91	2.08	2.23	1.45	2.56	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00			10.45	12.70	2.25
6.	Tripura													0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	-0.01
7.	West Bengal	27.59	23.34	0.67	0.55	0.26	0.38	0.06	0.04	0.15	0.22	0.00	0.00	5.47	5.81	34.20	30.35	-3.86
	Others	5.39	5.50	1.70	2.22	0.55	0.00	0.14	0.18	0.34	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.02	8.20	8.31	0.11
	TOTAL:	272.58	264.39	181.24	140.89	92.81	74.78	153.39	151.82	46.72	52.88	99.90	109.23	8.23	8.41	854.86	802.39	-52.46
	Changes over normal	-8.19		-40.35		-18.03		-1.57		6.16		9.33		0.18				

Implementation of RKVY in Odisha

*102. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount released under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to Odisha;
- (b) the amount spent by the State so far;
- (c) whether funds were spent to achieve the objectives under RKVY;
- (d) the output and achievements made under RKVY; and
- (e) whether implementation of RKVY has resulted in increased productivity?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) During Eleventh Plan period, Rs. 907.59 crore was released to the State of Odisha under RKVY. In 2012-13, Rs. 165.15 crore has so far been released to the State under RKVY.

(b) Odisha has reported utilization of Rs. 823.24 crore out of Rs. 907.59 crore released to them during the Eleventh Plan period.

(c) to (e) The State Level Sanctioning Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the State has sanctioned projects under RKVY as per the needs and priorities of the State for the development of agriculture and allied sectors.

Odisha has taken up implementation of 239 projects under RKVY during the Eleventh plan period. Of these, the State Government has reported completion of 111 projects, so far. These projects have helped the State increase its production and productivity in agriculture and allied sectors. The total foodgrain production in Odisha has increased from 7.34 million MT in 2006-07 to 7.62 million MT in 2010-11, while productivity has increased from 1359 kg./hectare to 1432 kg./hectare over the same period. Similar trend has been seen in the animal husbandary sector with milk production having increased from 1.43 million MT in 2006-07 to 1.67 million MT in 2010-11.

Encroachment of railway land

*103. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether large stretches of railway land are being encroached upon in various parts of the country, including South Central Railway (SCR);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of land that have been recovered, if any, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) and (b) Indian Railways have approximately 10.65 lakh acres of land, out of which 2337 acres of land, which constitutes 0.22% of total land holding, is under encroachment. Details of encroachment are given in Statement-I (*See below*) including those pertaining to south Central Railway.

(c) Details of area of total Railway land reclaimed/recovered from encroachment are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of encroachment of Railway land are as under

Railway	Area (acre) under encroachment
Central	151.91
Eastern	52.736
East Central	9.31
East Coast	18.57
Northern	532.19
North Central	122.39
North Eastern	59.13
Northeast Frontier	398.81
North Western	46.079
Southern	152.96
South Central	30.11
South Eastern	398
Southeast Central	106.53
South Western	40.15
Western	118.17
West Central	100.878
TOTAL:	2337

Statement-II

Details of Railway land reclaimed/recovered from encroachment are as under

Sl. No.	Year	Area recovered from encroachment (in Acres)
1	2	3
1.	2009-10	71

1	2	3
2.	2010-11	33
3.	2011-12	87
TOTAL:		191

Education channels

*104. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had decided to launch 1000 education channels;
- (b) if so, the details along with the salient features thereof;
- (c) the reasons for delay in its implementation; and
- (d) the fresh steps taken by Government for early launch of education channels across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) scheme, utilization of Direct to Home (DTH) for beaming various educational lectures has been visualized. In the Mission, it has been envisaged to have about 40 – 50 transponders from Indian satellites to enable telecast of 1000 DTH channels simultaneously. This would enable availability of one DTH channels for every subject for every class and in many of the regional languages. This would reduce the waiting time for watching the next lecture on that subject/topic or for repeat telecast based on demand. In the first instance, it has been decided that the Mission will launch about 50 DTH educational channels in a number of subjects at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels and for this Department of Space (DoS) has allocated two transponders on GSAT-8 to this Ministry.

(c) and (d) Up-linking of these education channels on DTH requires Wireless Planning Co-ordination (WPC) and Standing Advisory Committee for Frequency Allocation (SACFA) clearances, which stipulate No Objection Certificate (NOC) from Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (I&B). The Ministry of I&B has declined to grant NOC citing the reason that under their guidelines, approved by the Cabinet, only companies registered under Companies Act, 1956 can be given NOC for setting up the DTH channels. Since NMEICT is directly a part of MHRD, it does not fit into the definition of a company and, therefore, the NOC was denied. For resolution of this issue, this Ministry has already taken action to place the matter before Committee of Secretaries (CoS).

Price negotiation of patented drugs

*105. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that patented drugs are not covered under the Price Negotiation System;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Committee constituted on price negotiation of patented drugs is not functioning in the desired manner; and
- (d) the corrective steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) At present there is no system of price negotiation for patented drugs. The prices of all the drugs are controlled through the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO'95). There are broadly two categories of drugs under DPCO'95 for the purpose of price fixation/revision and monitoring. These are scheduled drugs (drugs under price control) and non-scheduled drugs. NPPA fixes/revises prices of 74 scheduled bulk drugs and related formulations based on Form III/IV applications. Under the provisions of the DPCO, 95 the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA/Government As and when there is downward revision in the notified price of bulk drug/statutory duties, NPPA immediately revises the prices of related scheduled formulations, on *suo-moto* basis.

The prices of non scheduled formulations are not fixed by NPPA. There is no control on the launch price of the non scheduled formulations. As a part of the exercise for monitoring of prices for non-scheduled formulations, manufacturers are not allowed to increase the prices of non-scheduled formulations exceeding 10% per annum. In case a company increases the prices of non-scheduled formulations beyond 10%, the specific cases are taken up by NPPA with the respective companies for rolling back the increase within the limit of 10%. In case, a company does not comply with the instructions as above, NPPA initiates the process for capping the increase in the prices upto a ceiling of 10% by fixing the price of respective formulation pack/medicine.

(c) A Committee which was looking into the issue of Price Negotiation mechanisms for patented drugs have since submitted its report which is being examined in the Department.

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

Adverse effect of deficient monsoon on Kharif crops

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a shortfall in monsoon has been registered throughout the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps Government has taken to tackle its adverse effect on harvest in this Kharif season; and
- (d) the package Government has offered to farmers in distress due to deficient monsoon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) As per India Meteorological Department (IMD), as on 12th August, 2012, overall rainfall in the country was 16% below Long Period Average (LPA). Out of the 36 Meteorological Sub-Divisions, 1 received Excess rainfall (+20% or more), 17 received normal rainfall (-19% to +19%), 15 received Deficient rainfall (-20% to -59%) and 3 received Scanty rainfall (-60% to -99%). Details of Met Sub-Division-wise rainfall are given in Statement (See below).

Against an average area of 105.70 million hectare under kharif cultivation in the country, 85.4 million hectare is normally sown by 8th August. This year 80.2 million hectare has been covered under various crops by 8th August. State-wise details indicating increase/decrease in area coverage *vis-a-vis* area normally covered upto this date are given in Statement. [Refer to Statement appended to the Answer to SQ 101, Part (a) to (e)]

Government is closely monitoring monsoon and crop sowing situation in consultation with State Governments. Contingency plans for 343 districts have been made available to the States for implementing location specific interventions. 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), release of funds under NRDWP and Integrated Watershed Management Programme, allocation of additional power from the central pool, etc.

Statement

Details of Met Sub-Division-wise rainfall

Sl. No.	Meteorological Sub-Divisions	Period: 01.06.2012 to 12.08.2012			
		Actual	Normal	% Dep.	Cat.
1	2	3	4	5	6
East and North East India		808.2	925.6	-13%	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1067.8	1164.2	-8%	N

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam and Meghalaya	1198.8	1215.6	-1%	N
3.	NMMT	660.3	977.2	-32%	D
4.	SHWB and Sikkim	1375.1	1290.8	7%	N
5.	Gangetic West Bengal	564.8	705.9	-20%	D
6.	Jharkhand	563.7	667.9	-16%	N
7.	Bihar	473.4	624.8	-24%	D
North West India		267.9	382.0	-30%	
1.	East Uttar Pradesh	444.2	527.3	-16%	N
2.	West Uttar Pradesh	309.4	454.2	-32%	D
3.	Uttarakhand	644.2	780.3	-17%	N
4.	Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi	99.6	284.4	-65%	S
5.	Punjab	98.1	310.6	-68%	S
6.	Himachal Pradesh	327.2	532.2	-39%	D
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	249.0	348.4	-29%	D
8.	West Rajasthan	80.0	169.0	-53%	D
9.	East Rajasthan	300.1	382.6	-22%	D
Central India		557.9	618.3	-10%	
1.	Odisha	669.3	695.3	-4%	N
2.	West Madhya Pradesh	633.3	527.8	20%	E
3.	East Madhya Pradesh	664.5	640.2	4%	N
4.	Gujarat Region	266.6	590.1	-55%	D
5.	Saurashtra and Kutch	59.2	330.7	-82%	S
6.	Konkan and Goa	1894.0	2164.9	-13%	N
7.	Madhya Maharashtra	375.3	473.0	-21%	D
8.	Marathwada	252.1	400.1	-37%	D
9.	Vidarbha	590.6	612.8	-4%	N
10.	Chhattisgarh	760.2	718.0	6%	N

1	2	3	4	5	5
South Peninsula		376.5	451.3	-17%	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	840.9	1001.5	-16%	N
2.	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	364.9	321.8	13%	N
3.	Telangana	470.3	461.3	2%	N
4.	Rayalaseema	181.4	199.0	-9%	N
5.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	99.5	141.0	-29%	D
6.	Coastal Karnataka	2179.4	2380.2	-8%	N
7.	N.I. Karnataka	192.5	287.9	-33%	D
8.	S.I. Karnataka	303.1	428.8	-29%	D
9.	Kerala	990.1	1565.5	-37%	D
10.	Lakshadweep	653.9	703.8	-7%	N
Country as a whole		473.0	561.8	-16%	

Category-wise number of sub-divisions and % area of the country

Period : 01.06.2012 to 12.08.2012

Category	No of sub-divisions	% area of country
Excess	1	5%
Normal	17	41%
Deficient	15	48%
Scanty	3	6%

Awareness programme for farmers on rain water harvesting

†*107. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any programme for creating awareness among farmers to harvest the rain water and to address the problem of falling groundwater level;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has undertaken this programme through media;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the success achieved by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e) Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a scheme-Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension to spread awareness about modern technologies and research in agriculture and allied areas. Under this scheme, agriculture related programmes covering various aspects of agriculture including judicious use and conservation of water are broadcast through Doordarshan, All India Radio and private channels.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has also launched a Scheme titled "Scaling up of Water Productivity in Agriculture for Livelihoods through Teaching cum Demonstration, Training of Trainers and Farmers" which is being implemented in 32 Centres (27 State Agriculture Universities and 5 ICAR Institutes) across the country since February, 2008. Under this scheme, farmers are made aware of sustainable use of groundwater resources alongwith other aspects of on-farm water management. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) also impart training to farmers and extension workers on improved agriculture practices through demonstrations, on-farm trials, skill development, vocational training, interactive discussions etc.

Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) is implementing Farmers Participatory Action Research Programme (FPARP) throughout the country involving Agricultural Universities, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutes, International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and Water and Land Management Institutes (WALMIs) to demonstrate technologies/ practices to increase yield and income per drop of water. Various technologies including Micro Irrigation, Rain Water Harvesting, Soil Moisture Conservation, efficient water management, precision farming etc. are demonstrated to farmers. Besides, new technologies like use of recycled water for irrigation, low cost drips and treadle pump technology for irrigation in shallow water table areas are also demonstrated.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) also conducts mass awareness programmes for promoting rain water harvesting, artificial recharge and water conservation involving Central/State agencies, Non-Government/Voluntary/Resident-Welfare Organizations, educational institutions, industries, farmers, individuals etc. Films produced by Central Ground Water Authority on Rain Water Harvesting, Ground Water Pollution etc., are shown during various mass awareness programmes. Awareness is also created through release of booklets, postage stamps on water, Meghdoot post cards, participation in Festivals, Fairs, Melas, Expos and Tableau during Republic Day Parade, Jalyatra, puppet show, display of hoardings on water conservation/rain water harvesting at prominent public places.

These efforts have led to overall improvement in ground water use. There is an increase in ground water development from 58% in 2004 to 61% in 2009. During the same period percentage of Blocks/Mandals/Talukas categorized as overexploited, critical and semi critical has gone down from 29% to 26%.

Vacant posts of teachers in Delhi

†*108. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of break-up of total vacant posts of TGTs and PGTs in various schools in Delhi;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to make appointment to these posts; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has reported that 7478 posts of teachers in Trained Graduate Teachers (TGTs) grade and 4726 posts in Post Graduate Teachers (PGTs) grade are presently lying vacant in various schools run by the GNCT of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC).

(b) and (c) 4705 posts are to be filled through direct recruitment and have been notified to Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board (DSSSB) which conducts the recruitment process. 6458 posts are being filled up through promotion by holding Departmental Promotion Committees (DPCs). Filling up of these posts is a continuous process and is the responsibility of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD).

Extension of Ahmedabad-Jodhpur passenger train

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

- (a) whether Railways are aware of the demand from thousands of people of Gujarat and Maharashtra seeking extension of Ahmedabad-Jodhpur passenger train upto Ramdevra to enable the people to go to Ramapir Temple; and
- (b) if so, the action proposed by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Extension of 54803/54804 Ahmedabad-Jodhpur Passenger upto Ramdeora has been examined. Ramdeora is a road side station where no terminal/maintenance facility is available for originating/terminating trains. Therefore, extension of this train upto Ramdeora is not feasible at present. However, at present, Ramdeora station is being served by six pairs of trains.

Spurious seeds and hike in fertilizer prices

*110. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government has taken to contain spurious seeds in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of times prices of fertilizers like Urea, Potash, Nitrogen, etc., have been increased in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise, with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the measures Government is taking to protect farmers from the hike in the prices of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) For regulating the quality of seeds in the country and for curbing the sale of substandard/spurious seeds, adequate provisions are available under the Seeds Act, 1966, the Seeds Rule, 1968 and the Seeds (Control) Order, 1983. The State Governments including Andhra Pradesh are fully empowered to take action in all such cases at their level. The Seeds Inspectors notified under relevant provision of these legal instruments have powers to draw the samples, seize the stock and issue 'Stop Sale' order and file prosecution in the court if the seed under reference contravenes the provisions of law.

(b) The price of Urea is fixed by the Government and it has been increased only once in last three years. In case of the Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers, the fertilizer companies fix Maximum Retail Prices (MRP). The MRP of fertilizers varies from company to company. However, the price fixed by a company is same for all the States except for local taxes. The highest prices of fertilizers during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) At present, Urea is provided to the farmers at statutory MRP of Rs. 5310/- per MT. Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy is being implemented for P&K fertilizers under which a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided to the subsidized P&K fertilizers. The MRP of P&K fertilizers is fixed by the fertilizer companies.

Since, the country is dependent on imports of P&K fertilizers either in the form of finished fertilizers or its raw materials, the delivered prices of P&K fertilizers are dependent on international prices of P&K fertilizers and its raw materials and exchange rate of Indian Rupees against US\$. Subsidy being fixed on each grade of P&K fertilizers, any increase/decrease in the prices of fertilizers and its raw materials in the international market and exchange rate variation affect the MRPs of P&K fertilizers.

The prices of P&K fertilizers have increased mainly due to increase in international prices of these fertilizers which is not under control of the Government and also due to depreciation of Indian Rupees.

Statement*The Highest MRP* of fertilizers during the last three years (Quarter-wise)*

Sl. No.	Grades of Fertilizers	18-June-08 31.3.2010	10-11 (Quarter-wise)				11-12 (Quarter-wise)				2012-13		
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	July
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	DAP: 18-46-0-0	9350	9950	9950	9950	10750	12500	18200	20297	20000	24800	25316	
2.	MAP: 11-52-0-0	9350	9950	NA	NA	NA	NA	18200	20000	20000	20000	24200	
3.	TSP: 0-46-0-0	7460	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	17000	17000	17000		
4.	MOP: 0-0-60-0	4455	5055	5055	5055	5055	6064	11300	12040	12040	16695	23100	
5.	16-20-0-13	5875	6620	6620	6620	7200	9645	14400	15300	15300	15300	14296	
6.	20-20-0-13	6295	7280	7280	7395	8095	11400	14800	15800	15800	19000	19000	
7.	23-23-0-0	6145	NA	NA	NA	7445	7445	7445	NA	NA	NA		
8.	10-26-26-0	7197	8197	NA	8300	10103	10910	16000	16633	16386	21900	22209	
9.	12-32-16-0	7637	8637	8237	8637	9437	11313	16400	16500	16400	22300	22300	
10.	14-28-14-0	7050	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14950	17029	NA	NA		
11.	14-35-14-0	8185	NA	NA	NA	9900	11622	15148	17424	17600	17600	23300	
12.	15-15-15-0	NA	NA	NA	NA	7421	8200	11000	11500	11500	13000	15600	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13.	AS: 20.3-0-0-23	10350	8600	8600	7600	8700	7600	11300	10306	10306	11013	11013
14.	20-20-0-0	5343	5943	NA	6243	7643	9861	14000	15500	18700	18700	16650
15.	28-28-0-0	7481	NA	NA	NA	11181	11810	15740	18512	18700	24720	24720
16.	17-17-17-0	5804	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17710	20427	20427
17.	19-19-19-0	6487	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18093	19470	19470
18.	SSP (0-16-0-11)	NA	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	4000 to 6000	6286	8013	10420	10420
19.	16-16-16-0	NA	NA	NA	NA	7100	7100	7100	15200	15200	15200	
20.	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11760	17600	19500	19500	23729	23729
21.	15-15-15-09	NA	NA	NA	NA	6800	9300	12900	15750	14851	15000	15000
22.	24-24-0-0	NA	NA	NA	NA	7768	9000	11550	14151	14297	14802	16223
23.	13-33-0-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16200	17400	17400	17400	17400
24.	MAP lite (11-44-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16000	18000	18000	18000	18000
25.	DAP lite-II (14-46-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14900	18690	18300	18300	24800
26.	Urea	4830						5310				

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

*Excl. of local taxes.

Opening of new Central Universities in Bihar

†*111. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken a decision to open two new Central Universities in Bihar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether in view of the population of Bihar, Government is considering to set up new universities at Vaishali and Bhagalpur in Bihar and also accord status of Central University to Patna University by upgrading it; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Under the Central Universities Act, 2009, one Central University was established in Bihar in 2009, which is functioning from temporary premises in Patna. It is now proposed to establish a second Central University in Bihar. The existing Central University will have jurisdiction over territory south of the River Ganges with head quarter at Gaya while the proposed new Central University will have jurisdiction over territory north of the River Ganges having head quarter at Motihari.

- (c) No such proposal is under consideration of Government.
- (d) The Twelfth Plan has not been finalized.

Diesel subsidy to farmers

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to provide diesel subsidy to farmers in view of the drought like situation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has identified certain States for the said purpose; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government has decided to introduce Diesel Subsidy Scheme to offset the cost of diesel used for pumping water for providing supplementary and protective irrigation to standing crops in the drought and deficit rainfall affected areas. The scheme will be operational throughout the country.

Under this scheme, 50% of the cost of diesel for supplementary and protective irrigation will be provided as financial assistance to farmers, limited to 2 ha. per farmer,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

which will be equally shared by Government of India (GoI) and respective State Government/Union Territory. GoI's contribution will be capped at Rs. 750 per ha. The scheme would operate till 30th September, 2012 in the following areas:—

- (i) Districts where rainfall deficit was more than 50% as on 15th July, 2012, as per India Meteorological Department (IMD) data; or
- (ii) Talukas and districts declared as drought affected areas by the respective State Governments; or
- (iii) Areas with prolonged dry spell with rainfall deficit of 60% or more, for any continuous 15 days period, beginning from 15th July, 2012.

Drought in Jharkhand

†*113. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to drought in a few States, particularly in Jharkhand, there is a famine like situation; and

(b) if so, the effective steps Government is taking to deal with this situation and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) As per report of India Meteorological Department (IMD), as on 12th August, 2012, overall rainfall in the country was 16% below Long Period Average (LPA). Details indicating the Met Sub-Division-wise rainfall status is given in Statement. [Refer to Statement-I Appended to the Answer to SQ. 106, Part (a) to (d)]. Jharkhand has so far received 563.7 mm of rainfall which is about 16% less than the average rainfall of 667.9 mm and comes under the normal category.

(b) Against an average area of 105.70 million hectare under kharif cultivation, 85.4 million hectare is normally sown by 8th August. This year 80.2 million hectare has been covered under various crops by this time. However, area coverage under various crops in Jharkhand is reported to be 1.27 million ha as on 8th August, 2012 which is 0.22 million ha more than normal area of 1.05 million ha for the corresponding period.

Ministry of Agriculture is closely monitoring monsoon and crop sowing situation in consultation with IMD and State Governments. Contingency plans involving, *inter-alia*, changes in cropping pattern in forms of appropriate drought tolerant crops/varieties and short duration crops, etc. have been prepared for 343 districts for location specific interventions. 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), release of funds under NRDWP and Integrated Watershed Management Programme etc. Government will

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

continue to render required assistance to all States including Jharkhand as may be necessary to mitigate the effects of deficiency in rainfall.

Railway tracks and coaches in use

*114. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of railway tracks in the country, gauge-wise as on 1 January, 1990 and 1 January, 2012, respectively; and

(b) the number of coaches in use as on 1 January, 1990 and 1 January, 2012, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) The length of railway track of Indian Railways is maintained as on 31st March of each financial year.

The gauge-wise length of running track kilometres as on 31st March, 1990 and 2011 (latest available) is as under:—

Year	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Narrow gauge	Total
1990	49,447	24,805	4,068	78,320
2011	77,421	7,219	2,474	87,114

(b) The total number of coaches as on 31.03.1990 and 31.03.2011 (latest available) are 37,953 and 59,713 respectively.

Impediments to implementation of RTE Act

*115. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of Right to Education (RTE) Act in various States of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any impediments are being faced in implementation of the Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is being implemented by all the States and Union Territories. All States and UTs with legislature have notified the State RTE Rules and the Central RTE Rules have been notified for the five Union Territories (UTs) without legislature. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act, with Centre-State funding pattern revised in a 65:35 ratio (90: 10 for the States of the NE Region) for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15. Further, the 13th Finance Commission earmarked Rs. 24,068 crore for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15, for elementary education, to assist States in meeting RTE commitments.

(b) and (c) Some of the main challenges in implementation of the RTE Act are delays in teacher recruitment by State Governments, admissions and free education under section 12(1)(c) of the Act by private unaided schools, and concerns about continuous and comprehensive evaluation systems.

Incident of forcing a student to drink urine

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

- (a) whether Government is aware of the incident of forcing a student to drink urine in the hostel of Viswa Bharati University;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has collected detailed information in the above case; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) As per information received from Viswa-Bharati, a student of Class V at Patha Bhavana, a school under the management of Viswa-Bharati, and residing at Karabi Girls' Hostel, was asked to lick her salt sprinkled urine-soaked bed sheet by the Matron of the Hostel, as a therapy for the girl's problem of frequent bed-wetting.

As soon as the matter came to the notice of the University, it constituted a Committee chaired by a former Dean of Viswa-Bharati to enquire into the incident. On receiving the report of the Committee, the University administration has placed under suspension the two employees of Karabi Girls hostel who were found to be involved in the incident and disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against them. Simultaneously, the girl's father also lodged an FIR against the Matron concerned. The Police arrested the Matron and produced her before the Bolpur Court on the same day. Later, she was released on bail and the case is pending in the Bolpur Court. The University authorities also lodged a report with the Bolpur Police Station against the father and others for forcing their entry into the campus/hostel and intimidating the staff there.

Cultivation of Bt. Cotton

*117. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cultivation of Bt. Cotton is increasing the toxicity of soil;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that cultivation of Bt. Cotton significantly increases use of pesticides; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) There is a limited number of studies on the impact of genetically modified crops on soil microbial activities. However, studies conducted at the Central Institute for Cotton Research and Indian Institute of Soil Science have not detected any toxic effect of Bt. cotton in soil on the resident soil micro flora.

- (c) No, Sir. The requirement of pesticides is actually less in Bt. cotton.

- (d) Does not arise.

MSP for paddy and pulses

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has sought over 15 per cent hike in the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for paddy over the previous year;

- (b) if so, the details of MSP sought for various types of paddy;

- (c) whether the Ministry is also pushing for a hike in the MSP of pulses to boost their production which falls short of domestic consumption; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Government has fixed the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various kharif crops for 2012-13 Season, including for Common and Grade A varieties of Paddy. MSP of Common variety of paddy has been increased by 15.7 per cent over its MSP for 2011-12 and of Grade A variety of paddy by 15.3% over its MSP for 2011-12. The MSPs of both the varieties of paddy for 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in the Table below:—

(Rs. per quintal)

Year	MSP for Common variety of Paddy	MSP for Grade A variety of Paddy
2011-12	1080	1110
2012-13	1250	1280
% age increase over 2011-12	15.7	15.3

(c) and (d) MSPs of Arhar (Tur), Moong and Urad have been increased by 20.3%, 25.7% and 30.3% respectively over their MSPs for 2011-12. The MSPs of kharif pulses for 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in the Table below:—

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	2011-12*	2012-13	%age increase over 2011-12
Arhar (Tur)	3200	3850	20.3
Moong	3500	4400	25.7
Urad	3300	4300	30.3

*Additional incentive at the rate of Rs. 500 per quintal was payable during the harvest/arrival period of two months.

Government implements a number of schemes to boost the production of pulses in the country which include, *inter-alia*, National Food Security Mission — Pulses (NFSM-Pulses), Accelerated Pulses Production Programme, Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses villages in Rainfed Areas, etc.

Policy for development of agriculture sector

†*119. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that people are losing interest in making agriculture a better option for their livelihood, thereby affecting agriculture sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any policy for development of agriculture sector and making cultivation a better option for livelihood; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The total number of cultivators and agricultural labourers has been increasing since 1951. Similarly, the total cropped area has also been increasing. Further, private investment in agriculture and allied sector (at 2004-05 prices) has also increased from Rs. 59,909 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 1,09,742 crore in 2009-10. The agriculture sector consequently has grown at an average of 3.3% per annum in the Eleventh Five Year Plan as compared to 2.3% 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.

Government has been implementing various programmes/schemes to reinvigorate the agriculture sector and has initiated measures including reorientation of agriculture policy with the objective of improving productivity, profitability and economic viability of farming as also creating employment opportunities in rural non-farm sector. Some of the important initiatives taken by Government are launching of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(NHM) etc. In addition, Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of various crops have also been increased substantially in recent years to make farming more remunerative.

Selling of medicines at higher prices

†*120. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether domestic and foreign pharma companies are selling medicines at 1122 per cent higher rates as stated in the report of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs;
- (b) if so, whether Government has failed to make these medicines available at controlled prices;
- (c) the maximum profit margin on medicines fixed by NPPA and whether compliance thereof is being ensured;
- (d) the number of companies and officials against whom action has been taken for violating fixed prices during the past three years; and
- (e) the number of meetings of Group of Ministers constituted to control prices of medicines held during the past three years and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs, based on the study and analysis of Cost Audit Reports, has brought out the list of formulations where the concerned formulators are charging very high profit margins over their legitimate costs as under:—

- (i) Amlodipine
- (ii) Azithromycin
- (iii) Ciprofloxacin
- (iv) Metformin

Out of above, Ciprofloxacin is the only scheduled drug under DPCO, 1995. So as far as this drug is concerned the prices of bulk drugs Ciprofloxacin and related formulations could not be revised as the matter is *sub-judice*. NPPA is also aware of the lower market price of the bulk drug Ciprofloxacin than notified price under DPCO, 1995. In case of Ciprofloxacin based formulations NPPA has initiated actions for overcharging against the formulator. However, some of the defaulting major formulators have gone to the Court and due to stay granted in writ petition filed by M/s. Ranbaxy in Bombay High Court, price fixation/revision for Ciprofloxacin is affected. Further, NPPA is restrained to take coercive action for the recovery of the overcharged amount from M/s. Ranbaxy due to said case presently lying *sub-judice* in High Court of Bombay.

In respect of drugs not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

approval of Government/NPPA. NPPA has no control on the launch price of the non scheduled formulations.

As mentioned above, the Amlodipine, Metformin and Azithromycin are non-scheduled formulations. The prices of non scheduled formulations are not fixed by NPPA. There is no control on the launch price of the non scheduled formulations. As a part of the exercise for monitoring of prices for non-scheduled formulations, manufacturers are not allowed to increase the prices of non-scheduled formulations exceeding 10% per annum, subject to prescribed conditions. In case a company increases the prices of non-scheduled formulations beyond 10%, the specific cases are taken up by NPPA with the respective companies for rolling back the increase within the limit of 10%. In case, a company does not comply with the instructions as above, NPPA initiates the process for capping the increase in the prices upto a ceiling of 10% by fixing the price of respective formulation pack/medicine.

The formulations based on Ciprofloxacin, Amlodipine, Metformin and Azithromycin have been examined by NPPA based on the IMS Health data for the Feb.'12 - Feb.'11 and in no product/pack increase beyond 10% per annum was observed.

A number of drug companies have been found to be selling scheduled medicines at a higher price to the consumers. In such cases NPPA initiates action for overcharging based on the report from State Drug Controllers (SDCs), complaints from individuals, verification of price list submitted by companies and *suo-moto* purchase of samples of scheduled packs. In case, a company is found selling the scheduled drugs /formulations at a price higher than the prices fixed by NPPA/Government 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.

The amount demanded from the companies who have been found selling medicines at higher price than the notified price *vis-a-vis* amount realized during the last three years and the current year (upto 31.07.2012) is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases where fresh demand raised in confirmed cases of overcharging	Demanded overcharged amount including interest on old outstanding overcharged amount	Amount realized
1.	2009-10	80	156.22	35.41
2.	2010-11	44	146.93	17.26
3.	2011-12	27	164.94	10.69
4.	2012-13 (upto July, 2012)	14	0.58	15.04

(e) The Group of Ministers has met three times during the last three years to consider a draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011) prepared by Department of Pharmaceuticals based on the criteria of essentiality and requirements as stipulated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. They have heard the views of all the stakeholders on NPPP-2011.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Drought situation in the country

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been deficient rainfall in the country till date and several States are facing threat of drought;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any crops have been affected till date and whether Government has taken steps to prepare plans to tackle the threat; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the details of funds allotted for the same, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per report of India Meteorological Department, as on 14th August, 2012, overall rainfall deficit for the country as a whole was 15%. Out of 36 Met Sub-Divisions in the country, 13 received deficient rainfall (-20% to -59%) and 3 received scanty rainfall (-60% to -99%). Details of Met Sub-Division-wise rainfall are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Against an average area of 105.70 million hectare under kharif cultivation in the country, 85.4 million hectare is normally sown by 8th August. This year 80.2 million hectare has been covered under various crops by 8th August. State-wise details indicating increase/decrease in area coverage *vis-à-vis* area normally covered upto this date are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Government is closely monitoring monsoon and crop sowing situation in consultation with State Governments. Contingency plans for 343 districts have been made available to the States for implementing location specific interventions. 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 impact 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, allocation of additional power from the central pool, etc. For immediate relief measures funds allocated to State Governments under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for 2012-13 are given in Statement-III (*See below*). Additional financial assistance over and above SDRF is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per established procedures and extant norms.

Statement-I
Sub-Division-wise rainfall distribution

Sl. No.	Meteorological Sub-Divisions	Day: 14.08.2012 to 14.08.2012				Period: 01.06.2012 to 14.08.2012			
		Actual	Normal	% Dep.	Cat.	Actual	Normal	% Dep.	Cat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	East and North East India	12.9	12.8	1%		829.7	950.6	-13%	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.1	13.3	-84%	S	1073.0	1189.2	-10%	N
2.	Assam and Meghalaya	3.7	15.2	-76%	S	1209.2	1243.4	-3%	N
3.	NMMT	9.0	13.3	-32%	D	676.3	1004.3	-33%	D
4.	SHWB and Sikkim	5.1	18.7	-73%	S	1394.1	1327.9	5%	N
5.	Gangetic West Bengal	20.4	10.9	87%	E	595.8	726.7	-18%	N
6.	Jharkhand	38.7	10.8	258%	E	617.2	689.9	-11%	N
7.	Bihar	10.5	10.7	-2%	N	492.6	646.8	-24%	D
	North West India	15.1	7.1	114%		292.3	397.3	-26%	
1.	East Uttar Pradesh	3.5	10.8	-68%	S	457.2	550.0	-17%	N
2.	West Uttar Pradesh	4.4	10.6	-58%	D	318.6	476.4	-33%	D
3.	Uttarakhand	9.5	14.0	-32%	D	673.7	809.4	-17%	N
4.	Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi	1.5	5.7	-74%	S	102.1	296.5	-66%	S

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Punjab	2.2	6.0	-63%	S	104.7	323.2	-68%	S
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8.9	10.4	-14%	N	340.9	554.9	-39%	D
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.3	4.3	419%	E	274.0	359.9	-24%	D
8.	West Rajasthan	17.5	3.3	430%	E	105.5	175.3	-40%	D
9.	East Rajasthan	32.8	7.4	343%	E	358.9	397.7	-10%	N
	Central India	7.0	9.9	-30%		579.9	638.7	-9%	
1.	Odisha	8.0	13.1	-39%	D	687.7	722.8	-5%	N
2.	West Madhya Pradesh	15.4	8.1	90%	E	671.1	544.0	23%	E
3.	East Madhya Pradesh	2.3	12.8	-82%	S	686.3	665.1	3%	N
4.	Gujarat Region	26.8	6.9	288%	E	339.2	606.3	-44%	D
5.	Saurashtra and Kutch	1.6	3.2	-50%	D	63.3	338.5	-81%	S
6.	Konkan and Goa	6.0	27.0	-78%	S	1917.6	2221.9	-14%	N
7.	Madhya Maharashtra	2.3	5.9	-61%	S	385.7	485.2	-21%	D
8.	Marathwada	0.1	5.3	-98%	S	254.3	410.6	-38%	D
9.	Vidarbha	1.6	10.1	-84%	S	597.9	632.9	-6%	N
10.	Chhattisgarh	2.9	14.5	-80%	S	777.6	746.0	4%	N
	South Peninsula	2.0	6.1	-66%		383.1	464.1	-17%	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1.3	11.1	-88%	S	849.5	1024.1	-17%	N

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	2.0	5.0	-60%	S	371.9	333.3	12%	N
3.	Telangana	1.2	8.2	-85%	S	474.8	478.8	-1%	N
4.	Rayalaseema	3.8	3.9	-3%	N	186.5	206.2	-10%	N
5.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	3.4	2.4	42%	E	102.7	146.6	-30%	D
6.	Coastal Karnataka	4.9	28.1	83%	S	2228.5	2436.8	-9%	N
7.	N.I. Karnataka	0.3	4.2	-93%	S	199.0	296.2	-33%	D
8.	S.I. Karnataka	1.1	5.5	-80%	S	307.3	439.6	-30%	D
9.	Kerala	1.5	12.4	-88%	S	1000.2	1591.9	-37%	D
10.	Lakshadweep	26.1	5.3	392%	E	688.3	716.3	-4%	N
	Country as a whole	9.5	8.8	8%		492.6	579.9	-15%	

Category-wise no. of Sub-Divisions and % area of the country

Category	Day: 14.08.2012 to 14.08.2012		Period: 01.06.2012 to 14.08.2012	
	No. of Sub-Divisions	% area of country	No. of Sub-Divisions	% area of country
EXCE	9	33%	1	5%
NOR	3	7%	19	48%
DEFIC	5	15%	13	41%
SCAN	19	45%	3	6%
NOR	0	0%	0	0%

Statement-II

*State-wise increase/decrease in area coverage of kharif crops
vis-à-vis normal area (As on 08.08.2012)*

(Area in lakh ha.)

State	Rice	Coarse Cereal	Pulses	Oilseeds	Sugarcane	Cotton	All- Crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	-1.0	-0.4	-1.0	-2.2	0.0	6.4	1.6
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0
Bihar	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.0
Chhattisgarh	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	-0.4	-3.4	-2.3	-7.8	0.3	-2.6	-16.2
Haryana	-0.5	-3.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	-2.7
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Jammu and Kashmir	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Jharkhand	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Karnataka	-1.9	-8.2	-2.5	-4.6	-0.1	0.1	-17.1
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	1.0	-0.7	-0.5	6.6	0.2	-0.6	5.9
Maharashtra	-0.5	-4.7	-2.4	3.4	0.4	4.1	0.2
Manipur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Odisha	-3.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	-3.2
Punjab	0.7	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan	0.0	-18.4	-10.8	1.7	0.0	1.0	-26.5
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	0.6	0.0	-1.3
Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	-0.2	-2.0	0.9	1.6	3.5	0.1	3.9
Uttarakhand	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
West Bengal	-4.3	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-3.9
Puducherry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.1	0.5	-0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
ALL-INDIA:	-8.2	-40.4	-18.3	-1.6	6.2	9.3	-52.8

Statement-III**State Disaster Relief Fund 2010-15**
(Centre's and States' Share)

Sl. No.	State	Central Share							State Share							(Rs. crore)
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total 2010-15		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total 2010-15		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	381.63	400.71	420.74	441.78	463.87	2108.73	127.21	133.57	140.25	147.26	154.62	702.91			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.07	34.72	36.46	38.29	40.20	182.74	3.67	3.86	4.05	4.25	4.47	20.30			
3.	Assam	237.39	249.26	261.73	274.82	288.56	1311.76	26.38	27.70	29.08	30.53	32.06	145.75			
4.	Bihar	250.87	263.41	276.58	290.41	304.93	1386.20	83.62	87.80	92.19	96.80	101.64	462.05			
5.	Chhattisgarh	113.49	119.17	125.12	131.38	137.95	627.11	37.83	39.72	41.71	43.79	45.98	209.03			
6.	Goa	2.22	2.33	2.45	2.57	2.70	12.27	0.74	0.78	0.82	0.86	0.90	4.10			
7.	Gujarat	376.59	395.42	415.19	435.95	457.75	2080.90	125.53	131.81	138.40	145.32	152.58	693.64			
8.	Haryana	144.68	151.91	159.51	167.48	175.86	799.44	48.22	50.64	53.17	55.83	58.62	266.48			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	117.68	123.57	129.75	136.24	143.06	650.30	13.08	13.73	14.42	15.14	15.89	72.26			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	155.21	162.97	171.12	179.68	188.66	857.64	17.25	18.11	19.01	19.96	20.96	95.29			
11.	Jharkhand	194.59	204.32	214.53	225.26	236.52	1075.22	64.86	68.10	71.51	75.08	78.84	358.39			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Karnataka	120.72	126.76	133.10	139.75	146.74	667.07	40.24	42.25	44.36	46.58	48.91	222.34
13.	Kerala	98.31	103.22	108.38	113.81	119.50	543.22	32.77	34.41	36.13	37.93	39.83	181.07
14.	Madhya Pradesh	294.56	309.29	324.76	341.00	358.04	1627.65	98.19	103.10	108.25	113.66	119.35	542.55
15.	Maharashtra	332.02	348.62	366.05	384.35	403.56	1834.60	110.67	116.20	122.01	128.11	134.52	611.51
16.	Manipur	6.50	6.82	7.16	7.52	7.90	35.90	0.72	0.76	0.80	0.84	0.88	4.00
17.	Meghalaya	13.19	13.84	14.54	15.26	16.03	72.86	1.46	1.54	1.61	1.70	1.78	8.09
18.	Mizoram	7.70	8.08	8.49	8.91	9.36	42.54	0.85	0.90	0.94	0.99	1.04	4.72
19.	Nagaland	4.47	4.70	4.93	5.18	5.44	24.72	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.57	0.60	2.74
20.	Odisha	293.69	308.37	323.79	339.98	356.99	1622.82	97.89	102.79	107.93	113.33	118.99	540.93
21.	Punjab	167.19	175.55	184.33	193.55	203.22	923.84	55.73	58.52	61.44	64.51	67.74	307.94
22.	Rajasthan	450.50	473.02	496.67	521.50	547.58	2489.27	150.16	157.67	165.55	173.83	182.52	829.73
23.	Sikkim	20.48	21.50	22.57	23.70	24.89	113.14	2.27	2.39	2.51	2.63	2.76	12.56
24.	Tamil Nadu	220.14	231.15	242.71	254.84	267.59	1216.43	73.38	77.05	80.90	84.95	89.19	405.47
25.	Tripura	17.38	18.25	19.16	20.12	21.12	96.03	1.93	2.03	2.13	2.23	2.35	10.67
26.	Uttar Pradesh	289.04	303.50	318.67	334.60	351.33	1597.14	96.35	101.16	106.22	111.53	117.11	532.37
27.	Uttarakhand	105.89	111.19	116.75	122.59	128.72	585.14	11.77	12.35	12.97	13.62	14.30	65.01
28.	West Bengal	228.62	240.05	252.05	264.65	277.88	1263.25	76.21	80.02	84.02	88.22	92.63	421.10
TOTAL:		4677.82	4911.70	5157.29	5415.17	5685.95	25847.93	1399.48	1469.48	1542.93	1620.05	1701.06	7733.00

Damage to crops due to drought

777. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of drought affected districts in the country, State-wise, with particular reference to Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) whether Government has assessed the quantum of crop damage due to drought;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) As per report of India Meteorological Department, as on 14th August, 2012, overall rainfall deficit for the country as a whole was 15%. About 252 districts have received deficient rain and 104 districts received scanty rainfall. In Uttar Pradesh 37 districts are deficient and 5 districts are scanty, where as in Madhya Pradesh 9 districts received deficient rainfall. District-wise rainfall distribution compiled upto 8 August, 2012 is given in Statement (*See below*).

Against an average area of 105.70 million hectare under Kharif cultivation in the country, 85.4 million hectare is normally sown by 8th August. This year 80.2 million hectare has been covered under various crops by 8th August. State-wise details indicating increase/decrease in area coverage *vis-a-vis* area normally covered upto this date are given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement-II Appended to the Answer to USQ 776, Part (c) and (d)]

Statement*District-wise rainfall distribution (As on 8th August, 2012)*

State	Actual (cm)	Normal (cm)	Departure (%)	Districts	
				Deficient (No)	Scanty (No)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	34.1	32.7	4	4	0
Arunachal Pradesh	105.6	111.7	-5	3	1
Assam	106.3	96.6	+10	5	0
Bihar	45.3	58.6	-23	21	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh	71.1	66.8	6	0	0
Goa	20.6	22.4	-8	0	0
Gujarat	12.8	41.3	-69	7	19
Haryana	7.0	25.7	-73	1	20
Delhi	14.0	35.6	-61	3	6
Himachal Pradesh	29.8	48.8	-39	6	3
Jammu and Kashmir	23.8	31.9	-26	12	3
Jharkhand	53.1	62.7	-15	8	0
Karnataka	38.9	53.2	-27	22	2
Kerala	88.4	150.8	-41	12	2
Madhya Pradesh	58.8	53.5	10	9	0
Maharashtra	53.1	62.9	-16	21	0
Manipur	35.2	138.2	-75	2	3
Meghalaya	158.6	186.3	-15	3	0
Mizoram	76.2	100.5	-24	5	1
Nagaland	49.8	83.7	-41	4	3
Odisha	61.3	65.3	-6	8	0
Punjab	9.2	28.5	-68	5	15
Rajasthan	12.9	24.2	-46	18	8
Sikkim	120.8	109.3	11	0	0
Tamil Nadu	8.6	13.2	-35	14	10
Tripura	82.2	96.8	-15	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	37.0	45.5	-19	37	5
Uttarakhand	59.9	71.2	-17	7	0
West Bengal	72.6	81.4	-11	11	0
Puducherry	11.9	15.1	-22	1	0
Andaman and Nicobar Island	80.7	94.5	-15	2	0
ALL-INDIA:	43.8	52.6	-17	252	104

Cotton Trade (Development and Regulation) Bill

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has sent its responses on the Cotton Trade (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2012 to the Textiles Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details of each of the response sent on the above Bill to the Textiles Ministry; and
- (c) how the proposed Bill is retrograde and brings back Cotton Control Order, 1986 as opined by the Ministry?

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

(b) The comments of Ministry of Agriculture on Cotton Trade (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2012 sent to Ministry of Textile is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The provisions in the Cotton Trade (Development and Regulation) Bill, are felt retrograde in view of following:—

- (i) It was a conscious decision of the Government in 2007 to remove raw cotton and textile items from the purview of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (EC Act) so as to free the cotton trade and the processing industries from the stringent provisions of the EC Act and Cotton Control Order, 1986 which was issued under the EC Act. This decision has helped growth of cotton production and trade in the country, as a result of which India has emerged a major exporter of cotton. The proposed Bill would bring the cotton trade and processing industry within a framework of controls and regulations which are more stringent compared to erstwhile Cotton Control Order, 1986.
- (ii) The Bill proposes allotment of press mark to the existing and new ginning and processing factories by Textile Commissioner (Clause 5 of the Bill), to be used for marking the cotton bales that would be produced by the ginning and processing factories. There is stiff penalty provision for removing any unmarked bales from the factory for sale or otherwise (Clause 7). Hence effectively, without allotment of press mark by Textile Commissioner, no ginning and processing factory can continue production and sale of cotton bales. This is akin to indirect licensing of the industry. No such provision was in Cotton Control Order, 1986.
- (iii) Textile Commissioner is authorized to specify standards for packing cotton in finished/pressed bales (Clause 6 of the Bill). Cotton Control Order had specified the standard cotton bales as containing 170 kg. of cotton upto a tolerance of 5 kg. on either side, with power to Textile Commissioner to relax in individual cases in case of difficulty. Such a standard has been well

established in the national and international markets. But the proposed Bill empowers Textile Commissioner to not only change this specification, but specify additional standards. Such power to Textile Commissioner is excessive and may work against the interest of the ginning and processing industry, which ultimately affects the interest of farmers.

- (iv) There is no provision of appeal in the Bill if anyone is aggrieved by any order of the Textile Commissioner.

Statement

*Comments of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation on the draft
Cotton Trade (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2012*

The Department does not support the draft Bill on following grounds:—

- (i) Perusal of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the draft Bill indicates that an attempt is being made to bring raw cotton as well as Ginning and Processing (G&P) industries under a regulatory framework on the lines of Cotton Control Order 1986 issued under Essential Commodities Act 1955 inspite of conscious decision of the Government to remove raw cotton from the list of list of essential commodities. This decision has helped growth of cotton production and trade since 2007 as a result of which India has now become a major exporter of cotton. The provisions in the proposed Bill provide for inspection of G&P factories by designated officers and punishment for failure to provide requisite information. The proposed provisions are retrograde steps which will hinder growth of cotton trade in the country adversely affecting the cotton growers.
- (ii) Economic Planning (Agriculture Economics and Statistics) which includes estimation of agriculture production including cotton is the subject matter of this Department as per Allocation of Business Rules. Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) under this Department has the mandate to carryout estimation of cotton production. DES will continue to estimate cotton production, which is the official estimate of all major crops (including cotton) production for all purposes including drawing of balance sheet by Cotton Advisory Board. There cannot be any parallel mechanism in the Ministry of Textiles for this purpose. Hence, the observations in the statement of Objects and Reasons of the proposed Bill regarding assessment of production of raw cotton in the country by this Department are uncalled for.
- (iii) The CAB has been biased in its functioning as it has a predominance of representatives from the Textile mills as pointed out earlier by this Department. This affects its assessment of cotton situation leading to decisions which have the effect of curtailing/disrupting free trade of cotton including export. Due to lower estimate of production and higher estimate of consumption by CAB,

appropriate and timely decision on exportable quantity of cotton could not be taken resulting in huge loss to cotton sector in the last season. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture had earlier suggested revamping of CAB with Agriculture Commissioner/Additional Secretary of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation as Chairman instead of Textile Commissioner. The solution for more accurate compilation of information pertaining to production, consumption and stock of cotton lies in reconstitution of CAB as suggested by this Department instead of a retrograde legislation, which can take cotton trade and processing industry back to control and license era.

Keeping in view the above, this Department strongly opposes the draft Bill.

Ban on 'Kesari Dal'

†779. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state: (a) whether demand is being made to remove the ban imposed on Kesari Dal in some States;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra has allowed sale and storage of Kesari Dal by issuing an Ordinance on 28 May, 2008;

(c) whether Department of Health has not found any concrete proof of its deleterious effects in those regions where Kesari crop is consumed; and

(d) whether keeping in view the above mentioned facts, Central Government is considering to remove the ban on sale and storage of Kesari Dal imposed throughout the country on 2 February, 1961 with the advice of State and UT Governments?

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

(b) The Government of Maharashtra has lifted the ban on sale of Kesari Dal on 28.5.2008 which was imposed by them in 1961.

(c) Kesari Dal was banned following the incidence of lathyrism in 1961. Recently, a study is being conducted by National Institute of Nutrition for determining threshold levels of the Kesari Dal.

(d) No, Sir.

Assistance to drought hit States

†780. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the deficiency in rainfall due to average monsoon across the country;

(b) the details of States where total rainfall has been much below the average; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the names of the regions to be announced as drought affected and to be provided with financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per report of India Meteorological Department, as on 14th August, 2012, overall rainfall deficit for the country as a whole was 15%. Out of 36 Met Sub-Divisions in the country, 13 received deficient rainfall (-20% to -59%) and 3 received scanty rainfall (-60% to -99%). Details of Met Sub Division-wise rainfall are given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement-I Appended to the Answer to USQ 776 part (a) and (b)]

(c) Governments of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana have sent memoranda seeking central assistance. However, only Governments of Karnataka (142 taluks), Rajasthan (5 districts) and Gujarat (132 Taluks) have declared drought affected districts/taluks. Central Teams have been constituted by Government of India to assess loss/damage due to drought and recommend assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

Assistance to States to tackle floods and droughts

†781. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of situation of excess rainfall and drought occurred in the country from May to mid of July, 2012;

(b) the details of loss caused due to drought and excess rainfall;

(c) whether Central Government proposes to provide financial assistance to the States affected by drought and floods to recover from this situation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The normal onset of South-West Monsoon is from 1st June and continues till the end of September. This year, monsoon rainfall started from 5th June, 2012. The rainfall for the period from 01.06.2012 to 16.07.2012 was 21% deficient.

(b) Against an average area of 105.70 million hectare under Kharif cultivation in the country, 85.4 million hectare is normally sown by 8th August. This year 80.2 million hectare has been covered under various crops by 8th August. State-wise details indicating increase/decrease in area coverage *vis-à-vis* area normally covered upto this date is given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement-II Appended to the Answer to USQ, 776 Part (c) and (d)]

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Governments of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana have sent memoranda seeking central assistance in the wake of drought like situation. State Governments initiate necessary relief measures in wake of natural calamities including drought from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which is readily available with every State. State-wise allocation under SDRF for the period 2010-15 is given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement-III Appended to the Answer to USQ 776, Part (c) and (d)] Government of India supplements efforts of State Governments by providing requisite financial and logistic support. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is also provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature, as per established procedure and extant norms.

Ministry of Home Affairs has reported that Government of Assam has submitted memorandum seeking additional assistance in the wake of flood/landslide. Entire central share of Rs. 261.73 crore has been released to Government of Assam under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for 2012-13. For 2013-14, Rs. 68.64 crore has been released in advance under SDRF, Rs. 45.00 crore has also been released from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

Adverse impact of pests on agricultural production

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the menace of pests is having adverse impact on the agricultural production;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that this menace is growing year by year, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Pests, if controlled and managed properly, will have little adverse impact on agricultural production. Following steps have been taken to strengthen Pest Control Management in agriculture sector of the country:—

- (i) Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) is implementing a scheme “Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India” (SMPMA) since 1991-92 by adopting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) as cardinal principle and main plank of plant protection strategy in overall crop production programme.
- (ii) Under the ambit of IPM programme, the Government of India has established 31 Central IPM Centres in 28 States and one UT.

- (iii) The mandate of these Centres is pest/disease monitoring, production and release of bio-control agents/bio-pesticides, conservation of bio-control agents and Human Resource Development in IPM by imparting training to Agriculture/Horticulture Extension Officers and farmers at grass root level by organizing Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) in farmers' fields. Basic aim of FFS is to train the farmers on the latest IPM technology so that they are able to take decision in pest management operation. In FFSs farmers are also trained about judicious use of pesticides on their crops so that crop can be grown with minimum use of pesticides.
- (b) No, Sir. The pest menace is under control in Andhra Pradesh.
- (c) and (d) Do not arise.

Organic farming

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

- (a) the details of area of arable land producing foodgrains and vegetables in the country;
- (b) the percentage of land which has been brought under organic farming; and
- (c) the steps being taken to increase the percentage of such land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The total area of arable land producing foodgrains and vegetables are 122.731 million hectare and 6.026 million hectare in year 2009-10.

(b) Total 0.76% land of 141 million hectare of cultivable land has been brought under organic farming.

(c) Government is promoting Organic Farming through various schemes viz. National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) for increasing of percentage of such land. Under NHM financial assistance is provided for setting up of vermi-compost units @ 50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000/- per beneficiary; funds are also provided @ 50% of the cost subject to maximum of Rs. 10,000 per hectare for a maximum area of 4 hectare per beneficiary or adoption of organic farming. Similar norms of assistance are applicable for assistance given under RKVY. Under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), financial assistance is also provided as back ended subsidy through NABARD for setting up/strengthening of existing Bio-fertilizer and/or Bio-pesticide Production Units, assistance upto 25% of total financial outlay or Rs. 40.00 lakh; and for setting up of Fruit and Vegetables Wastes/Agro-Wastes Compost Production Units @ 33% of total financial outlay or Rs. 60.00 lakh, whichever is less.

Demand and supply of milk

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

- (a) whether production of milk in the country is keeping pace with the growth of population;
- (b) the present demand and supply of milk in the country;
- (c) whether India has achieved targeted success in milk production through cooperative sector during last three years; and
- (d) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The compounded annual growth rate of milk production was higher compared to the average exponential growth of human population during the period 2001 to 2011.

(b) There is no authentic data available with this Department with regard to the demand of milk. The anticipated milk production during the year 2011-12 is 127.29 million tonnes.

(c) and (d) India has achieved significant success in milk production and cooperatives have played an important role. The growth in milk procurement and marketing by the cooperative sector during the last three years is tabulated below:—

Parameter/s	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Milk Procurement (Lakh kg./day)	250.89	258.64	262.12
Milk Marketing (Lakh litres/day)	201.03	211.25	219.87

Source: National Dairy Development Board.

Loss of crops and livestock due to drought in Maharashtra

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

- (a) whether more than ten thousand villages in fifteen districts of Maharashtra were recently affected by worst drought conditions resulting in enormous loss of crops and livestock;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the relief measures extended to the affected farmers and others in these villages by Central and State Governments;
- (d) whether recovery of loans have been halted by Banks from the affected farmers and others and new loans are being given for new crop season;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (f) Government of Maharashtra has sent a memorandum to Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India seeking central assistance. However, State Government is yet to notify drought affected districts/taluks.

State Government initiates necessary relief measures in wake of natural calamities including drought from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which is readily available with every State. Government of India supplements efforts of State Government by providing requisite financial and logistic support. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is also provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature as per the established procedure and extant norms.

During 2012-13, allocation for Maharashtra under SDRF comprises Central share of Rs. 366.05 crore and State Share of Rs. 122.01 crore.

Special package to apple growers in Himachal Pradesh

786. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a letter regarding special package for apple growers of Himachal Pradesh for extensive damage caused to apple crop from hailstorm/heavy rains;

(b) if so, the details of the package sanctioned;

(c) whether Government had received a project proposal amounting Rs. 284 crores from Government of Himachal Pradesh for installation of 10 radar and 300 additional anti hail cannons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when it will be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Government has received a representation from an individual, resident of Delhi, seeking special package to provide compensation for damage caused to the apple crop due to hailstorms. During 2011-12, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation received a project proposal from Government of Himachal Pradesh seeking assistance of Rs. 284.00 crore for installing 300 Anti-hail guns and 30 Radars. After receipt of proposal, a Committee, comprising experts from Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Meteorological Department, State Agriculture University and representatives of apple growers association had been constituted to assess effectiveness of the existing Anti-hail guns in Himachal Pradesh to decide their further installation. The Committee visited

Anti-hail gun sites during 1st-3rd March, 2012 and submitted its report. The Committee observed that the State Horticulture Department has not conducted any scientific study as per the operational requirements of Hail Control System to judge the efficacy and efficiency of the Hail Control System.

Further, a meeting was held in the Ministry to consider the report of the expert committee. It was attended by representatives of Himachal Pradesh Apple Growers Association, Government of Himachal Pradesh, ICAR, Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. Government of Himachal Pradesh has been requested to take action on the following points:—

- (i) to designate a Nodal Officer to monitor the existing hail control system;
- (ii) to provide uninterrupted power supply to the system besides deploying 24×7 manpower at the sites;
- (iii) to undertake a study by the scientists of UHF, Solan Himachal Pradesh and Department of Horticulture jointly.
- (iv) to continue the prevalent method of protecting apple crops from hail by using anti hail nets.

Drought in Punjab

787. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Punjab has sought a Rs. 800 crore interim relief package from the Central Government for drought like situation in the State caused by a deficit Monsoon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Government of Punjab have solicited financial assistance for Rs. 5112.09 crore. However, State is yet to notify drought affected districts/ taluks.

State Government initiates necessary relief measures in wake of natural calamities including drought from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which is readily available with every State. Government of India supplements efforts of State Government providing requisite financial and logistic support. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is also provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature.

During 2012-13, Punjab has an allocation of Rs. 245.77 crore under SDRF which comprises Central share of Rs. 184.33 crore and State share of Rs. 61.44 crore.

**Excessive use of pesticides and insecticides in
horticulture**

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

- (a) whether per capita availability and consumption of fruits and vegetables has increased during last five years in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether excessive use of pesticides and insecticides in the cropland has posed health hazard;
- (d) if so, the steps taken to make fruits and vegetables pesticides free; and
- (e) whether artificially sweetening and ripening of fruits pose health hazard to people and if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such practices and educate people against consuming such fruits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The per-capita consumption of fruits and vegetables has increased from 280g during the year 2005 to 312g during the year 2011-12.

(c) to (e) The pesticides approved by the Registration Committee (RC) constituted under Section 5 of the I Act, 1068 after evaluation of their efficacy and safety are allowed to be used as per the label claim in production of fruits and vegetables. The unapproved pesticides are not likely to give desired control besides leaving residues. Use of pesticides in the country is regulated under the Insecticides Act, 1968. Pesticides are permitted for use after verifying claim of efficacy and safety to human beings and animals. Pesticides permitted for use are reviewed by Expert Committees from time to time based on fresh scientific information. The Government is popularizing the strategy of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) through a Central Sector Scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India" which includes cultural, mechanical, biological and other methods of pest control and emphasizes safe and judicious use of pesticides. The Central and State Government functionaries impart extensive training to the farming community in use of pesticides at various levels in order to ensure that only the approved pesticides are used against target pests on respective crops. The use of calcium carbide for ripening of fruits has been banned by Government of India under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act for artificial ripening of fruits. However, use of ethylene for ripening of fruits is recommended. The steps have been taken to convene awareness campaign for traders, fanners, and farmers organizations, etc., through Doordarshan, AIR, etc., for benefit of consumers.

Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984

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

(a) whether Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 has been enacted under Entry 44 in List-I (Union List) in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India;

(b) whether the executive power of the Union extends to the Multi-State Cooperative Societies established under the Act;

(c) if so, the details of the executive powers of the Union;

(d) whether Department of Personnel and Training Office Memorandum No. 11012/1/2000-Estt. (A) dated 6 September, 2000 is applicable in Multi-State Cooperative Societies established under this Act; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 was enacted under Entry 44 of the Union List of the Constitution. Subsequently, the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002 was enacted replacing the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984. The Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002 came in force with effect from 19.8.2002. The executive powers of the Union have been enumerated in the Constitution of India and it extends to the Multi-State cooperative societies to the extent as provided in the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002.

(d) The employees of Multi-State cooperative societies established under the provisions of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002 are not governed by the provisions of Department of Personnel and Training Office Memorandum No. 11012/1/2000-Estt. (A) dated 6 September, 2000 unless they adopt these provisions in their own rules/bye laws. Section 49(2)(e) of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002 empowers the Board of a Multi-State co-operative society to make provisions for regulating the appointment of employees of the Multi-State co-operative society and the scales of pay, allowances and other conditions of service of, including disciplinary action against such employees.

Production and demand of pulses and oilseeds

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

(a) whether there is a huge gap between the production and demand of pulses and oilseeds in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bridge the gap between the production and demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Details of Projected Demand (As per the Report of the Working Group of Planning Commission for the Eleventh Five Year Plan) and Estimated Production of pulses and oilseeds during the last three years *i.e.*, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are under:—

(In Million Tonnes)

Year	Pulses			Oilseeds		
	Projected Demand	Estimated Production	Shortfall/ Gap	Projected Demand	Estimated Production	Shortfall/ Gap
2009-10	18.29	14.66	3.63	49.35	24.88	24.47
2010-11	19.08	18.24	0.84	51.34	32.48	18.86
2011-12	19.91	17.21*	2.70	53.39	30.01*	23.38

*As per 4th Advance Estimates for 2011-12.

(c) In order to increase production of major crops including pulses and oilseeds in the country through area expansion and enhancement in productivity, Government of India has been implementing several crop development schemes/programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), etc. National Food Security Mission has been strengthened from 1.4.2010 with the merger of pulses component of ISOPOM and inclusion of two new potential States namely:— Assam and Jharkhand for pulses production. In addition to above schemes, a new programme "Accelerated Pulse Production Programme (A3P)" in the form of block demonstrations has been started under NFSM since 2010-11 to take up the active propagation of key technologies for improving productivity of pulses.

Further, in order to disseminate information on improved production technologies amongst the farmers, block demonstrations and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) demonstrations are organized through State Department of Agriculture and Front Line Demonstrations through ICAR.

Presence of banned chemicals/pesticides in markets

†791. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of such chemicals/pesticides which are available in the market inspite of ban imposed on them by Government; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Sir. There is no report, which suggests that pesticides, which have been banned by the Government, are available in the market.

(b) Central and State Governments have notified Insecticide Inspectors, who keep a watch on the market. In case, banned pesticides are found in the market, the inspectors draw their samples as a proof and initiate administrative and legal action against offenders.

Agricultural University in Raichur district of Karnataka

792. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities of the University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, had submitted a proposal to Government recommending Raichur as a suitable place for establishing an Agricultural University;

(b) if so, the decision Government has taken on this recommendation; and

(c) whether Government intends to acquire more land for Central State Farm at Jawalgera in Raichur district of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Agriculture including agricultural education is a State subject. Establishment of an agricultural/veterinary university is, therefore, done by the respective State Governments.

According to information provided by University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Dharwad, the Principal Secretary to Government, Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru, *vide* his letter dated 29.4.2004 requested the UAS, Dharwad, to send a report on the establishment of new Agricultural University at Raichur. Accordingly, the University submitted a report of the Committee constituted for the purpose to the Government *vide* letter dated 20.4.2006 recommending Raichur as a suitable place for establishing an agricultural university.

(b) According to information provided by UAS, Dharwad, the Government of Karnataka enacted an Act, namely, The Universities of Agricultural Sciences Act, 2009 (Karnataka Act No. 10 of 2010) published in the Karnataka Gazette *vide* Notification No. SAMVYASHE 27 SHASANA 2009, Bangalore, dated 13th May, 2010, establishing, among others, the University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur with the headquarters at Raichur with the territorial jurisdiction extending over the districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Bellary and Koppal.

(c) According to information provided by UAS, Dharwad, a proposal has been sent to the State Government by the UAS, Raichur to handover the Central Seed Farm

(State Farms Corporation of India, Government of India) Jawalgera, spread over an area of 2960 hectares, to UAS, Raichur for taking up seed production and agricultural research on the various crops grown in this region.

Proposal to bring apple crop under NAIS

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring apple crop under the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) like all other fruits;
- (b) whether it is a fact that this matter is under consideration of Government since long;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) only food crops and oil seeds and annual commercial/horticultural crops can be covered, for which yield data is available on the basis of Crop Cutting Experiments conducted by the respective State Governments. Perennial horticultural crops including apple are not covered due to problem in estimating the yield on account of multi-picking nature of the crops. However, the Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) was introduced by the Government during the year 2007 under which all horticultural crops including apple can be covered. At present, the apple crop is being covered under WBCIS in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand States.

Selling of Endosulfan despite ban

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

- (a) whether considering the fact that insecticide Endosulfan is harmful both for human beings and animals, the Supreme Court has imposed ban on its production, sale and use;
- (b) whether after the verdict of the Supreme Court, keeping Endosulfan in shops is prohibited;
- (c) whether Government is aware that Endosulfan is being sold at agricultural centres and insecticide and seed outlets at Aklatra, Pamgarh, Sakti, Shivri Narayan, Champa, Malkharauda, Nawagarh and Balauda in Chhattisgarh; and
- (d) if so, the action taken by Government against the guilty in order to check the sale of Endosulfan?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. In writ petition (civil) No. 213 of 2011 "Democratic Youth Federation of India vs Union of India and Ors", Hon'ble Supreme Court passed an ad-interim order on 13.05.2011 banning production, sale and use of Endosulfan in the country till further orders and appointed a Joint Committee headed by the Director General of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Agriculture Commissioner to conduct a scientific study on the question whether the use of Endosulfan would cause any serious health hazard to human beings and would cause environmental pollution. The Committee was also directed by the Court to suggest alternatives to Endosulfan. Accordingly, the Central Government issued instructions on 14.05.2011 to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to implement interim order of the Court in toto, which are binding on all manufacturers.

(b) Yes, Sir. Keeping Endosulfan in shop for sale is prohibited as per Supreme Court order dated 13.05.2011.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. As reported by State Government of Chhattisgarh, Endosulfan is not being sold at agricultural centres and insecticides and seed outlets at Aklatra, Pamgarh, Sakti, Shivri Narayan, Champa, Malkharauda, Nawagarh and Balaula in Chhattisgarh.

Scheme to enhance production

795. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is envisaged to grow more food within the country in view of the fact that food import may no longer be easy in future and we will have to depend on our own resources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) In order to enhance the production of various food crops in the country so as to make the country self reliant in foodgrains, Government of India has been implementing various agriculture development schemes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI), Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Macro Management Mode of Agriculture (MMA) etc. under which assistance to the farmers are provided for various critical inputs, and improved farm machineries including sprinklers and pump sets, etc. Besides demonstrations and training are also organized to disseminate the latest crop production and crop protection technologies among the farmers.

Slaughter of cows

796. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that slaughter of cows and their progeny is declared totally prohibited by Supreme Court of India in the case of State of West Bengal *v/s* Ashutosh Lahiri; and

(b) whether Government has appointed any machinery to strictly monitor violation of said ruling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in State of West Bengal *Vs* Ashutosh Lahiri upheld the order of the Hon'ble High Court of West Bengal which had struck down a Government notification under Section 12 of the West Bengal Animal Slaughter Control Act, 1950, in this regard.

As per Article 246(3) of the Constitution, the preservation of cattle is a matter on which State legislature has exclusive powers to legislate. In West Bengal, preservation of cattle is governed by the "West Bengal Animal Slaughter Control Act, 1950". The Government of West Bengal has established Slaughter Houses to control slaughter of Animals as per the West Bengal Animal Slaughter Control Act, 1950. The State of West Bengal has also appointed well organised machinery to monitor the slaughter of Animals and their progeny under the West Bengal Animal Slaughter Control Act, 1950 in the Slaughter Houses.

MSP for kharif crops

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

(a) whether Government has approved Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for kharif crops of 2012-13 season;

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

(c) the details of minimum prices demanded by farmers; and

(d) the details of the various kharif crops likely to be procured by various Government agencies during 2012-13 season?

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

(b) The Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of kharif crops for 2012-13 Season fixed by the Government are given below:—

(Rs. per Quintal)		
Commodity	Variety	2012-13
1	2	3
Paddy	Common	1250
	Grade A	1280

1	2	3
Jowar	Hybrid	1500
	Maldandi	1520
Bajra		1175
Maize		1175
Ragi		1500
Arhar (Tur)		3850
Moong		4400
Urad		4300
Cotton	Medium	3600
	Staple	
	Long Staple	3900
Groundnut in shell		3700
Sunflower Seed		3700
Soyabean	Black	2200
	Yellow	2240
Sesamum		4200
Nigerseed		3500

(c) The CACP holds consultations with different stakeholders including farmers' associations in finalising the recommendations on Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for various agricultural commodities.

(d) Government is expected to procure 40.13 million tonnes of rice during 2012-13.

Climate smart agriculture strategies

798. PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed a comprehensive strategy for sustainable agriculture in an era of climate change;

(b) if so, the details of the climate smart agriculture proposed by Government; and

(c) whether any of the climate smart agriculture strategies have been used to minimize the adverse impact of the 2012 drought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture has prepared National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) with the active involvement of ICAR/DARE. The Mission identifies ten key dimensions for promoting sustainable agricultural practices. These cover both adaptation and mitigation measures, through four functional areas, namely research and development; technology; products and practices; infrastructure and capacity building. While recognizing the role of modern technologies and research in promoting the sustainability of agricultural production, the need to harness traditional knowledge and agricultural heritage for in-situ conservation of genetic resources is also recognized.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has also implemented a project, namely, National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture from 2010-11 to 2011-12. Creation of awareness amongst farmers through on-farm demonstrations of climate smart technologies is an integral part of the programme. During 2010-12, such demonstration was taken up in 100 districts across the country. Village climate risk management committees have been constituted in 100 most vulnerable districts across the country. This committee is to take part in identifying the climatic vulnerability of the village and possible interventions to cope with drought and damages due to floods and reduce their losses.

(c) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has prepared contingency plans for 343 districts of the country with a matrix of situations and matching climate smart technologies including alternate crops/varieties and practices to be implemented by the States, in the event of natural calamities whether drought or floods. Besides, recommendations were also made on water saving methods in paddy cultivation like DSR (direct seeded rice), SRI (system of rice intensification) wherever relevant. In the current year, advisories are being issued twice a week at the national level focusing on the drought situation. In the major States which faced significant rainfall deficits like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka, the locally adopted fodder varieties of annual crops were recommended, to augment the fodder availability to livestock. These steps are aimed at minimizing the adverse impact of drought during 2012.

Proposals of Government of Gujarat under Feed and Fodder Development Scheme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government of Gujarat has furnished proposals of Rs. 8389.4793 lacs during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 under Centrally sponsored Feed and Fodder Development Scheme;

- (b) if so, how many proposals were sanctioned and amount allocated; and
- (c) by when the pending proposals will be considered for sanction by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) This Department has received the following proposals during 2010-11 and 2011-12:—

Year	Name of the Department	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
2010-11	Animal Husbandry	1573.80
		5123.08
		1152.43
		32.68
	Forest Department	275.00
2011-12	Animal Husbandry	467.50
	Forest Department	275.00

(2) Out of the above proposals, this department has sanctioned and released following funds:—

Year	Name of the Department	Fund sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)
2010-11	Animal Husbandry	630.43	300.00
			(in 2010-11)
			330.43
			(in 2011-12)
	Forest Department	250.00	250.00
2011-12	Animal Husbandry	2076.083	1038.00

(c) The balance funds will be released on receipt of funds utilization certificate and physical progress report in respect of funds already released to State Government.

Functioning of NABARD

800. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NABARD has sought approval of Central Government to diversify its business into direct lending, specially to corporate entities under such schemes like “NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance”; and

- (b) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Government has advised NABARD that it should be engaged in the promotion work and should not undertake direct financing. NABARD should focus on facilitating project financing by banks and refinancing banks.

Tackling of weak monsoon

801. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Met department has predicted a weak monsoon this year;
- (b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to tackle the situation;
- (c) whether Government had in mind rain water harvesting in the country; and
- (d) the steps Government proposes to take to save the farmer community from such natural calamities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Long Range Forecast issued by India Meteorological Department (IMD) on 22.4.2012 projected rainfall during South-West Monsoon as likely to be 99% of Long Period Average (LPA) with a model error of (\pm)5%. The revised Long Range Forecast issued by India Meteorological Department (IMD) on 22.06.2012 projected rainfall during South-West Monsoon as likely to be 96% of Long Period Average (LPA) with a model error of (\pm)4%. IMD has now indicated that rainfall for the country as a whole during August and September, 2012 is likely to be 91% of the LPA with a model error of (\pm)9%. Thus, the deficiency in overall monsoon rainfall for the entire period, June to September, 2012 is forecast to be 15%.

(b) Government is closely monitoring monsoon and crop sowing situation in consultation with State Governments. Contingency plans for 343 districts have been made available to the States for implementing location specific interventions. 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), release of funds under NRDWP and Integrated Watershed Management Programme, allocation of additional power from the central pool, etc.

(c) Government is promoting rain water harvesting and ground water recharge through various programmes/schemes viz., Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies; Artificial Recharge of Ground

Water; Watershed Development Programmes; Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme; Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana etc.

(d) Government of India has created State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/ National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to mitigate hardships due to natural calamities including drought. There is ready availability of funds with State Governments under SDRF to take immediate relief measures. Government of India supplements efforts of State Governments with financial assistance and logistic support. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from NDRF for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on basis of memorandum of State Government in accordance with established procedure and extant norms. To protect the yield losses to standing crops due to non-preventable causes including natural calamities and adverse weather conditions, insurance coverage is given to farmers under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS); Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS); Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS).

Escalation in prices of fertilizers

802. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

- (a) the details of prices of fertilizers in the country during last three years, year-wise and item-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is vertical escalation in the prices of fertilizers like OAP, N.P.K., etc., during last 2-3 years;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) to what extent the Nutrient-Based Subsidy Policy, rolled out by the Government in 2011, has impacted the prices of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The prices of fertilizers in the country during the last three years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) There has been increase in prices of P&K fertilizers since last two years. Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy is being implemented for P&K fertilizers with effect from 1.4.2010 under which a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on all grades of subsidized P&K fertilizers. 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, the delivered prices of P&K fertilizers are

also dependent on international prices of P&K fertilizers and its raw materials and exchange rate of India Rupees against US\$. 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.

Thus, the prices of P&K fertilizers have increased mainly due to increase in international prices of P&K fertilizers and depreciation of Indian Rupee.

Statement

MRP of fertilizers

(in Rs./MT)

Sl. No.	Grades of fertilizers	18.6.08 to 31.3.10	10-11 (Qtr.-wise)				11-12 (Qtr.-wise)			
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	OAP: 18-46-0-0	9350	9950	9950	9950	10750	12500	18200	20297	20000
2.	MAP: 11-52-0-0	9350	9950	NA	NA	NA		18200	20000	20000
3.	TSP : 0-46-0-0	7460	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	17000	17000
4.	MOP: 0-0-60-0	4455	5055	5055	5055	5055	6064	11300	12040	12040
5.	16-20-0-13	5875	6620	6620	6620	7200	9645	14400	15300	15300
6.	20-20-0-13	6295	7280	7280	7395	8095	11400	14800	15800	15800
7.	23-23-0-0	6145	NA	NA	NA	7445	7445	7445		14600
8.	10-26-26-0	7197	8197	NA	8300	10103	10910	16000	16633	16386
9.	12-32-16-0	7637	8637	8237	8637	9437	11313	16400	16500	16400
10.	14-28-14-0	7050	NA	NA	NA	NA		14950	17029	
11.	14-35-14-0	8185	NA	NA	NA	9900	11622	15147.50	17424	17600
12.	15-15-15-0	0	NA	NA	NA	7421	8200	11000	11500	11500
13.	AS: 20.3-0-0-23	10350	8600	8600	7600	8700	7600	11300	10306	10306

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	20-20-0-0	5343	5943	NA	6243	7643	9861	14000	15500	18700
15.	28-28-0-0	7481	NA	NA	NA	11181	11810	15740.45	18512	18700
16.	17-17-17-0	5804	NA	NA	NA	NA				17710
17.	19-19-19-0	6487	NA	NA	NA	NA				18093
18.	SSP (0-16-0-11)		3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	4000 to 6000		6286
19.	16-16-16-0		NA	NA	NA	7100	7100	7100	15200	15200
20.	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)		NA	NA	NA	NA	11760	17600	19500	19500
21.	15-15-15-09		NA	NA	NA	6800	9300	12900	15750	14851
22.	24-24-0-0		NA	NA	NA	7768	9000	11550	14151	14297
23.	13-33-0-6		NA	NA	NA	NA		16200	17400	17400
24.	MAP lite (11-44-0-0)		NA	NA	NA	NA		16000	18000	18000
25.	DAP lite (14-46-0-0)		NA	NA	NA	NA		14900	18690	18300
26.	Urea							5310		

*w.e.f. 18.6.08

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

**Reimbursement of funds to fertilizer units
under ACTN policy**

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

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

(a) how much additional State levy has been paid by Fertilizer units of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh from 1 April, 2011 till date and how much fund has been reimbursed to them under ACTN policy, unit-wise details;

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry for settlement of backlog issue of these fertilizer units as State Governments never refund this State tax; and

(c) whether Central Government intends to provide one time financial grant to these units for settlement of backlog matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The details of additional VAT paid by Urea manufacturing units of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh for the period 1.4.2011 to 31.03.2012 and amount reimbursed to them towards ACTN is as under:—

Sl. No.	Unit Name	ACTN paid by Urea unit (Rs. in crore)	ACTN reimbursed to Urea unit (Rs. in crore)
State – Gujarat			
1.	GNVFC-Bharuch	23.42	16.67
2.	GSFC-Baroda	3.33	1.64
3.	IFFCO-Kalol Unit	0.67	0.46
4.	KRIBHCO-Hazira	12.67	9.82
Total-Gujarat (A)		40.09	28.59
State – Uttar Pradesh			
1	IFFCO-Aonla-I and II	39.56	30.25
2.	IFFCO-Phulpur-I and II	92.71	65.69
3.	Indo-Gulf-Jagdishpur	52.37	38.84
4.	Tata Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited	13.34	09.50
5.	Kribhco Shayam Fertilizers Limited	14.24	10.55
TOTAL – U.P. – (B)		212.22	154.83
TOTAL – (A) + (B)		252.31	183.42

ACTN reimbursed of Rs. 183.42 crore is for the nine month period from 01.04.2011 to 31.12.2011. For the remaining three months from 01.01.2012 to 31.03.2012 claims of the urea manufacturing units towards ACTN reimbursement are yet to be received.

(b) and (c) To resolve the issue of settlement of backlog arrears in respect of Non-recognized Input Taxes levied by State Governments of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh, consultation process is going on with the stakeholders. Appropriate decision shall be taken by the Government, taking into account views of State Governments and interests of farmers and fertilizers companies.

Paying of marketing margin of GAIL to fertilizer units

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

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

- (a) when the Ministry is currently paying marketing margin of GAIL to Fertilizer producers then why it is not paying marketing margin levied by private sector natural gas producers to fertilizers units;
- (b) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is not able to decide marketing margin levied by private sector natural gas marketeers;
- (c) whether the Ministry has taken up this matter with Petroleum Ministry, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) by when the Ministry is going to resolve this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The Department of Fertilizers has taken up the issue of marketing margin with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas/PNGRB has informed that the PNGRB propose to process the issue of determination of marketing margin by examining the material made available to them and if required by interacting with the affected entities and the PNGRB shall endeavour to complete the process as expeditiously as possible.

Equitable distribution of fertilizers

805. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI:
PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

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

- (a) whether Government is not distributing fertilizers equally in all parts of the country and farmers are facing great difficulty in getting the fertilizers on time;
- (b) if so, the steps taken for equitable distribution of fertilizers in all parts of the country, especially in remote, hilly and inaccessible areas;
- (c) whether hoarders and black marketeers are creating artificial scarcity/ shortage of fertilizers in some parts of the country and poor farmers are forced to buy fertilizers in black; and
- (d) action taken to tackle the problem of artificial shortage and to punish hoarders and black marketeers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The criteria for distribution of fertilizers to all the States of the country during Kharif and Rabi seasons is to ensure that the availability of fertilizers is adequate to meet the requirement as assessed by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Government of India. With an aim to ensure adequate availability of fertilizers *vis-à-vis* the requirement throughout the country, Department of Fertilizer is taking various steps, some of which are:—

- (i) Each State in consultation with the fertilizer suppliers prepare monthly supply plan, district-wise, within overall availability at State level for ensuring adequate availability of fertilizers in all parts of the State;
- (ii) The movement of fertilizers is monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) called Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);
- (iii) As per the provisions contained in para 4 of FCO, 1985 — Every dealer, who makes or offers to make a retail sale of any fertilizer, shall prominently display in his place of business — a list of rates of such fertilizers fixed under Clause 3 of FCO and for the time being in force; and
- (iv) 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.

(c) and (d) Under clause 21 of the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985, it is mandatory to print the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) on the bags of all kinds of fertilizers, whether under statutory price control or out of the purview of the statutory price control. No person shall charge higher than the price printed on the bag. Any person violating this mandatory provision of FCO is held liable to be proceeded against for administrative/punitive measures under the provisions of FCO and Essential Commodities Act. The State Governments as enforcement agencies are adequately empowered to take appropriate action against the offender who indulges in any kind of malpractices including hoarding/black marketing etc. Department of Fertilizers has from, time to time, been sensitizing all the State Governments to gear up the enforcement agencies under their jurisdiction for appropriate action against the offenders, if any.

Increase in retail prices of fertilizers

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to increase retail prices of urea and other fertilizers to reduce the subsidy burden during the current financial year;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has recently withdrawn the freight subsidy on fertilizers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to check the increase in prices of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) As far as MRP of urea is concerned, a proposal for formulation of pricing policy for existing urea units beyond Stage-III is under consideration of the Government. As regards other fertilizers *i.e.* P&K fertilizers, their MRP are fixed by the fertilizer companies under the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) policy. Under the NBS policy, a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis, is provided on the subsidized P&K fertilizers.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) The country is dependent on imports of P&K fertilizers either in the form of finished fertilizers or its raw materials, the delivered prices of P&K fertilizers are dependent on international prices of P&K fertilizers and its raw materials and exchange rate of Indian Rupees against US\$. Since the amount of subsidy is fixed, any increase/decrease in the prices of fertilizers and its raw materials in the international market have direct bearing on the MRPs of P&K fertilizers. The depreciation of Indian Rupees against US\$ has further added to increase in the prices of fertilizers. Though the MRPs of P&K fertilizers have increased, the farmers are still paying only 58% to 70% of the delivered cost of P&K fertilizers.

Price violation by pharma companies

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

- (a) the details regarding mechanism for revising the prices of bulk drugs;
- (b) whether some pharmaceutical companies charge exorbitant prices of their drugs and formulations without any control/check;
- (c) if so, the steps taken to monitor the prices of drugs;
- (d) the number of cases detected by the drug regulator involving price violations during the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken against the erring pharmaceutical companies; and
- (e) the measures taken to ensure availability of life saving drugs in sufficient quantity at the reasonable prices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The prices of bulk drugs specified under

First Schedule of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995), alongwith their salts/esters/derivatives/stereo-isomers manufactured indigenously are fixed/revised from time to time under DPCO, 1995. As per provisions of Para 3 of DPCO, 1995, any manufacturer, who desires revision of the maximum sale price of a bulk drug fixed, is required to make an application to the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) in Form I of DPCO, 1995. Accordingly, prices of scheduled bulk drugs are fixed / revised after examination of the requisite data/information including verification of records through plant visits and by allowing a post tax return, as applicable under the said paragraph. The price of scheduled bulk drugs are also fixed/revised under Para 11 of DPCO, 1995 where any manufacturer of a bulk drug fails to submit an application for price fixation/revision, as the case may be.

(b) and (c) There are 74 bulk drugs specified under First Schedule of DPCO, 1995. The prices of these 74 bulk drugs and formulations thereof are fixed by the NPPA. No manufacturer can sell the scheduled formulation at a price higher than the price notified by the NPPA. In respect of drugs, not covered under the DPCO, 1995 *i.e.*, non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA.

As a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly monitors the prices of formulations under DPCO, 1995. The monthly reports of ORG IMS and the information furnished by individual manufactures are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Whenever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily falling which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest. This is an ongoing process.

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

In order to ensure compliance of the notified ceiling price, NPPA calls for the control samples of the subsequent batches and the price list of the companies in respect of the formulations wherein the companies are found to have overcharged. To ensure that companies adhere to the prices fixed by NPPA, the State Drug Controllers are sensitized and asked to forward the cases relating to non-compliance of the notified price. As a part of continuous market surveillance, NPPA also procures samples of various scheduled formulations to check the compliance of the notified ceiling price by the companies.

(d) During the last three years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year 2012-13 (upto July, 2012), there were 165 cases wherein fresh demand has been raised by NPPA in confirmed cases of overcharging as per year-wise breakup given below:—

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Cases where fresh Demand raised in confirmed cases of overcharging
1.	2009-10	80
2.	2010-11	44
3.	2011-12	27
4.	2012-13 (upto July, 2012)	14

(e) Life saving drugs is not defined in the DPCO, 1995. NPPA is, however, entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the availability of drugs and to identify shortage, if any, and to take remedial steps to make the drugs available. NPPA is carrying out this responsibility mainly through monthly field reports from the State Drugs Controller and other available information. As and when the reports for shortage of particular drug(s), in any part of the country are received, the concerned company is asked to rush the stock and to make the drugs available. Generally shortage reported is brand specific. However, in most of the cases alternative brands are available. The Department of Pharmaceuticals has also launched 'Jan Aushadhi Campaign' with the objective of making available medicines at affordable prices for all. Under this campaign less priced quality unbranded generic medicines are made available through Jan Aushadhi Stores. The Jan Aushadhi Campaign has now been formalized as Generic Drug Scheme with the approval of Planning Commission. 122 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened in different States/UTs in the country as on 30.7.2012.

Increase in price of urea

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

- (a) the price of urea in 2009;
- (b) by what percentage had the price of urea increased in 2010 and 2011;
- (c) by what percentage has the price of urea increased in the current year;
- (d) the quantity of urea imported from 2009 till the present, year-wise; and
- (e) the steps being taken to ensure adequate indigenous production of urea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The MRP of urea in 2009 was Rs. 4830/- per tonne, exclusive of CST, Sales Tax and Central Excise Duty.

(b) and (c) The MRP of urea was increased to Rs. 5310/- per tonne *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2010 *i.e.* by ten per cent, exclusive of CST, Sales Tax and Central Excise Duty, the

MRP in the State of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh in financial year 2011-12 and 2012-13 is given in the table below:—

(Rs. per MT)

State	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13
Gujarat	5510	5499
Uttar Pradesh	5599	5674

The MRP of urea has not increased in the 2011. There is no increase in the MRP of urea in the current year.

(d) The quantity of urea imported from 2009 is given below:—

Year	Quantity (LMT) from others	Quantity (LMT) from OMIFCO
2009-10	31.48	20.62
2010-11	45.46	20.64
2011-12	57.65	20.69
2012-13 (upto 31.7.2012)	7.55	6.62

(e) The Government had notified a Policy for new investments in Urea sector and long-term offtake of urea from joint ventures abroad on 4th September, 2008. The New Investment Policy aims at revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield/Brownfield projects subject to confirmed and adequate availability of gas at reasonable prices. Subsequent to notification of aforesaid policy, the urea manufacturing units decided to invest in revamp, expansion etc. of their existing projects. The New Investment Policy could fructify only few revamp projects. The companies have intimated that the due diligence is being carried out by them for making investment decisions for expansion/revival/greenfield units. The fertilizer companies have requested for either firm allocation of gas at predetermined fixed prices from domestic gas sources or insulate the industry from any additional liability arising due to increase in delivered price of gas on account of any impact of increase in gas price or increase in transportation cost of gas by correspondingly increasing the floor prices.

The Department of Fertilizers has therefore decided to amend the New Investment Policy of 2008. A proposal for New Investment Policy, 2012 is under consideration of Government which is expected to bridge the gap between the indigenous production and import of urea in the country.

Hoarding and black marketing of fertilizers

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

- (a) whether Government is banning hoarding and black marketing of fertilizers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has the stock of fertilizers and chemicals to be used by farmers;
- (d) if so, the reasons for unavailability of adequate quantity of fertilizers to farmers; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Under clause 21 of the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985, it is mandatory to print the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) on the bags of all kinds of fertilizers, whether under statutory price control or out of the purview of the statutory price control. No person shall charge higher than the price printed on the bag. Any person violating this mandatory provision of FCO is liable to be proceeded against for administrative/punitive measures under the provisions of FCO and Essential Commodities Act. The State Governments as enforcement agencies are adequately empowered to take appropriate action against the offender who indulges in any kind of malpractices including hoarding/black marketing etc. Department of Fertilizers has from, time to time, been sensitizing all the State Governments to gear up the enforcement agencies under their jurisdiction for appropriate action against the offenders, if any.

(c) to (e) The State-wise Requirement and Availability of major fertilizers namely Urea, MOP and Phosphatic fertilizers (DAP + NPK) in the country during the current year 2012-13 (April, 2012 to July, 2012) is given in Statement (*See* below).

As can be seen from the Statement the availability of Urea during the current year 2012-13 (April, 2012 to July, 2012) was comfortable. There were some instances of 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 were speeded up now. The availability of Phosphatic fertilizers (DAP & NPK) together with pre-positioning stock was also adequate.

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 action are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Cumulative Demand and Supply of Urea, Mop and Phosphatic
Fertilizers during 2012-13 (April to July)***2012-13**

Qty. in ('000) MTs

8.8.12 State	UREA		MOP		DAP + NPK	
	Demand (Requirement)	Availability (Supply)*	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability with pre- positioning stock*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	850.00	783.15	155.00	103.19	1255.00	1300.17
Karnataka	450.00	419.57	155.00	135.44	883.00	908.19
Kerala	72.00	53.31	65.00	37.21	112.00	104.79
Tamil Nadu	275.00	233.93	127.00	61.72	292.60	401.64
Gujarat	750.00	695.31	68.00	23.45	563.00	557.71
Madhya Pradesh	390.47	543.61	79.56	62.04	489.99	748.20
Chhattisgarh	305.00	357.58	56.00	41.44	233.00	281.51
Maharashtra	1040.00	950.48	210.00	165.67	1292.00	1407.83
Rajasthan	375.00	400.87	19.50	3.73	253.80	271.83
Haryana	620.00	630.99	25.00	9.29	235.00	277.84
Punjab	1125.00	1127.94	36.00	14.30	310.00	295.79
Himachal Pradesh	32.50	30.60	0.30	0.00	7.50	6.94
Jammu and Kashmir	54.50	85.43	9.00	3.75	35.00	22.83
Uttar Pradesh	1750.00	2012.98	60.00	46.87	815.00	1210.54
Uttarakhand	105.00	117.20	5.00	0.00	41.50	31.20
Bihar	565.00	485.14	50.00	17.95	320.00	261.10
Jharkhand	94.00	72.12	15.00	2.27	86.70	43.02
Odisha	201.70	163.86	62.81	48.30	243.42	205.87
West Bengal	308.80	441.79	97.05	79.97	436.45	431.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	95.70	91.30	39.60	11.30	21.45	15.20
All India	9536.71	9697.15	1352.26	867.89	7945.98	8783.28

*Supply includes stock-pre-positioning during February, 2012 and March, 2012.

Shortage of chemicals fertilizers

†810. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- whether Government is aware of the fact that there is a huge shortage of chemical fertilizers in Jharkhand, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;
- if so, the reasons therefor;
- whether Government would allocate additional quota of urea to these States in view of requirement for Rabi season;
- if so, by when and the quantum thereof; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) The cumulative Requirement and Availability of major fertilizers namely Urea, MOP and Phosphatic fertilizers (DAP+NPK) during the current year 2012-13 (April, 2012 to July, 2012) in Jharkhand, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are as under:—

(Figures in LMT)

State	Product	Requirement	*Availability
1	2	3	4
Jharkhand	Urea	0.94	0.72
	MOP	0.15	0.02
	Phosphatic fertilizers (DAP+NPK)	0.87	0.43
Bihar	Urea	5.65	4.85
	MOP	0.50	0.18
	Phosphatic fertilizers (DAP+NPK)	3.20	2.61

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	Urea	17.50	20.13
	MOP	0.60	0.47
	Phosphatic fertilizers (DAP+NPK)	8.15	12.10

*Including stock pre-positioned.

As can be seen from the above table, the availability of fertilizers in Uttar Pradesh is over and above the requirement. The availability of fertilizers in the States of Bihar and Jharkhand is on the lower side 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.

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

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 Government.

Manufacturing and marketing of drugs by unregistered companies

†811. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indian as well as foreign drug manufacturing companies registered in the country;
- (b) the quantity of drugs manufactured in the country during last three years;
- (c) whether Government has set up any mechanism to regulate and monitor the manufacturing and marketing of drugs by registered companies;
- (d) if so, of the details thereof;
- (e) whether cases of manufacturing and marketing of drugs by unregistered companies have been detected; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government against the culprits, State-wise/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) According to National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority, as per Directory of Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Units in India 2007, there are 10563 pharmaceutical manufacturing units available across the country. These included 8174 Formulation manufacturing units and 2389 Bulk Drug manufacturing units.

(b) The drugs are produced in different forms such as liquid, tablets capsule, etc. Hence, there is no information regarding the quantity of drugs produced.

(c) and (d) Drugs Controller General (India), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that the manufacturing and marketing of drugs is a licensed activity and is regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and Rules made there under through a system of licensing and inspections.

(e) Drugs Controller General (India), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that the manufacturing of drugs by unlicensed manufacturers is not permitted under the said Act.

(f) In view of above, does not arise.

Rising prices of chemicals and fertilizers

†812. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is unable to check the rising prices of chemicals and fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any need to make changes in the issuance process followed by Government;

(d) if so, whether a concrete step would be taken by Government in the interest of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy is being implemented for P&K fertilizers under which a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided to the subsidized P&K fertilizers. The MRP of P&K fertilizers is fixed by the fertilizer companies.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Since the country is dependent on imports of P&K fertilizers either in the form of finished fertilizers or its raw materials, the delivered prices of P&K fertilizers are dependent on international prices of P&K fertilizers and its raw materials and exchange rate of Indian Rupees against US\$. Subsidy being fixed on each grade of P&K fertilizers, any increase/decrease in the prices of fertilizers and its raw materials in the international market and exchange rate variation affect the MRPs of P&K fertilizers.

The prices of P&K fertilizers have increased mainly due to increase in international prices of these fertilizers which is not under control of the Government and due to depreciation of Indian Rupees.

The price of Urea is fixed by the Government and is available to the farmers at the MRP of Rs. 5310/- PMT.

(c) to (e) Steps are continuously taken by the Department for improvement in the system of delivery of fertilizers to the farmers. The following steps have been taken in the interest of ensuring adequate availability of fertilizers at affordable prices in the country:—

- (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 Fertilizer 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, Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Railways and Department of Shipping with State Agriculture officials and corrective actions are taken to despatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.
- (iv) 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 Essential Commodities Act.
- (v) State Governments as enforcement agencies are adequately empowered to check the irregularities.

As seen from the above steps, at present, there is no need to make changes in the policy of the distribution of fertilizers by the Department of Fertilizers.

Allocation of gas to fertilizer sector

813. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

- (a) whether Government plans to change the criteria of gas allocation to fertilizer sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether fertilizer sector is likely to be affected adversely by this move; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent a rise in prices of fertilizers due to this move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Sir. At present there is no plan to the Government to change the criteria of gas allocation to fertilizers sector.

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

Irregularities in distribution of fertilizers

814. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints from various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh regarding irregularities in the distribution of fertilizers in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to check such irregularities and make fertilizers available to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No such complaints of any irregularities in distribution of fertilizers have been received from the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Further, the following steps are being taken to check the irregularities and 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 Fertilizer 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) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are jointly reviewing fertilizer availability with State Agriculture department through Video Conferences every week. The corrective actions, if required, are taken immediately to avoid any hardships to farmers;

- (iv) 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 Act.;

Price negotiation method for patented drugs

815. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to bring patented drugs under price negotiation method;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the committee constituted to look into the functioning of price negotiation of patented drugs is not functioning properly; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to correct the things?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) A Committee which was looking into the issue of Price Negotiation mechanisms for patented drugs have since submitted its report which is being examined in the Department.

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

Two-tier drugs pricing

816. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether pharma firms have urged Government to have two-tier drug pricing; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof including in Andhra Pradesh and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No such proposal has been received from any pharmaceutical company.

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

Funding for research in NIPER, Mohali

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

- (a) the details of funding for each research, project-wise, that have been obtained by the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali, from various Government organizations *vis-à-vis* private organizations, year-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the percentage of project objective achieved in each case and whether any audit/ review has been made in the matter; and

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

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

Financial and management lapses at NIPER, Mohali

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

(a) whether Government has received any report from Board of Governors, National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali, on allegations of financial and management lapses at the institute; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the basis of this report?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Subsidy on de-controlled fertilizers

819. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to bring down the quantum of subsidy on de-controlled fertilizers—phosphatic (P) and potassic (K) for 2012-13;

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

(c) the views of each State including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Questions does not arise.

High price of life saving drugs

820. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that essential and life saving drugs are very costly and are out of reach of poor patients;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to bring down the prices of essential and life-saving drugs; and

(c) the action taken to bring essential and life saving drugs under price control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (b) Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995) defines drugs and does not make any distinction between a drug and a life saving drug. However, drugs are classified as essential under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Under the provisions of the DPCO, 1995 the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. The NPPA monitors the prices of all formulations including imported scheduled formulations under price control. Under the provisions of DPCO, 1995, no person can sell any scheduled formulation (medicine) to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified/approved by the NPPA/Government.

In respect of drugs not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA.

As a part of price-monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of IMS Health and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest.

Based on monitoring of prices of non-scheduled formulations, NPPA has fixed prices in case of 30 formulation packs under para 10(b) of DPCO, 1995 and companies have reduced price voluntarily in case of 65 formulation packs. Thus in all, prices of 95 packs of non-scheduled drugs have got reduced as a result of the intervention of NPPA.

(c) 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.

Availability of generic drugs

821. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has not made much headway in making available generic, generic-branded medicines, their formulations and therapeutic efficacy;

(b) whether generic drugs are several times cheaper than branded drugs of same efficacy but are difficult to find; and

(c) the immediate steps Government is taking to promote a string of generic drug stores called Jan Aushadhi stores all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Under the Jan Aushadhi Campaign of the Department of Pharmaceuticals, 319 generic medicines, in various dosage forms, covering various therapeutic categories are under the range of supply through Jan Aushadhi stores, spread over eleven States/UT. The Department is regularly reviewing the progress of the Jan Aushadhi Campaign, particularly availability of medicines and coverage of the therapeutic categories.

(b) The generic drugs being sold at the Jan Aushadhi Stores are equivalent in terms of efficacy, potency and bio-availability as that of the branded medicines. However, in terms of prices, generic medicines are much cheaper as compared to the branded medicines, also illustrated in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) All State Governments have been requested to open Jan Aushadhi Stores in their respective States for which all necessary assistance in terms of financial assistance and medicines are being provided by the Department through Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertakings of India (BPPI).

Statement*Comparative analysis of prices of branded vis-à-vis generic medicines*

Name of salt	Dosage	Pack	Average market price of branded medicines	Prices of generic medicines sold in Jan Aushadhi outlets (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Tablet Ciprofloxacin	250 mg	10	55.00	11.10

1	2	3	4	5
Tablet Ciprofloxacin	500 mg	10	97.00	21.50
Tablet Diclofenac SR	100 mg	10	51.91	3.35
Tablet Cetirizine	10 mg	10	37.50	2.75
Tablet Paracetamol	500 mg	10	13.56	2.45
Tablet Nimesulide	100 mg	10	38.66	2.70
Cough Syrup		110 ml bottle	33.00	13.30

Selling of medicines at higher prices

†822. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that medicines are being sold at manifold higher prices than their cost by major pharmaceutical companies;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Union Minister of Corporate Affairs has asked the Ministry to take necessary action against the guilty companies; and
- (d) if so, the details of the companies against whom action has been taken by Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995), the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation including imported medicines to a consumer at a price higher than the price notified/fixed by NPPA. As and when there is downward revision in the notified price of bulk drug/statutory duties, NPPA immediately revises the prices of related scheduled formulations, on *suo-moto* basis.

In respect of drugs not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. NPPA has no control on the launch price of the non-scheduled formulations. As a part of the exercise for monitoring of prices for non-scheduled formulations, manufacturers are not allowed to increase the prices of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

non-scheduled formulations exceeding 10% per annum, subject to prescribed conditions. In case a company increases the prices of non-scheduled formulations beyond 10%, the specific cases are taken up by NPPA with the respective companies for rolling back the increase within the limit of 10%. In case, a company does not comply with the instructions as above, NPPA initiates the process for capping the increase in the prices upto a ceiling of 10% by fixing the price of respective formulation pack/medicine.

NPPA, however, regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of IMS Health and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest.

A number of drug companies have been found to be selling scheduled medicines at a higher price to the consumers. In such cases NPPA initiates action for overcharging based on the report from State Drug Controllers (SDCs), complaints from individuals, verification of price list submitted by companies and *suo-moto* purchase of samples of scheduled packs. In case, a company is found selling the scheduled drugs/formulations at a price higher than the prices fixed by NPPA/Government, 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.

(c) and (d) 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. On examination 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 over-charging against the formulators. However, the matter is *sub-judice* in High Court of Bombay.

Selling of drugs at higher prices

823. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that major Pharma Companies are selling most common drugs at about 10 times the cost;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for the exorbitant rates; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by Government to curtail such practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The prices of 74 scheduled bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of those 74 scheduled drugs are controlled by NPPA under DPCO, 1995. 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, a margin not exceeding 50% of the landed cost is allowed to cover selling and distribution expenses including interest and importers profit.

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. NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of IMS Health and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest.

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

A number of drug companies have been found to be selling scheduled medicines at a higher price to the consumers. In such cases NPPA initiates action for overcharging based on the report from State Drug Controllers (SDCs), complaints from individuals, verification of price list submitted by companies and *suo-moto* purchase of samples of scheduled packs. In case, a company is found selling the scheduled drugs/formulations at a price higher than the prices fixed by NPPA/Government, 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 order to ensure compliance of the notified ceiling price, NPPA calls for the control samples of the subsequent batches and the price list of the companies in respect of the formulations wherein the companies are found to have overcharged. To ensure that companies adhere to the prices fixed by NPPA, the State Drug Controllers are sensitized and asked to forward the cases relating to non-compliance of the notified price. As

a part of continuous market surveillance, NPPA also procures samples of various scheduled formulations to check the compliance of the notified ceiling price by the companies.

On the basis of the complaints registered by individuals/NGOs, reports received from the State Drug Controllers and the samples purchased by NPPA from different parts of the country, compliance of the prices fixed/notified by the NPPA is regularly monitored and ensured. Price list submitted by the company in Form-V is scrutinized for the purpose. In case a company is found selling any scheduled formulation at a price higher than that notified/approved by the NPPA/Government, action is taken against such company as per the provision of DPCO, 1995 for recovery of the overcharged amount.

Availability of fertilizers in domestic market

824. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the political unrest prevailing in Syria and Libya severely affects the import of fertilizers from these two countries to meet the domestic demand of fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure adequate supply of fertilizers in the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Libya is an exporter of urea in a limited quantity. Syria is an exporter of rock phosphate, a raw material used for manufacture of Phosphatic fertilizers.

India has not imported any quantity of finished fertilizer from Libya since 2007-08. However, a small quantity of rock phosphate from Syria is being imported by India. Thus the political unrest prevailing in Syria and Libya does not affect the import of fertilizers and its raw material to meet the domestic requirement.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Production of fertilizers

825. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is sufficient production of fertilizers in the country to meet the local demand;

(b) if so, the details of production of all types of fertilizers in the country during the financial year 2011-12; and

(c) the reasons, if any, for importing fertilizers from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. 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 production of major fertilizers in the country during 2011-12 are as under:—

(In LMT)

Year	Product		
	Urea	DAP	Complexes
2011-12	219.84	39.63	77.70

Availability of life saving drugs at affordable price

826. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether life saving drugs are not available at affordable prices to consumers;
- (b) if so, the measures taken to provide medicines at affordable prices to consumers;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to declare all life saving drugs as scheduled drug to control their price;
- (d) if not, how does Government ensures to make available life saving drugs at affordable prices to the poor people;
- (e) whether life saving drugs are not available in rural and remote areas; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken to make available life saving drugs in all parts of the country, including hilly/remote/rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Life saving drugs are not defined in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). However, the drugs are classified as “essential” under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 under which DPCO, 1995 is issued. Under DPCO, 1995, 74 bulk drugs are listed in the First Schedule which are termed as the scheduled drugs. As per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995, NPPA fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs and formulations containing these scheduled drugs.

The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) monitors the prices of all formulations including imported scheduled formulations under price control. Under the

provisions of DPCO, 1995, no person can sell any scheduled formulation (medicine) to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified/approved by the NPPA.

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 Government/NPPA. However, as a part of price-monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of IMS Health and the information furnished by individual manufactures are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest.

(c) to (f) 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 persons 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.

NPPA is, however, entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the availability of drugs and to identify shortage, if any, and to take remedial steps to make the drugs available. NPPA is carrying out this responsibility mainly through monthly field reports from the State Drugs Controller and other available information. As and when the reports for shortage of particular drug(s), in any part of the country are received, the considered company is asked to rush the stock and to make the drugs available. Generally shortage reported is brand specific. However, in most of the cases alternative brands are available.

Apart from purchase of samples by the officers of NPPA from different parts of the country, complaints by individuals/NGOs and reports from the State Drug Controllers are utilized to ensure compliances of the prices fixed/notified by the NPPA/Government. Price list submitted by the companies in Form-V are scrutinized for the purpose. In case a company is found selling any scheduled formulation at a price higher than price notified/approved by the NPPA/Government, action is taken against such companies as per the provision of DPCO, 1995 for recovery of the overcharged amount.

As informed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare the Government also proposes to start an initiative for free supply of essential medicines in public health facilities in the country aiming to provide affordable health care to the people by reducing

out of pocket expenses on medicine. The drugs would be supplied by the district ware houses through an IT enabled supply chain management system.

Setting up of fourth unit of BVFCL

827. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether action has been taken on the Techno-Economic Feasibility Report (TEFR) for setting up a Brown Field Ammonia Urea Plant as part of fourth unit at Namrup under Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Limited (BVFCL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when the proposed bifurcation is likely to be completed; and

(d) the status, profit and loss-wise, of various units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation during the last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) A Techno-Economic Feasibility Report (TEFR) for installation of a new brown field Ammonia-Urea Complex was forwarded to Planning Commission in May, 2011 for examination, in-principle approval and allocation of fund in the Twelfth Five Year plan. Planning Commission advised Department of Fertilizers for forming a Joint Venture for installation of a new plant Namrup-IV. *Vide* letter dated 3rd August, 2012, Planning Commission has accorded 'In-principle' approval for the following:—

(i) Installation of a New Brownfield Ammonia-Urea complex (4th unit) at BVFCL, Namrup.

(ii) Open Bidding and Expression of Interest for equity participation from private sector companies.

Department of Fertilizers is currently working on deciding the funding pattern of the proposed Joint Venture in consultation with the concerned State Government and the interested PSUs.

(d) All the three units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) namely Barauni, Haldia and Durgapur are lying closed as per the decision of the Government in 2002. The revival of these units is in progress.

Setting up of Plastic Park

828. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals for setting up of Plastic Park in the North-East Region, particularly in Assam;

- (b) if so, the details of the proposals and their present status;
- (c) whether any scheme has been formulated for encouraging entrepreneurs of the NER for setting up of micro and small sector plastic industry by using production of Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymers Limited (BCPL); and
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith production targeted from BCPL?

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

(b) The Assam Industrial Development Corporation (AIDC), Government of Assam submitted a proposal for setting up a Plastic Park on a 500 acre land at Tinsukia, Assam at a total project cost of Rs. 104 crore. The Scheme Steering Committee, under the Government of India scheme for setting up of Plastic Parks, in its first meeting held on 24.02.2012 has granted "in principle" approval to the proposal. The Government of Assam and AIDC have been requested to submit the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for final approval.

(c) and (d) The Government of Assam is responsible for promotion and establishment of downstream plastic processing units as priority sector in the State so as to utilize BCPL products, which include 2.2 lakh Tonnes Per Annum (TPA) Linear Low Density Polyethylene/High Density Polyethylene (LLDPE/HDPE) and 0.6 lakh TPA Polypropylene. In addition, BCPL has also taken up awareness and industry sensitization programme to encourage entrepreneurs to set up plastic processing units in North-East Region.

Higher license fees on ISPs

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

- (a) whether Internet Service Providers (ISPs) have filed a petition with the Telecom Tribunal opposing a move by the Department of Telecom to impose a higher license fee of 4 per cent on Internet Service Providers from July, 1;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the move would increase tariffs for internet users as the increased cost will be passed on to the subscribers; 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) Internet Service Providers Association of India (ISPAI) alongwith some other Internet Service Providers (ISPs) have filed a petition with Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) challenging the Government decision to levy a uniform licence fee as 8%

of “Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR)” on all Internet Service Providers in following two steps starting from 01.07.2012:—

Category of licence	Details	Annual licence fee rate as % of AGR	
		For the period from 01.07.2012 to 31.03.2013	For year 2013-14 and onwards
ISP	Licence for provisioning of Internet services issued under 1998 guidelines (without Internet Telephony)	4%	8%
ISP-IT	Licence for provisioning of Internet services (including Internet Telephony) issued under 2002 guidelines, Licence for provisioning of Internet services issued under 24.08.2007 guidelines	7%	8%

(c) and (d) The tariff for internet services are governed by the Telecom Tariff Order(s) issued by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) from time to time. As per the TRAI tariff framework in vogue, tariff for Internet service is under forbearance and the service providers have full flexibility to decide the charges for Internet Services. The pricing of services by the service providers are based on several factors such as input cost, commercial considerations, level of competition among ISPs and competition with Access Service Providers providing similar services.

Auction of 2G spectrum

830. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had accepted the Supreme Court judgment to cancel 122 2G Spectrum licences and allocate the Spectrum through auction before August 31 this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken to complete the auction process before the deadline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Timelines for various steps involved in the auction process are being finalized in consultation with the selected auctioneer. Government has announced Guidelines for Auction and Allotment of Spectrum in 1800 MHz and 800 MHz bands on 3rd July, 2012 in respect of certain

issues, which include, among others, objective of auction, eligibility criteria, amount of spectrum, number of blocks and size of the blocks and validity period of auctioned spectrum.

VPT facility in Assam

831. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages covered by the Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility in Assam;
- (b) the number of villages in the State where the aforesaid facility is not available; and
- (c) the number of telephones proposed to be granted in the remaining villages of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) As per Census, 2001, as on 31.07.2012, 24,491 villages out of the total of 25,124 inhabited villages of Assam have been provided with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility.

(b) The provisioning of the VPT facility is not available in 633 inhabited villages of Assam, as per Census, 2001, as on 31.7.2012.

(c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has identified 128 villages for providing VPTs in Assam. The remaining 505 villages in Assam are non feasible due to various reasons including insurgency, thick forest.

Market share of MTNL and BSNL

832. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the market share of MTNL and BSNL in the mobile market in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that MTNL and BSNL have been affected adversely by the fierce competition in the mobile market;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the measures being taken by Government to revive marketability of the two giant telecommunication companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The market share of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) in wireless segment for the last three years and current year (as on 30.06.2012) is given below:—

Date	Wireless Market Share %	
	BSNL	MTNL
31.03.2010	11.88	9.30
31.03.2011	11.32	7.43
31.03.2012	10.71	7.40
30.06.2012	10.55	7.09

(b) and (c) BSNL and MTNL have been affected adversely by the fierce competition in the mobile market. The main reasons for declining mobile market share of BSNL and MTNL are as follows:—

- Entry of new operators and consequent price war with entry of new operators
- Lack of effective marketing
- Poor customer service

In addition, BSNL's market share declined also due to delay in augmentation of capacity of Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) equipment.

(d) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) reviews the performance of BSNL and MTNL periodically. To ensure the growth in the hyper-competitive mobile industry, some steps have been taken by BSNL and MTNL which are as follows:—

BSNL

- Strengthening of sales and distribution channel of mobile through Project Vijay.
- Augmentation of capacity in Phase-VII by 15 Million.
- Weekly meeting with Franchisees/Retailers and Sales teams of BSNL at district level.
- 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.
- Opening new sales channels in rural areas through agreement with Postal department to increase rural reach.
- Aggressively push smart devices bundled with 3G Data plans as well as wireless broadband with 3G data cards.

- Sustained Focus on Value Added Services catering to various segments of the society.
- Monitoring of Quality of Service (QoS) parameters to adhere to the benchmarks stipulated by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

MTNL

- 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.
- Loyalty scheme and special care of corporate customers.
- MTNL is operating call centre/help lines for the customers to book their grievances.
- 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.

In addition, the National Telecom Policy (NTP-2012) *inter-alia* envisages following role of Public Sector Units, including BSNL and MTNL:—

- To recognize the strategic importance of Telecom PSUs in nurturing/enhancing Government's intervention capabilities in matters of national security or international importance, including execution of bilateral projects funded by Government of India.
- To encourage Public Sector Units under the DoT to identify and exploit strategic and operational synergies so that they play a significant role in service provision, infrastructure creation, and manufacturing.
- To exploit individual strengths of organisations under DoT/Department of Information Technology (DIT) to their mutual benefit for ensuring these organisations to effectively flourish in the competitive telecom market while adequately supporting the security needs of the nation. Efforts will be made for according preferential treatment for procurement of products and services rendered by individual organisations.

Accumulating losses of MTNL and BSNL

833. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of accumulated profit/loss of BSNL and MTNL since 2004, respectively, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for their rising losses; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to check their accumulating losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The details of profit/loss and accumulated profit/loss of BSNL and MTNL since financial year 2004-05 are as follows:—

(Figures in crores)

Year	BSNL		MTNL	
	Profit/loss	Accumulated profit/loss	Profit/loss	Accumulated profit/loss
2004-05	10183	17241	939	939
2005-06	8940	23053	580	1519
2006-07	7806	27938	682	2201
2007-08	3009	28590	587	2788
2008-09	575	29165	212	3000
2009-10	(-)1823	27343	(-)2611	388
2010-11	(-)6384	20958	(-)2802	(-)2413
2011-12 (unaudited)	(-)8851	12108	(-)4110	(-)6523

(b) The reasons for the rising losses of BSNL and MTNL are due to decline in revenue/income and increase in expenditure. The reasons for the decline in revenue/income are as follows:—

- Fixed to mobile substitution.
- Stiff competition in mobile sector.
- Payment towards 3G and BWA spectrum charges resulting in reduction in interest income.
- Decrease in Average Revenue Per User (ARPU) in mobile sector.

The reason for the increase in expenditure is mainly due to large legacy work force whose wages is around 50% of the revenue.

(c) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) reviews the performance of BSNL

and MTNL periodically to improve their financial health. Some of the steps taken by BSNL and MTNL to make them profitable are as follows:—

BSNL

- Fortification of stable revenue streams through concerted focus on Broadband, Next Generation Network (NGN) voice and enterprise businesses with major focus on Government projects.
- Sustained operational focus on customer care, service delivery, service assurance revenue management and asset management.
- Sharing of Passive infrastructure alongwith Monetization of real estate.
- Seeking reimbursement of deficit on account of commercially non-viable services.
- With a view to rationalize staff cost, BSNL has prepared a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) aimed at reducing its workforce by 1,00,000.

MTNL

- 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.

In addition, the National Telecom Policy (NTP-2012) *inter-alia* envisages following role of Public Sector Units, including BSNL and MTNL:—

- To recognize the strategic importance of Telecom PSUs in nurturing/enhancing Government's intervention capabilities in matters of national security or international importance, including execution of bilateral projects funded by Government of India.
- To encourage Public Sector Units under the DoT to identify and exploit strategic and operational synergies so that they play a significant role in service provision, infrastructure creation, and manufacturing.
- To exploit individual strengths of organisations under DoT/Department of Information Technology (DIT) to their mutual benefit for ensuring these organisations to effectively flourish in the competitive telecom market while

adequately supporting the security needs of the nation. Efforts will be made for according preferential treatment for procurement of products and services rendered by individual organisations.

Cross examination of GSM operators by SEBI

834. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that on two occasions SEBI had cross examined the gross violations of takeover code by the promoters of big GSM operators;
- (b) if so, the name of the company and other details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that officials of SEBI had issued an informal guidance letter to the company to ensure that the promoters are not compelled to go for an open offer;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the present status of the cases pending at SEBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) SEBI has received complaints *inter-alia* alleging violations of SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulation, 1997 by the Promoter Group of Bharti Airtel Limited and complaints regarding the then proposed Bharti-MTN deal.

(c) and (d) SEBI had received letter dated June 18, 2009 from Bharti Airtel Limited, whereby it had sought informal guidance from SEBI with respect to certain issues arising out of its then proposed deal with MTN Group Limited. In response to the said letter, SEBI *vide* letter dated June 22, 2009 (Informal Guidance) gave its views *inter-alia* regarding requirement of compliance with Chapter-III (Open offer requirement) of SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeover) Regulations, 1997 by MTN and/or its shareholders upon conversion of the GDRs into equity shares with voting rights.

(e) With regard to the alleged violations of SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeover) Regulations, 1997 by the Promoter Group of Bharti Airtel Limited, SEBI had sought comments from concerned entities, and the matter is under examination.

Legislation on spectrum

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Section 4.13 relating to enacting a separate Spectrum Act, which was included in the draft National Telecom Policy (NTP) 2011 has been removed in the final NTP-2012 announced recently;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government plans to pursue such a legislation outside the policy in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Paragraph 4.13 of the draft National Telecom Policy (NTP) 2011 included "To enact a separate Spectrum Act which *inter-alia* deals with all issues connected with wireless (spectrum) licences and their terms and conditions including re-farming/withdrawal of allotted spectrum, spectrum pricing, cancellation or revocation of spectrum licence, exemptions on use of spectrum, spectrum sharing, spectrum trading etc." which has not been approved by the Government in the final NTP-2012.

- (c) No decision has been taken in this regard.

**Consultation on Information Technology
(Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011**

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

(a) whether Government is engaged in any consultation process with all stakeholders, including Members of Parliament, industry and civil society, to discuss the Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011, as assured by the Hon'ble Minister in Parliament on 17 May, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including summary of responses received and outcome thereof; and

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and when such consultation is proposed to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Pursuant to the discussions held on the floor of Rajya Sabha on 17th May, 2012, on Motion for annulment of the Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000, which was negated, the Government had organized a Meet on 2.8.2012 in New Delhi to discuss the Rules. The Meet had participants from all stakeholders including Members of Parliament, representatives of Industry Association from Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), International Association of Meteorology and Atmospheric Sciences (IAMAS), Internet Service Providers Association of India (ISPAI) and The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and intermediaries. In general, there was a consensus on the need to observe due diligence and to exercise care while uploading the content as well as

removal/disablement of objectionable content. There was also consensus that the process followed by Government in framing the Rules was fair and transparent. There was a general agreement that the process as specified in the Rules is reasonable. However, it was agreed that the consultation process should be continued for the purpose of bringing more clarity in certain clauses and to address the issues arising out of changes in technology and environment.

(c) Does not arise.

Information sought under RTI

837. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for information under Right to Information Act in the Ministry during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of applications in respect of which information has been provided;

(c) whether Government has received any complaint with regard to providing incomplete information or information not based on facts; and

(d) if so, the number of such complaints received and the action taken by Government in this regard and also against the persons responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The number of applications received for information under Right to Information Act in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology consisting of Department of Posts, Telecommunications and Electronics and Information Technology during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is as under:—

2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
40,177	47,060	59,823

(b) The number of applications in respect of which information has been provided for the said three years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is as under:—

2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
37,942	42,011	51,584

(c) Yes, Sir. Appeals are received whenever the applicants are not satisfied with the information provided.

(d) The number of Appeals received and decided during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is as under:—

Details	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Appeals received	3,317	4,566	5,398
Appeals decided	3,302	3,521	4,059

In case the appellant is not satisfied with the appellate order or does not receive the appellate order, there is a provision under RTI Act of 2nd appeal to the Central Information Commission.

The information on parts (a), (b) and (d) for the current year *i.e.* from 1.4.2012 to 30.6.2012 and on action against officials responsible for providing incomplete information or information not based on facts is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Spectrum usage charge

838. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether DoT currently levies spectrum usage charges from operators on their revenues at 3 per cent of spectrum for 4.4 MHZ to 6 per cent of spectrum for 10 MHZ to ensure that spectrum is not hoarded and used efficiently by operators;

(b) whether DoT and TRAI propose to charge a flat 3 per cent spectrum usage charge from operators;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether such a step would not lead to hoarding of spectrum and inefficient usage of spectrum resulting into reduction in Government revenues of thousands of crores; and

(e) whether any study has been conducted on this issue by DoT and if so, details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

(e) No, Sir.

BSNL towers

839. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towers required to be installed by BSNL to cover entire area under its jurisdiction;

(b) how many towers have already been installed; and

- (c) in how many years Government plans to install all the required towers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) installs its Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) based on population/existing customer base/expected customer base and Radio Frequency (RF) planning for mobile coverage subject to techno-commercial feasibility on continuous basis. As on 30.6.2012, BSNL is having 89231 nos. of BTSs. BSNL has already covered 100% District Head Quarters, 98% Block Head Quarters and 55% of Geographical area with mobile services.

Reserve price for auction of spectrum

†840. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the price proposed as reserve price for auction of spectrum by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India is being found to be much more in comparison to the price in several other countries;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and
- (c) the reasons for not resolving this price fixation issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The final auction price (per MHz per population) in various auctions held in various countries in recent years is given in Statement (*See below*). Based on the Indian population as 120 cores, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India had recommended reserve price of Rs. 3622 crore for 1800 MHz band which works out approx. Rs. 15/- per MHz per population.

(b) and (c) Government has decided the Reserve Price for 1800 MHz band at Rs. 14,000 crores for 5 MHz pan India and Reserve Price for 800 MHz band at 1.3 times that of 1800 MHz.

Statement

The final auction price in various auctions held in various countries in recent years

Sl. No.	Country	Year	Spectrum band (in MHz)	Amount of spectrum auctioned (in MHz)	Auction price per MHz per population (in INR)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Denmark	2010	900	10	1.30

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Denmark	2010	1800	20	0.33
3.	Germany	2010	800	60	47.50
4.	Germany	2010	1800	50	1.66
5.	Sweden	2011	800	60	27.84
6.	Sweden	2011	1800	70	15.69
7.	Hongkong	2011	850/900	20	89.19
8.	Singapore	2011	1800	20	8.62
9.	France	2011	800	60	44.08
10.	Spain	2011	800	60	30.25
11.	Spain	2011	900	10	23.49
12.	Italy	2011	800	60	55.50
13.	Italy	2011	1800	30	18.00
14.	Portugal	2011	800	60	27.50
15.	Portugal	2011	900	10	18.50
16.	Portugal	2011	1800	84	2.50
17.	USA	2008	700	62	64.00
18.	S. Korea	2011	1800	20	47.72
19.	S. Korea	2011	800	10	25.06

Assumption 1 US\$ = Rs. 50/-, 1 € = Rs. 65/-

Cancellation of dual technology status

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

(a) whether Government has received a representation from Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) urging it to cancel dual technology status of some telecom operators due to favours shown by TRAI;

(b) if so, the details in this regard with the names of telecom operators who have been favoured by TRAI causing financial loss to exchequer;

(c) whether on TRAI's recommendation/favours, some telecom operators have made over Rs. 20,000 crores; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the action taken by Government on such largesse to few telecom operators?

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

Calls and SMSs sent from private numbers

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that several calls and SMSs are being sent from private numbers which are not registered as telemarketing calls;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has taken any action against such private numbers; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Sir, Government is aware that several calls and SMSs are being sent by subscribers, without getting themselves registered with TRAI as a telemarketer, by using normal telephone connections having numbers, other than the '140' number series allotted to registered telemarketers.

From the complaints' data received from Service Providers, it is seen that the majority of complaints of Unsolicited Commercial Communications are sent by telecom subscriber who is not registered as a telemarketer.

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

Based on above provisions of the regulations, the following action has been taken against the violators (till 30th July, 2012):—

- (i) 88307 notices have been sent to subscribers who have not registered as a telemarketer but were doing the telemarketing activities.
- (ii) 51181 telephone numbers of such subscribers have been disconnected.

Spectrum as mortgage for getting loans

843. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:
SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

- (a) whether Government has decided to allow Mobile Operators to mortgage spectrum with banks and financial institutions for getting loans;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any guidelines have been issued to the mobile operators and banks in this regard; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Government has decided that the existing Tripartite Agreements in Unified Access Service Licences (UASL) may be modified appropriately to include spectrum in order to achieve the desired objective in consultation with Department of Legal Affairs and Department of Financial Services. Further, in the event of default by the licensee entailing auction of spectrum, financial institution/agents be allowed to conduct auction in consultation with Department of Telecommunications and in accordance with such Guidelines as may be laid down for the purpose by the Department of Telecommunications. It would be open to financial institutions to request the licensor to conduct the auction without prejudice to their rights.

Poor telecom services in hinterland of Kashmir valley

844. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the hinterland of Kashmir valley including places like-Tangdar, Keran, Machil Tulail and Gurez are extremely deficient in various telecom services; and
- (b) if so, the measures envisaged to fulfil the requirements of these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Hinterland of Kashmir Valley is, in general, covered by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) with telecom facilities. Out of which, the mobile and landline services are made available at Gurez on satellite, landline services at Tangdar on satellite and Village Public Telephones (VPTs) at Keran and Machil Tulail on Digital Satellite Phone Terminal (TDSPT). BSNL

will be covering Machil Tulail, Keram and Karnah by Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) based mobile services progressively subject to its techno-commercial considerations and after obtaining Army permission as these areas are very close to Line of Control.

Cleaning up of the telecom sector

845. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister had assured Parliament on 23rd February, 2011 that “there is nothing that we will not do in order to clean up our public life”; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to clean up the telecom sector by the Ministry and PMO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Sir. Hon’ble Prime Minister’s address to the Parliament on 24th February, 2011 *inter-alia* mentions “I assure this House that there is nothing that we will not do in order to clean up our public life”.

(b) Following steps have *inter-alia* been taken by the Department of Telecommunications to bring transparency in telecom sector:—

(i) National Telecom Policy-2012 has been approved by the Government on 31.5.2012 which *inter-alia* include the following provisions:—

- **Simplify the licensing framework** to further extend converged high quality services across the nation including rural and remote areas. This will not cover content regulation.
- Promote efficient use of spectrum with provision of regular **audit of spectrum usage**.
- **Protect consumer interest** by promoting informed consent, transparency and accountability in quality of service, tariff, usage etc.
- Strengthen the institutional, legal and regulatory framework and re-engineer processes to bring in more efficiency, timely decision making and transparency.
- Put in place a web based, real time e-governance solution to support online submission of applications including processing, issuance of licences and clearances from DoT.
- To undertake periodic review of methodology adopted for utilising USO fund and benchmarking the same against the best practices followed in other countries.

- To **move towards Unified Licence regime** in order to exploit the attendant benefits of convergence, spectrum liberalisation and facilitate delinking of the licensing of Networks from the **delivery of Services to the end users** in order to enable operators to optimally and efficiently utilise their networks and spectrum by sharing active and passive infrastructure. This will enhance the quality of service, optimize investments and help address the issue of the digital divide. This new licensing regime will address the requirements of level playing field, rollout obligations, policy on merger and acquisition, non-discriminatory interconnection including interconnection at IP level etc. while ensuring adequate competition.
- To put in place a liberalized merger and acquisition policy with necessary thresholds, while ensuring adequate competition.
- To **delink spectrum in respect of all future licences**. Spectrum shall be made available at a price determined through market related processes.
- To **facilitate resale at the service level** under the proposed licensing regime — both wholesale and retail, for example, by introduction of virtual operators — in tune with the need for robust competition at consumer end while ensuring due compliance with security and other license related obligations.
- To move at the earliest towards liberalisation of spectrum to enable use of spectrum in any band to provide any service in any technology as well as to permit **spectrum pooling, sharing and later, trading** to enable optimal utilisation of spectrum through appropriate regulatory framework.
- To **prepare a roadmap** for availability of additional spectrum every 5 years.
- To review Standing Advisory Committee on Frequency Allocation (SACFA) clearance process for faster and simplified site clearances.
- To formulate a **Code of Practice for Sales and Marketing Communications** to improve transparency as well as address security issues relating to Customer Acquisition.
- To make mandatory provision for **web based disclosure of area coverage** by telecom service providers.
- To **undertake legislative measures** to bring disputes between telecom consumers and service providers **within the jurisdiction of Consumer Forums** established under Consumer Protection Act.

- Appropriately consider the restructuring of the Public Sector Undertakings, under the Department of Telecommunications, in terms of management, manpower and equity.
 - To review the TRAI Act with a view to addressing regulatory inadequacies/impediments in effective discharge of its functions.
- (ii) Citizen Client Charter exercise has been initiated and being improved.
- (iii) Data related to allotment of 2G, 3G and BWA Spectrum are available on WPC website.
- (iv) National Frequency Allocation Plan (NFAP)-2011 has been prepared and made available on WPC website.
- (v) Rs. 25 lakhs has been fixed as the threshold value above which Integrity Pact would be applicable in all cases of procurement of goods/works/services in the Department of Telecommunications.
- (vi) Independent External Monitor (IEM) has been appointed in DoT in consultation with CVC to oversee compliance with the Integrity Pacts.
- (vii) Further, following steps have also been taken:—
- (a) Identification of sensitive posts in DoT.
 - (b) Job rotation of officers holding sensitive post.
 - (c) Preparation of Agreed List/ODI list and barring officers appearing in ODI list for posting on sensitive post.
 - (d) Prompt investigation of complaints having vigilance angle and action against erring officers in consultation with CVC/UPSC.
- (viii) In the light of the Supreme Court Judgment dated 2nd February, 2012, the Department of Telecommunications has initiated action to auction spectrum in 1800 MHz and 800 MHz bands through a fair and transparent process which is currently underway.

**Private companies providing international
cellular services**

846. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of private telecom companies operating in the country providing international cellular services;
- (b) the details of rates/tariff being charged for different types of international cellular services;

(c) the details of maximum tariff charged for one day in respect of roaming voice during the current year; and

(d) whether Government is aware that such companies are making huge money from the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) As far as international dialing facility from India is concerned, all access service licensee companies are able to provide it to their customers. List of such private companies, which have filed international tariff with Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the tariff framework in vogue, tariff for International calls and SMS are under forbearance and the service providers have the flexibility to decide the charges for such services. The rates levied are different for different operators and also vary depending on the country and network in which such calls are terminated. Different rates also exist for calls terminated in specified codes within each destination country. The generally prevailing call rates vary between Rs. 6.40/- per minute to Rs. 50/- per minute. International SMS is generally charged by most operators at the rate of Rs. 5/- per SMS.

(c) Maximum voice tariff for roaming within the country has been specified by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). These ceiling tariff are on per minute basis and are as given below:—

Outgoing Local Call	Rs. 1.40 per minute
Outgoing STD	Rs. 2.40 per minute
Incoming Call	Rs. 1.75 per minute

Charges for International Roaming are under forbearance.

(d) As per the extant regulation for cellular service providers in the country, ceilings have been prescribed only in respect of roaming charges and therefore, such telecom companies fix tariff for their services in accordance with the market conditions.

Statement

List of private service providers who have filed ISP tariff with TRAI

Sl.No.	Service Provider
1	2
1.	Aircel Limited/Aircel Cellular Limited/Dishnet Wireless Limited
2.	Bharti Airtel Limited

1	2
3.	Etisalat DB Telecom Private Limited
4.	Quadrant Televentures Limited
5.	IDEA Cellular Limited (including Spice)
6.	Loop Mobile (India) Limited/Loop Telecom Limited
7.	S. Tel Private Limited
8.	Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Private Limited
9.	Videocon Telecommunication Limited
10.	Vodafone India Limited
11.	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Limited
12.	Tata Teleservices Limited/Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited
13.	Reliance Communications Limited/Reliance Telecom Limited

International cellular services by Matrix

847. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has authorized/permitted Matrix Cellular International Services Pvt. Ltd. to provide international services;
- (b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Matrix is charging huge amounts from the consumers on account of various services including roaming voice;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action being taken to prevent the company from charging huge rates from the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Sir, Department of Telecom has authorized/permitted M/s Matrix Cellular International Services Pvt. Ltd. for sale/rent of International SIM Cards/Global Calling Cards in India. The terms and conditions for the same are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The companies authorized/permitted for sale/rent of International SIM Cards/Global Calling Cards in India are selling foreign telecom company's SIM cards which are meant for use outside India. As such the tariffs are prescribed by the foreign operator. Further, as per the information provided by M/s Matrix Cellular International

Services Pvt. Ltd., the charges levied on the customers are as per tariffs which are pre-agreed and signed between the company and the customer and a contract is entered upon. The tariffs of such cards are not regulated by the Government.

Statement

*No Objection Certificate' (NOC) for sale/rent of International
Roaming SIM Cards/Global Calling Cards*

Terms and conditions of NOC

1. The cards being offered to Indian Customers will be for use only outside India. However, if it is essential to activate the card for making test calls/emergent calls before the departure of customer and/or after the arrival of the customer, the same shall be permitted for forty eight (48) hours only prior to departure from India and twenty four (24) hours after arrival in India.
2. Such test calls/emergent calls made from India through these calling cards shall be international roaming calls.
3. For establishing the authenticity of the customers (photo identity and address proof etc.), proper verification of users of such cards shall be carried out before selling/renting such cards. Copy of the passport of the customer indicating valid visa shall also be obtained.
4. Complete details of such global cards (including the period) alongwith full particulars, including address of the person to whom the international roaming cards has been sold/rented, shall be provided to the designated security agencies periodically on monthly basis.
5. All types of clearances from any agency like RBI/customs etc. will be duly taken by the Company.
6. The traffic originated in other country for termination in India will be routed through the valid ILD licensees/valid ILD gateways.
7. The Company, selling/renting such SIM/Calling cards, shall ensure that the time limit of activation of such cards in India, as mentioned in Para (i) above, is adhered to, failing which the Company shall be liable to pay a fine of Rs. 500/- (Rs. Five Hundred only) per hour for each SIM/Calling cards for every extra hour of activation.
8. The NOC shall be issued initially for a period of one year and shall be renewed on the request of the Company.

Hazards from cell phone towers

848. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the cell phone towers are hazardous to health and cause cancer;

(b) whether any research has been done on the ill effects of cell phone tower radiations and the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Ministry is taking to contain this hazardous problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Sir, World Health Organization (WHO) in its Fact Sheet No. 304, May, 2006 on Electromagnetic Fields and Public Health (Base Stations and Wireless Technologies) has concluded the "considering the very low exposure levels and research results collected to date, there is no convincing scientific evidence that the weak Radio Frequency (RF) Signals from base stations and wireless networks caused adverse health effects. From all evidence accumulated so far, no adverse short or long-term health effects have been shown to occur from the RF Signals produced by based stations".

According to the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), there are no conclusive data available so far on this issue. The review of literature does not establish conclusive evidence on the safety or risk of Radio Frequency Radiation (RFR) emitted from cell phone towers.

(b) Various studies have been conducted International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) on cell phone tower radiations. ICNIRP guidelines on April, 1998 States that, epidemiological studies on exposed workers and the general public have shown on major health effects associated with typical exposure environments. The studies have yielded no convincing evidence that typical exposure levels lead to adverse reproductive outcomes or an increased cancer risk in exposed individuals.

(c) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) had adopted the International EMF norms in the year 2008 in respect of mobile towers prescribed by International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) and licenses were accordingly amended *vide* letter dated 04.11.2008.

Further, based on the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on radiation, norm for exposure limit for the Radio frequency Field (Base Station Emissions) has been reduced to 1/10th of the existing limits prescribed by ICNIRP, which will be effective from 01.09.2012.

Telecom factories under BSNL

849. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many Telecom Factories are functioning under BSNL at present and where are they located;

(b) what are the products manufactured in these factories;

(c) whether there is any proposal for modernising these factories as recommended by an earlier Parliamentary Standing Committee; and

(d) if so, the modernisation programmes and the new products proposed to be manufactured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) There are seven telecom factories functioning under BSNL at present. These are located at Mumbai, Jabalpur, Richhai, Bhilai, Kolkata, Gopalpur (Kolkata) and Kharagpur.

(b) The main products which are presently being manufactured in these factories are Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) Card, Optical Fibre Cable Accessories, Fibre Distribution Management System (FDMS), Cable Termination Box, Distribution Point Box, Digital distribution Frame, Integrated Protection Module, Joint Kits, Cellular and Microwave Towers, Drop wire, Jumper wire Transient Safety device etc.

(c) and (d) BSNL has taken a number of initiatives to introduce new items in the production line of Telecom Factories by upgrading and modernizing the infrastructural facilities. As a result, various new products have been started in different Telecom Factories. Further efforts are being made to setup manufacturing facilities for various State of Art Telecom/Electronic Equipment and other related products in collaboration/ Partnership/ Strategic alliance with renowned Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) in different Telecom Factories.

VRS in BSNL

850. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to introduce VRS in BSNL;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Unions thereon functioning in BSNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has received a proposal of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) from BSNL. The main features of the proposed VRS Scheme are as follows:—

Eligibility:

The scheme will apply to employees who have completed the age of 45 years and have served BSNL as regular employee for 15 years.

Financial benefits:

Ex-gratia amount of 60 days salary (Basic+DA) for each completed year of service

or salary for number of months of service left, whichever is less. However, the compensation would be subject to maximum of 60 months salary.

The *ex-gratia* amount will be in addition to the normal retirement benefits. Likely expenditure on *ex-gratia* for approximately 1 Lac employees is estimated to be about Rs. 12,371 crores. In addition, there will be expenditure on normal retirement benefits *viz.* Gratuity, Pension, leave encashment and transfer grant.

(c) BSNL had consultations with its Executive Associations and Staff Unions. BSNL has reported that majority of Associations/Unions have opposed the scheme or expressed their reservations.

Grants provided to primary schools under SSA

†851. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR:

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

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

(a) whether maintenance grants, development grants and educational material grants are provided to the primary schools of the country under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated, released and utilized under the SSA during the last three years, State-wise, year-wise and grant-wise; and

(c) the details of the grants released and utilized monthly under the SSA during the last three years and current year, year-wise, State-wise and month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), on annual basis a school grant and maintenance grant is provided to a primary and upper primary school while a teacher grant for educational aids is provided to each teacher in these schools.

(b) The year-wise and State-wise allocation of grants and utilisation thereof as reported by the States for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in Annexure. (See Appendix 226 Annexure No. 13)

(c) The grants in (b) above are meant for use at the school level as per need for the year. Monthly utilization figures are not compiled at National level.

Standard of education in schools

852. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent need to improve the standard of education in private, aided and Government schools; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details of steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Several steps have been taken to improve the standard of elementary education in the country. These include, improvement of infrastructural facilities and sanction of new teacher posts in the Government schools, free textbooks to all the children in Government and Government aided schools, provision for in — service training upto 20 days every year to the teachers of the Government and aided schools, regular academic support to the teachers through Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres, school grant to all the Government and aided schools and teacher grant for relevant teaching aids to the teachers of these schools, libraries in the Government schools and provision for financial support for context specific quality enhancement interventions. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 further, provides for laying down of minimum norms and standards for recognition of private schools and the development of curricula and evaluation procedure by academic authorities. The National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) has laid down minimum eligibility qualifications for teacher recruitment in elementary schools including passing a Teacher Eligibility Test (TET).

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) scheme for improving secondary education provides for *inter-alia* school infrastructure, additional class rooms, school laboratories, school libraries, and appointment of additional teachers for better pupil teacher ratio, subject teaching of science, Maths and English subjects, in-service training of teachers, ICT enabled education, curriculum reforms etc.

Teachers and enrolment in Science subjects

853. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of teachers teaching Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics in centrally run schools all over the country and the vacancies of teachers still to be filled in these subjects;
- (b) whether there has been a decline in students opting for pure sciences in centrally run schools and also in general; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's efforts to revive interest of youngsters in Science subjects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The number of teachers and their vacancies for teaching subjects Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics in Kendriya Vidyalayas, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Central Tibetan Schools, which are centrally run schools, are as under:—

Subject	Kendriya Vidyalayas			Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas			Central Tibetan Schools		
	Sanctioned strength	In position	Posts lying vacant	Sanctioned strength	In position	Posts lying vacant	Sanctioned strength	In position	Posts lying vacant
Physics	1146	1003	143	483	363	120	18	18	–
Chemistry	1146	992	154	483	353	130	18	18	–
Mathematics	1042	861	181	505	383	122	18	18	–

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Closure of private engineering and management colleges

854. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has approved closure of certain private Engineering and Management colleges across the country recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of seats available for under-Graduate courses in various streams of Engineering and Management in private/Government colleges, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to tread cautiously on the issue of granting deemed status to educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State-wise number of technical institutions who have submitted application for closure of programme is as follows:—

(i) Chhattisgarh – 04 (ii) Gujarat – 13 (iii) Madhya Pradesh – 05 (iv) West Bengal – 02 (v) Bihar – 01 (vi) Uttar Pradesh – 17 (vii) Uttarakhand – 01 (viii) Haryana – 06 (ix) Punjab – 06 (x) Rajasthan – 18 (xi) Andhra Pradesh – 56 (xii) Tamil Nadu – 02 (xiii) Karnataka – 05 (xiv) Maharashtra – 07.

The All India Council for Technical Institutions (AICTE) has not asked for reasons for closures for institutions. However, this may be due to poor admission in the institutions.

(c) The total number of seats available for under-Graduate courses in various streams of Engineering in private/Government colleges, State/Union Territory-wise is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) To regulate, in an orderly manner, the process of declaration of institutions as deemed to be universities; preventing institutions of dubious quality from being so declared; and further to maintain quality of higher education imparted by institutions deemed to be universities consistent with the ideals of the concept of a university, the UGC has notified the UGC (institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 in the Extraordinary Gazette of India on 26th May, 2010. All the proposals received for Deemed to be University status are being examined by the UGC in accordance with these Regulations.

Statement

The total number of seats available for under-Graduate courses in various streams of Engineering in private/Government colleges, State/Union Territory-wise

State	Engineering
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	90
Andhra Pradesh	348650
Arunachal Pradesh	150
Assam	4125
Bihar	7550
Chandigarh	915
Chhattisgarh	24760
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
Daman and Diu	0
Delhi	6830
Goa	1260
Gujarat	52589
Haryana	65960
Himachal Pradesh	8190
Jammu and Kashmir	2485

1	2
Jharkhand	5570
Karnataka	93780
Kerala	54284
Madhya Pradesh	96086
Maharashtra	155568
Mizoram	0
Manipur	115
Meghalaya	480
Odisha	4478
Puducherry	6540
Punjab	44859
Rajasthan	60750
Sikkim	720
Tamil Nadu	253777
Tripura	300
Uttar Pradesh	144862
Uttarakhand	14325
West Bengal	34113
TOTAL:	1494161

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

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

- (a) whether Government has been continuing with the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) for improving school education;
- (b) if so, the allocation given for the annual plan 2012-13 to different States; and
- (c) the amount given to the States during last five years, with State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the current year 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 3124 crore has been provided for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), out of which 10% of the total fund is earmarked for North Eastern States. State-wise allocation of fund is not envisaged under RMSA.

(c) The RMSA programme is being implemented from 2009-10. Since inception of the Scheme, year-wise fund released to the States/UTs under RMSA is given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise fund released since inception of the RMSA

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Fund released under RMSA			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.64	1.05	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15.05	311.57	328.32	111.54
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.89	26.98	20.24	—
4.	Assam	8.70	19.35	83.46	85.00
5.	Bihar	19.64	77.27	23.50	124.72
6.	Chandigarh	0.10	0.45	2.35	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	58.12	15.25	344.69	150.18
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.20	1.26	—
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.31	1.29	—
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.71	3.97	—
11.	Goa	0.51	0.54	3.12	—
12.	Gujarat	2.94	10.69	15.25	—
13.	Haryana	5.33	23.00	175.56	94.08

1	2	3	4	5	6
14. Himachal Pradesh		3.74	38.50	57.66	—
15. Jammu and Kashmir		11.02	26.40	96.36	—
16. Jharkhand		9.41	69.43	17.94	—
17. Karnataka		74.43	19.47	48.90	—
18. Kerala		10.33	15.13	19.10	—
19. Lakshadweep		1.10	0.05	0.74	—
20. Madhya Pradesh		97.58	196.19	242.39	125.00
21. Maharashtra		3.50	13.47	73.99	—
22. Manipur		18.54	25.26	38.13	—
23. Meghalaya		1.86	0.00	12.39	—
24. Mizoram		17.21	19.08	36.23	—
25. Nagaland		11.87	5.24	28.26	—
26. Odisha		8.04	89.83	128.87	—
27. Puducherry		1.82	1.87	1.96	—
28. Punjab		25.25	188.25	89.40	—
29. Rajasthan		19.38	52.96	146.89	—
30. Sikkim		2.70	4.26	6.92	—
31. Tamil Nadu		55.18	77.05	197.19	95.00
32. Tripura		9.98	25.26	7.23	—
33. Uttar Pradesh		36.10	49.43	204.48	67.42
34. Uttarakhand		3.52	76.01	34.07	—
35. West Bengal		12.99	0.00	2.74	—
TOTAL:		547.83	1480.10	2495.90	852.94

Alternative and Innovative Education Scheme

856. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of out-of-school children, as on date in the age group of 6 to 14 years, according to Government statistics, State-wise;

(b) how many such children have been rehabilitated under the Alternative and Innovative Education Scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the total budgetary allocation for States, under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per information provided by the States and UTs for the 2012-13, the number of out of school children in the country is estimated at 29.34 lakh.

(b) and (c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) did provide support to alternate schooling facilities under its Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative Innovative Education (AIE) component, however, with the Right to Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandating every child be admitted to a class appropriate to his/her age, to bring out of school children at par with the class in which they are admitted, Special Training facilities are now being provided under the SSA. For the year 2012-13, financial outlay of Rs. 1580 crore has been made for the purpose.

Sakshar Bharat Programme

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

(a) to what extent objectives of Sakshar Bharat Programme to make 10 crore illiterate women literate have been achieved;

(b) whether neglect of people's involvement has been a cause for under achievement of the targets; and

(c) how many men and women in the country still remain illiterate at the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The objective of Sakshar Bharat Programme is to impart functional literacy to 70 million non-literate adults, in the age group of 15 years and above, in a period of five years from 1.10.2009. Upto 31st March, 2012, 121 lakh beneficiaries have been certified as literate.

(b) No, Sir. Various factors like long gestation period for preparatory activities viz., environment building and mobilization, household survey, identification of beneficiaries and volunteer teachers, training of resource persons, production and distribution of teaching learning material alongwith other factors such as non-availability of administrative structures, capacity building and orientation of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and developing a framework for transparent and effective fund flow have resulted in slow progress initially.

(c) As per provisional data of Census, 2011, there are 27,29,50,015 illiterates including 9,65,68,351 males and 17,63,81,664 females in India in the age group 7 and above.

Forcing of student to drink urine

858. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a class V student of Patha Bhawan School of famous Visva Bharati University of Shantiniketan in Bolpur District, West Bengal was forced to drink her urine as a punishment for bed-wetting;

(b) if so, the name and designation of officer of the school who is responsible for this inhuman act;

(c) whether any enquiry has been constituted in this regard by the school management/the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per information received from Visva-Bharati, a student of Class V at Patha Bhavana, a school under the management of Viswa-Bharati, and residing at Karabi Girls' Hostel, was asked to lick her salt sprinkled urine-soaked bed sheet by the Matron of the Hostel, as a therapy for the girl's problem of frequent bed-wetting.

(b) Ms. Uma Poddar, Assistant Superintendent (Matron) and Shrimati Sandhya Khan, Sevika of Karabi Hostel were found to be responsible for the above act.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Enquiry Committee has found that the above-named two persons were involved in the incident. The University has placed Ms. Uma Poddar, Assistant Superintendent (Matron) and Shrimati Sandhya Khan, Sevika of Karabi Hostel under suspension and disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against them.

Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University

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

(a) the measures taken by Government for progress of Hindi in non-Hindi regions; and

(b) the measures taken by Government for establishing Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University at Kolkata?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Central Hindi Directorate (CHD) has been established to promote and propagate Hindi as well as

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to develop it as a link language in pursuance of Article 351 of the constitution of India. The CHD is located at New Delhi with four Regional Offices at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Guwahati. The CHD implements a number of schemes for the development and promotion of Hindi in non-Hindi regions. The schemes include Certificate, Diploma, Advanced Diploma Courses in Hindi through correspondence medium. The CHD teaches Hindi as a Second language to non-Hindi speaking Indians and foreigners through the medium of English, Tamil, Malayalam and Bangla languages. Material for learning Hindi through the medium of Kannada, Telugu and Odiya has been developed during the year 2011-12. During 2011-2012, the CHD has provided grants to 233 Voluntary Hindi Organisations and distributed Hindi books to 1068 organisations in non-Hindi Speaking areas for the promotion of Hindi.

The Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (KHS), Agra is also working in the field of promotion and development of Hindi in non-Hindi regions through its centres at Hyderabad, Mysore, Guwahati, Shillong, Dimapur, Bhubaneshwar and Ahmedabad. The programmes of KHS include the following:—

1. Hindi Teachers Training Programme for Primary, Secondary and Higher Education.
2. Preparation of teaching material (Text-Books, Bilingual and Trilingual Dictionaries, Learners' Oriented Hindi Grammars, etc.).
3. Short-Term Orientation and Refresher Courses for Hindi Teachers.
4. Preparation of Hindi learners' dictionaries for different types of learners' groups.

The Sahitya Academi, New Delhi has informed that they organise literary programmes in Hindi language in non-Hindi regions by inviting senior and young Hindi writers, scholars and writers from non-Hindi speaking areas. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has informed that it promotes Hindi in the non-Hindi regions of the country as under:—

- a. Hindi is offered in all the schools affiliated from class I to class XII including the non-Hindi regions of the country.
- b. Hindi is compulsory from class I to class VIII in all the schools affiliated to CBSE.
- c. Hindi is offered at different levels like Course-A, Course-B, Elective and Core so as to facilitate the learning of the language in non-Hindi regions also.
- d. The schools are free to follow teaching learning process through Hindi Medium. The Board provides question papers in Hindi Medium also.

Department of Hindi have been opened in 152 Universities across the country out of which 87 Universities fall in non-Hindi speaking States.

(b) The Government has sanctioned a regional centre in Kolkata for the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (MGAHV), Wardha, for the promotion of Hindi. The Vice-Chancellor, MGAHV, Wardha has requested the Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority, Kolkata, to allot land for establishing its regional centre at Kolkata. At present, the Kolkata centre of the University is functioning from a rented building.

Registered and unregistered Madarsas

860. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many Madarsas are running in the country, indicating the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) how many of these Madarsas are registered with respective Education Boards of the States;

(c) how much grants have been released and for what purpose and the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) who monitors the working of these Madarsas;

(e) whether there are unregistered Madarsas and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(f) the steps Government would take as regards the unregistered Madarsas alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The information regarding number of Madarsas in the States/Union Territories is not maintained centrally.

(c) Under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM), the grants released to the State Governments for honorarium of teachers, Book Bank/ Science Kits, Computer Lab and Teachers Training to Madarsas Teachers teaching modern subjects etc. is as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto July, 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	260.00	—	—
2.	Assam	—	1039.00	459.53	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chandigarh	0.36	—	—	—
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	811.67	229.70	197.40
5.	Haryana	—	37.50	—	—
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	347.87	538.60	—
7.	Jharkhand	497.18	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	—	490.17	210.58	—
9.	Kerala	—	1490.09	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	561.35	1343.24	1085.53	343.88
11.	Maharashtra	—	36.59	147.52	—
12.	Rajasthan	—	547.46	71.95	392.66
13.	Tripura	374.18	—	—	—
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3190.47	3554.55	11173.35	2223.31
15.	Uttarakhand	—	188.86	34.62	—
16.	Uttar Pradesh (NIOS)	—	—	2.02	—
TOTAL:		4623.54	10147.00	13953.40	3157.25

(d) to (f) The information regarding monitoring of working of the Madarsas, their registration, etc. is also not maintained centrally.

Low GER and quality of education

861. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether both the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) and Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Report are showing that India lags far behind the developed and most of the developing countries in the world in terms of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and quality of education ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India's GER in higher education is 11 per cent which is half of the world average and lower than the developed countries' 54 per cent; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve the GER and quality of education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) (Rural), 2011, brought by PRATHAM, a non-governmental organisation, indicates improvement in the reading levels and arithmetic levels in some States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. However, the report indicates an overall decline at All India Level. National Learners' Achievement Surveys conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for Classes III, V and VIII have indicated improvements in the overall learning levels. The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), 2009 covered only two States, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh in India and indicates unsatisfactory performance of students in these two States.

As per the annual publication "Statistics of School Education – 2009-10 (Provisional)" of Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of students enrolled in school education in the country is given below:—

Classes	I-V	VI-VIII	I-VIII	IX-X	I-X	I-XII
GER	115.47	81.52	102.47	62.71	94.36	84.39

(c) As per the annual publication "Statistics of Higher and Technical Education" of Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of students enrolled in higher education in the country as a percentage of the population in the age group of 18-23 years are 13.8 and 15.0 in 2008-09 (Provisional) and 2009-10 (Provisional). The world average of GER in higher education as a percentage of the population in the age group of 18-22 years is 27 during 2008-09 as per the Global Education Digest published by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

(d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, which became operational with effect from 1st April, 2010, provides that every child in the 6 to 14 age-group shall have a right to free and compulsory elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act 2009 and the SSA programme is being implemented in accordance with the norms and standards of the RTE Act. SSA provides for several interventions to improve the quality of elementary education, including *inter-alia* opening new schools, recruiting additional teachers, periodic in-service teacher training, provision of textbooks and uniforms, regular academic support for learning enhancement to teachers. The RTE Act has prescribed Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) to be maintained for each school. National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has laid down teacher qualifications under Section 23 of the RTE Act and has also notified the Guidelines for Teacher Eligibility Test (TET).

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, launched in 2009 with the vision to make secondary education of good quality available and affordable to all children upto class

10, envisages providing a secondary school within 5 kms. and improving the quality of education in Government schools. Further, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Information and Communication Technology in Schools" has been revised in 2010 to promote computer enabled learning and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) usage in Government and Government aided secondary and higher secondary schools, and thereby enrich teaching learning processes. At the secondary education level, the Central Board of Secondary Education has introduced the scheme of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in its schools for improvement of quality in the schools affiliated to it.

During Eleventh Five Year Plan, several new Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Technology, National Institutes of Technology, Polytechnics and other Institutions of Higher learning have been established to increase the GER in higher education. A new scheme has been approved by the Government for setting up of a model degree college in each of the 374 identified educationally backward districts, where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education is less than the national GER. University Grants Commission (UGC), 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, and 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. National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), an autonomous body established by the UGC, accredits Universities and colleges on various parameters of quality. The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) accredits programmes offered by the technical institutions.

**Vacant seats in higher and vocational
educational institutions**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to low turn-out of students, seats remain vacant in some higher and vocational educational institutions throughout the academic year;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) the number of seats that remained vacant in vocational and higher educational institutions, respectively during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12;
- (d) whether certain reforms in education system are necessary so that these seats do not remain vacant; and
- (e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) It is a fact that some seats remain vacant in some of the higher educational and vocational institutions due to a variety of reasons. Students tend to avoid the institutions with poor infrastructure or poor quality resulting in seats remaining vacant in these institutions. Some unpopular courses and programmes also invite less number of applications. Sometimes the sudden capacity expansion leads to seats remaining vacant for some time, as happened when the centrally funded educational institutions' capacity was expanded following the reservations provided to Socially and Educationally Backward Classes.

(c) The institutions are public funded, both by Central and State Governments. In addition, there are private aided and unaided institutions. Intake of seats in Universities is decided by Universities themselves. Central Government does not play any direct role in the matter. Consequently such data is not centrally maintained. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has reported that the data regarding number of vacant seats in technical institutions is coordinated by State Level Admission Authorities.

(d) and (e) While certain structural and academic reforms are certainly needed in the higher education sector, including vocationalization of general higher education, reforms specifically targeted to eliminating vacant seats may not be desirable, since the students need to have multiple choices to choose courses, programmes and institutions of their choice. A healthy competition amongst institutions is also necessary if the higher education system of India has to achieve quality and excellence, to meet the objective of creating a knowledge society.

Illtreatment of students admitted under RTE, Act

863. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that students admitted under RTE, Act are treated indifferently by some schools;
- (b) if so, whether Government has received complaints in this regard;
- (c) how many such cases have been reported so far in the country; and
- (d) the details of steps being taken by Government to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) There have been sporadic media reports of segregation/discrimination of children admitted into private schools under Section 12 (1) (c) of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 that provides for 25% free admission and education to children of disadvantaged groups and weaker sections. Such matters are immediately referred by the Central Government to the concerned State/UT for enquiry and remedial action.

In the light of the RTE Act, the model rules framed by the Central Government provide that children admitted under Section 12(1)(c) shall not be segregated from the other children in the classroom, nor shall their classes be held at places and timings different from the classes held for other children. It further provides that the children admitted in pursuance of Section 12(1)(c) shall not be discriminated from the rest of the children in any manner pertaining to entitlements and facilities such as textbooks, uniforms, library and ICT facilities, extracurricular activities and sports.

The RTE Act provides for notifying local authority for grievance redressal and the setting up of a State Commission for Protection of Children Rights (SCPCR)/Right to Education Protection Authority (REPA) for monitoring of child's right to elementary education.

Imparting of primary education in mother tongue

864. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has issued any guidelines to State Governments conveying the views of experts in school education that primary education should be imparted through the mother tongue of students;

(b) if so, the details of such guidelines;

(c) if not, the views of Government in this regard; and

(d) if the mother tongue is the language to be determined by the parents, whether Government proposes to open schools for those Indians who may declare the mother tongue of their children as French, German, Japanese or Chinese?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Section 29(2)(f) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that the medium of instruction shall, as far as practicable, be in child's mother tongue.

Illtreatment of students admitted to schools under RTE

865. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry's attention has been drawn to the incidence of illtreatment of students particularly dalit students, admitted under RTE in a Bengaluru based private school;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the students admitted through RTE in various other privately managed schools throughout the country face the same harassments;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of measures taken by Government to stop these malpractices by schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) There have been sporadic media reports of segregation/discrimination of children admitted into private schools under Section 12(1)(c) of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 that provides for 25% free admission and education to children of disadvantaged groups and weaker sections. Such matters are immediately referred by the Central Government to the concerned State/UT for enquiry and remedial action. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has sought a report from Education Secretary, Karnataka on the alleged discrimination towards students admitted under RTE in a private school in Bengaluru.

(e) In the light of the RTE Act, the model rules framed by the Central Government provide that children admitted under Section 12(1)(c) shall not be segregated from the other children in the classroom, nor shall their classes be held at places and timings different from the classes held for other children. It further provides that the children admitted in pursuance of Section 12(1)(c) shall not be discriminated from the rest of the children in any manner pertaining to entitlements and facilities such as textbooks, uniforms, library and ICT facilities, extracurricular activities and sports.

The RTE Act provides for notifying local authority for grievance redressal and the setting up of a State Commission for Protection of Children Rights (SCPCR)/Right to Education Protection Authority (REPA) for monitoring of child's right to elementary education.

Vacancies of primary school teachers in Rajasthan

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

- (a) the total number of vacancies of teachers in the primary education sector in Rajasthan;
- (b) the total number of unqualified teachers teaching in the aforementioned sector in Rajasthan;
- (c) whether only those qualifying the Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) are being appointed as teachers; and
- (d) the action taken for filling up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The State Government for Rajasthan has reported that there are 58,309 vacancies of teachers and 1,723 unqualified teachers in the primary education sector in Rajasthan.

(c) In accordance with the provision of sub-section (1) of section 23 of the RTE Act, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) had *vide* Notifications dated 23rd August, 2010 laid down the minimum qualification for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in classes I to VIII. It had been *inter-alia* provided that one of the essential qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in any of the schools referred to in clause (n) of section 2 of the RTE Act is that he/she should pass the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) which will be conducted by the appropriate Government in accordance with the Guidelines framed by the NCTE.

(d) The Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) was held in June, 2012 by Government of Rajasthan for filling up 41,000 posts of primary teachers in Rajasthan.

Admission of SC students to Delhi University

†867. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether students belonging to Scheduled Castes are discriminated on the basis of caste while seeking admission in Delhi University;

(b) whether students belonging to general category have facility to fill up their pre-admission form online but such facility is not available to students belonging to Scheduled Castes;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news item captioned "Court Notice to Delhi University over admission process" published on 25 July, 2012 in Delhi edition of a prominent English newspaper; and

(d) if so, the action Government is going to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the students belonging to General and OBC categories seeking admission to under-graduate courses were given facility of online registration for the first time this year. However, this facility was not feasible for the students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories as the candidates applying under these categories are allocated seats centrally for admission to undergraduate courses, which involves counseling by teachers enabling them to choose the course/college and verification of documents.

(c) and (d) On account of this alleged discrimination, a writ petition No. 4390/2012 in the matter of Praveen and Ors *versus* University of Delhi and Anr has been filed in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The matter came up for hearing on 24th July, 2012 and was adjourned for 11th October, 2012.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Admission on the basis of fake caste certificates and
fake mark-sheets**

868. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of students getting admission in educational institutions/universities on the basis of fake caste certificates, fake mark-sheets and degrees, including that in the University of Delhi have come to the notice of Government during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the accused persons/officials in the matter; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) While such instances have been reported, the data about the same is not centrally maintained, since universities are created and controlled both by Central Government and State Government. Universities are autonomous entities, which have powers to lay down rules of admissions through ordinances. Similarly, universities have full powers to initiate action against the officials involved in such cases. As per information supplied by Delhi University, 31 cases of admissions secured on forged certificates/degrees and 43 cases of admissions secured on fake caste certificates were reported in the University. Complaints in the Police Station against all those 31 students who secured admission on the basis of forged certificates/degrees were registered, apart from cancelling their admission. In respect of 43 cases of admissions secured on alleged fake caste certificates, the University conducted verification of these caste certificates. As a result, 13 students submitted fresh caste certificates which were found genuine after verification, whereas 5 students withdrew their admission. The University issued "show cause notices" to 25 students and after receiving their replies, the admission of 7 students has been cancelled. The caste certificates of remaining 18 students have been sent for re-verification to the authorities concerned. A similar case of fake migration certificates was reported in Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, Gujarat

(d) Universities are autonomous bodies and competent to take necessary action in all academic and administrative matters. Government has no role to play in the day-to-day governance of Universities. However the Government has introduced the "National Academic Depository Bill, 2011" to establish an electronic depository of national database of academic qualifications has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 5.9.2011. The depository would permit online verification and authentication of academic

qualifications issued by academic institutions and thereby control incidences of fake certificates and degrees.

Thorat Committee report on political cartoons in textbooks

869. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Thorat Committee on the controversy over political cartoons in textbooks has submitted its report to Government;
- (b) whether National Monitoring Committee (NMC) set up by the Ministry to examine the suggestions of Thorat Committee has also given its recommendations;
- (c) whether Thorat Committee took into consideration views of NCERT members and advisors in this regard; and
- (d) whether keeping in view the divergent views of HRD Panel, NCERT and NMC in this matter, Government would ensure that no school study time is lost and students do not suffer on account of controversy over political cartoons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Thorat Committee and the National Monitoring Committee (NMC) have submitted their Report/Recommendations to the NCERT.

- (c) Thorat Committee invited officials and academicians from different segments including those who have been directly involved in the NCERT textbook activities and took their views.
- (d) The NCERT constituted a subcommittee of the Textbook Development Committees of Political Science textbooks for classes IX to XII and its meeting was held on 30 July — 1 August, 2012 to discuss and decide upon the changes to be made in the textbooks. These books would be distributed in the present academic session after due approval of the NMC.

Quota for MPs for admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas

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

- (a) whether the M.P. Quota for admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas has been increased from two seats to six seats;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the M.Ps. are likely to get the benefits of the above scheme from the current year *i.e.* 2012 itself; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of the guidelines/rules with regard to said admissions pertaining to Rajya Sabha Members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), with the approval of Board of Governors has implemented a new scheme of Special Dispensation Admission for Members of Parliament in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) with effect from 20.07.2012. Under the scheme, the special dispensation admission quota on the recommendations for each MP has been raised to 6 admissions in an academic year. Such recommendations would be for admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas located in his/her constituency only. In case there is no KV in the constituency of the Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), he/she may recommended these admissions in the KVs located in any neighboring contiguous constituency.

(c) The Members of Parliament shall get the benefit of the new scheme of Special Dispensation Admission from the current year (2012) itself. The prescribed cut of date for recommendation under the Scheme is 31st July. However, for 2012-13 this has been extended to 31st August, 2012.

(d) For Members of the Rajya Sabha, the State from which the Member has been elected would be deemed to be his/her constituency for this purpose. Nominated Members can recommend 6 cases for admission in any one or more KVs of the country.

Teaching of Moral Science in CBSE schools

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

(a) whether teaching of Moral Science has been made compulsory from 9th to 12th classes in all the CBSE affiliated schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has issued guidelines/circulars to all schools in this context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is continuously stressing inculcation of values among students. The Board brought out a handbook for teachers on Value Education in the year 1997 and again in 2003. The School based Assessment Scheme launched by CBSE has a component on co-scholastic areas of Life-Skills, Attitude and Values and other co-curricular activities. The National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) also brought out a Framework on 'Education for Values in Schools' which emphasizes on the moral education for children. The Council for the Indian School

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Certificate Examinations (CISCE) stipulates that schools affiliated to it are required to assess students in 'Education in Moral and Spiritual Values' upto Class X.

Closure of institutions of technical and management studies

†872. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several institutions of technical and management studies have been closed in various States during the academic year 2011-12;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) the reasons behind the closure of these institutions;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that it has been decided not to allow any such new institutions in the country till 2014-15; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The State-wise number of technical institutions who have submitted application for closure of programme is as follows:—

- (i) Chhattisgarh – 04 (ii) Gujarat – 13, (iii) Madhya Pradesh – 05 (iv) West Bengal – 02 (v) Bihar – 01 (vi) Uttar Pradesh – 17 (vii) Uttarakhand – 01 (viii) Haryana – 06 (ix) Punjab – 06 (x) Rajasthan – 18 (xi) Andhra Pradesh – 56 (xii) Tamil Nadu – 02 (xiii) Karnataka – 05 (xiv) Maharashtra – 07.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has not asked for reasons for closures for institutions. However, this may be due to poor admission in the institutions.

- (d) and (e) No, Sir.

Literacy rate

†873. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken cognizance of a recent report of an international institutions named World Literacy Foundation, stating that Indian economy has to bear the loss of 5,356 crore dollars (about 2.67 lakh crore rupees) each year due to illiteracy;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to increase the literacy rate;
- (c) the details of illiteracy rate in the country, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of the class deprived of elementary education in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government has not taken cognizance of such report of World Literacy Foundation, a charitable body, as its neither official nor from any International Body like UNESCO. However, to improve literacy levels of population in the age group of 15 and beyond, the Government has launched Saakshar Bharat Programme in September, 2009 which covers 25 States and one Union Territory. Further, all children in the 6-14 age group have a fundamental right to free and compulsory education under 'The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education' (RTE) Act, 2009, which has become operational from 1st April, 2010. The Government has revised the framework of implementation for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act, and the States are making consistent progress towards the goal of universal elementary education.

(c) A State-wise statement indicating illiteracy rate as per provisional report of Census 2011 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009-Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme being implemented across the country, provides that every child in the age group of 6-14 years, without distinction of any kind, is provided meaningful and quality elementary education.

Statement

State-wise statement indicating illiteracy rate as per provisional report of Census, 2011

Sl. No.	State	Illiteracy rate (in Percentage)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.0
3.	Assam	26.8
4.	Bihar	36.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	29.0
6.	Goa	12.6
7.	Gujarat	20.7

1	2	3
8.	Haryana	23.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16.2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	31.3
11.	Jharkhand	32.4
12.	Karnataka	24.4
13.	Kerala	6.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29.4
15.	Maharashtra	17.1
16.	Manipur	20.2
17.	Meghalaya	24.5
18.	Mizoram	8.4
19.	Nagaland	19.9
20.	NCT of Delhi	13.7
21.	Odisha	26.5
22.	Punjab	23.3
23.	Rajasthan	32.9
24.	Sikkim	17.8
25.	Tamil Nadu	19.7
26.	Tripura	12.2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	30.3
28.	Uttarakhand	20.4
29.	West Bengal	22.9

Knowledge and skills of teachers

874. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers recruited possess creative resource, communication skills, hard working capacity and aptitude for imparting knowledge;

- (b) the yardsticks for their selection;
- (c) whether the lecturers possess high level of knowledge, enthusiasm for the subject or the ability to organize and deliver the material in a way easily understood by students;
- (d) the yardsticks for selection of teachers for elementary education; and
- (e) whether education imparted upto middle standard, a period crucial for child's mental development, match with his environment and syllabi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per the University Grants Commission (UGC) Regulations, the teachers to be recruited at entry level in the higher educational institutions must qualify in National Eligibility Test (NET) or State Level Eligibility Test (SLET). Only those persons who have obtained Ph.D as per UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for award of Ph.D Degree) Regulation, 2009 are exempted from requirement of NET/SLET. The Universities under their Academic Autonomy are free to decide higher standards for appointment of teachers. The UGC, through its 66 Academic Staff Colleges, organizes orientation and refresher courses to ensure that the lecturers possess high level of knowledge, enthusiasm for the subject or the ability to organize and deliver the material in a way easily understood by students.

(d) and (e) As per the provision of Sec. 23 of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) has laid down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible to be recruited as a teacher in primary and upper primary schools. One of the essential qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher is that he/she should pass the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) to be conducted by the appropriate Government. Under SSA, the Central Government in the partnership with States, adopted a holistic approach to the issue of improvement of quality of education, focusing on both the core and enabling aspects of it. The RTE Act broadens the vision of quality and places obligation on the appropriate Government and local authority to approach the issue of quality in the context of specific norms and standards. The Act provides that the curriculum and evaluation procedure shall be in accordance with the values enshrined in the Constitution of India, and shall take into account the all-round development of the child, build on the child's knowledge, potentiality and talent, provide for learning through activities, discovery and exploration, and shall make the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety. National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005, has been formulated by National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT), precisely to ensure that child's mental development match with his environment and syllabi.

National Knowledge Commission

875. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Knowledge Commission was set up by Government and, if so, the progress in this regard;

(b) the priorities before Government for rejuvenation and renovation of higher education;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to bridge the gap between general education and professional education in view of recent trends and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government has contemplated for improving quality of education with the expanding role of private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Knowledge Commission (NKC) was constituted on 13th June, 2005 with a time-frame of three years, from 2nd October, 2005 to 2nd October, 2008. Its term was extended upto 31st March, 2009. The NKC was given a mandate to guide policy and direct reforms, focusing on certain key areas such as education, science and technology, agriculture, industry, e-governance etc. The NKC has submitted around 300 recommendations to the Government in 27 focus areas.

(b) The major decisions taken by this Ministry for rejuvenation and renovation of higher education, some of which are based on the recommendations of the NKC are; launching of a National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) to create a skilled and productive work force; enactment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009; introduction of a Bill to create a National Commission for Higher Education and Research (NCHER), to create an over-arching body to maintain and coordinate the standards in higher education in the country; a Bill to make accreditation of higher educational institutions mandatory and another one to prohibit certain unfair practices in the higher education sector; a Bill to establish Universities for Research and Innovation, which would set benchmarks for excellence for other institutions of higher learning; a Bill seeking to regulate the entry and operation of foreign educational providers in India; a scheme of interest subsidy for student educational loans for pursuit of professional education has been introduced; implementation of a National Translation Mission, to propagate Indian languages and literature through high quality translation; launching of the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT); 16 new Central Universities have been established under the Central Universities Act, 2009. The Government had substantially increased the Plan allocation in the Eleventh Plan aimed

at improvement of quality and infrastructure in the existing technical educational institutions and for setting up of new quality institutions Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Indian Institutes of Information Technology and Schools for Planning and Architecture etc.

(c) The main objective of Higher Education and Research Bill is to treat the entire higher education as a single universe of learning and prevent fragmentation of knowledge. The gap between professional and general education can be bridged only by creating a facilitating policy framework that promotes inter-disciplinary, cross-disciplinary learning, which is what the Higher Education and Research Bill intends to do. The existing regulatory bodies to regulate professional and general education separately are to be subsumed to create an over-arching regulatory body which regulates all branches of higher learning. In addition National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) has been launched with the objective to create a skilled and productive work force that matches international standards of quality and productivity through integration of vocational education and training with main stream education. Apart from this, a revamped programme of Finishing Schools to enhance the employability of engineering graduates is being implemented.

Mandatory accreditation is the key to ensure quality of education in higher educational institutions, including private institutions. A Bill to make accreditation mandatory has been introduced in Parliament. In addition, a Bill prohibiting certain unfair practices, which would apply to all higher educational institutions including private institutions, has also been introduced. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 for regulating and maintaining standards of education in private universities. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has issued the AICTE (grant of approval for starting new technical institutions, introduction of courses or programmes and approval of intake capacity of seats for the courses or programmes) Regulations, 1994, amended in 1997 and 2000, which cover private institutions as well.

National Skill Development Corporation

†876. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to many shortcomings in the education system of the country a need to enhance the efficiency at national level is being felt;

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard;

(c) whether a few years back Government had established National Skill Development Corporation in this regard;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, whether 2,500 crores of Rupees have already been allocated through it so far;

(e) if not, the facts thereof; and

(f) the annual target fixed for generating skills under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Central Government has launched various Centrally sponsored schemes across the country with the objective to enhance access to education and to improve its quality. The Schemes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan besides infrastructure support provide for quality interventions which *inter-alia* include appointment of additional teachers, and In-service training every year to the teachers for capacity building.

(c) to (f) Yes, Sir. Rs. 2500 crore has been allocated to NSDC as Government commitment. (Rs. 1000 crore in 2008-09, Rs. 500 crore in 2011-12 and Rs. 1000 crore in 2012-13). The National Skill Development Corporation has been setup for providing skilling to 150 million people in India by 2022.

Modernisation of Madarsas

877. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to modernize the Madarsas education;

(b) if so, the kind of endeavour Government has initiated in this regard; and

(c) how many Madarsas have been equipped with the modern means of education till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government has launched a Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) in 2008-09 to encourage traditional institutions like Madarsas and Maktabas by giving financial assistance to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum so that academic proficiency for Classes I-XII is attainable for children studying in these institutions. This process of modernization of traditional Madarsas and Maktabas is voluntary.

(c) During the last three years, 12,958 Madarsas have been covered under the SPQEM.

Scrutiny of private higher educational institutions

878. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether growth in the number of private institutions of higher education without any quality check has compelled Government to scrutinise this sector;
- (b) if so, the details of fake institutions/Universities; and
- (c) the action taken against such Institutions/Universities for spoiling the fate of students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) University Grants Commission (UGC) has brought out the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 to regulate, in an orderly manner, the process of declaration of institutions as deemed to be universities; preventing institutions of dubious quality from being so declared; and, further to maintain quality of higher education imparted by institutions deemed to be universities consistent with the ideals of the concept of a university. State Private Universities are regulated by the UGC as per provisions contained in the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. These institutions are required to maintain norms and standards prescribed by the UGC and other statutory regulatory bodies concerned.

Further these Institutions are inspected by the UGC with the help of Expert Committees which includes representatives from the Statutory Council(s) concerned. UGC Expert Committees visit the Institutions to assess the fulfillment of minimum criteria in terms of programmes, faculty, infrastructural facilities, financial viability, etc. as laid down by the UGC and other Statutory Bodies concerned. The reports of the Expert Committees are placed before the Commission for consideration and the reports are sent to Institutions concerned for rectification of the defects and compliance.

(b) and (c) University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have identified and notified list of fake universities and unapproved institutions in the country. UGC warns the general public through press releases also about fake universities. List of fake universities is also sent to all the universities/State Governments by UGC for wide publicity in States/Universities regularly. UGC has recently set up a Special Cell to deal with matters relating to functioning of fake universities in the country. The details of fake Universities, action taken against such fake institutions and steps taken to protect and safeguard the students studying in these institutions are also available at UGC website: www.ugc.ac.in and AICTE website: www.aicte-india.org.

Girls' hostels in Maharashtra

879. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether State Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal for setting up of Girls' hostels in economically backward blocks of the State;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has approved the proposal; and
- (d) if so, the time likely to be taken to release the grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The proposal received from the State Government of Maharashtra on 9.6.2012 for setting up of Girls' hostels in 43 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) of the State has been approved and Central grant of Rs. 2559.58 lacs has been released to the State Government for construction of 43 Girls' hostels in 43 EBBs of the State.

Educational satellite

880. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched educational satellite to facilitate school children and teachers in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the amount sanctioned and released under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) of the Government of India launched exclusive education satellite (EDUSAT-GSAT-3) on 20th September, 2004 with five regional beams and one national beam in extended C band and Ku band with capability to cover and cater to the needs of Education Sector for reaching the areas including rural, remote and hilly regions of our country. The cost for Satellite Band width is at the rate of Rs. 10,000/- per kilo bites per second per year which would be borne by ISRO.

(c) Funds have been allocated to different organizations for installing direct reception system to act as uplink centres from where the experts can teach and also install Direct Receiving System (DRS) — Receive Only Terminals (ROT), Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs), Wireless on Local Loop Systems to receive signals and to ask questions. For the education of children and training of teachers, elementary school sector, the Distance Education Programme installed 190 DRS at a cost of Rs. 73,75,150/-. Under Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, some States/UTs had proposed setting up of SITs or ROTs for which an amount of Rs. 14739.38 lakh was approved for SITs in five States and Rs. 114 lakh was approved for ROTs in one State for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Implementation of RTE Act

881. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of RTE Act since its current amendment *inter-alia* indicating the details of improvement that have been effected at entry point in the schools, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of new facilities that have since been created in the schools for development of children, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the action plan to ensure that the children after completion of primary education in such schools are admitted in higher education centres for ensuring their full development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Act, 2012 has come into force from 1st August, 2012. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is being implemented by all the States and Union Territories wherein all States and UTs with legislature have notified the State RTE Rules and the Central RTE Rules have been notified for the five Union Territories (UTs) without legislature. Furthermore, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act, with Centre-State funding pattern revised at 65:35 ratio (90:10 for the States of the NE Region) for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15. In addition, the 13th Finance Commission earmarked Rs. 24,068 crore for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15, for elementary education, to assist States in meeting the RTE commitments.

(c) The Central Government has launched the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan with the objective of universalising secondary education, which would provide access to children pursuing higher studies after completing elementary education.

**Harassment and discrimination of students
from NE Region**

882. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of harassment and discrimination among students from NE Region have been reported in different educational centres of the country;

(b) whether some of such NE students have also lost their lives;

(c) whether Chief Minister of Meghalaya has intervened in the matter to address such issues expeditiously;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it is proposed to work out some action plan to ensure that all kinds of such harassment is controlled and the accused given exemplary punishment; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Students/Associations from the North Eastern States have brought to the notice of this Ministry the problems being faced by students and employees from North Eastern Region working in Delhi.

(b) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has reported that a media report has appeared in the Newspaper regarding death of Mr. Richard Loitham, a student of Acharya's NRV School of Architecture, Bangalore. A Factual Report has been obtained from the Institute. In their factual report, the Institute has stated that Shri Richard Loitham had died in the road accident and the matter is with the local police for investigation.

(c) and (d) As reported by the State Government of Meghalaya, the information is being collected from the concerned agencies.

(e) and (f) The Government has taken several initiatives to control such harassment in the higher educational institutions of the country. The Minister of Human Resource Development has taken a meeting on 22nd May, 2012 in which Commissioner of Delhi Police alongwith his senior officers and representatives from the North Eastern States were present. In this meeting it was decided to take the following action:—

- (i) Commissioner, Delhi Police, or a senior officer nominated by him, would meet the members of NE community once every quarter.
- (ii) Delhi Police will appoint nodal officers consisting of senior police officials, who have worked in the NE and are sensitive to their culture, to interact with NE students and employees, whose problems have not been solved through the normal course. Contact numbers of such officers will be made available to the members of NE community.
- (iii) The representatives of NE States will form a formal/an informal body and convey the names, addresses and telephone numbers of such members for interaction with the Delhi Police.
- (iv) Commissioner, Delhi Police, assured that junior police officers posted in localities having a sizeable NE population will undergo a special sensitization programme with the help of member from NE community as resource persons.
- (v) MHRD will write to all the universities located in Delhi requesting them to strengthen their student counselling/welfare cell keeping in mind the cultural sensitivities of the North-Eastern people.

In pursuance of this decision, the Delhi Police has reported that 7 District Additional Commissioners of Police/Deputy Commissioners of Police of Delhi Police, where students and people from North Eastern States are residing in majority, have been appointed as Nodal Officers in order to address their problems. The Nodal Offices will hold bi-monthly meetings in their areas with the students/residents from North East States in Delhi. Joint Commissioner/Training, Delhi Police has also been appointed as Coordinator to organize sensitization programme for these Nodal Officers and to review the action taken by them.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development has also written to all Universities located in Delhi to ensure that such discrimination and harassment is prevented and a congenial atmosphere is created in which students from North East feel safe and secure.

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has also notified a AICTE (Establishment of Mechanism for Grievance Redressal) Regulations, 2012 to provide a mechanism to the aggrieved student for redressal of their grievances regarding harassment and victimization. Aggrieved student may approach for redressal of his grievances to the Grievance Redressal committee constituted by the Vice Chancellor of the affiliating University for an individual technical institutions or a group of technical institution. Aggrieved student may also approach to the Ombudsman appointed by the affiliating University for seeking redressal of grievances for any kind of harassment and victimization.

A proposal for starting a Helpline exclusively for students from North Eastern Region is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

Education being in the Concurrent List, majority of educational institutions are under the purview of the State Governments. The complaints pertaining to the educational institutions falling under the purview of the State Governments are forwarded to the respective State Governments for redressal. Centrally Funded Educational Institutions (CFEIs) are autonomous bodies and therefore, as and when any such complaint is received, the same is forwarded to the concerned CFEI for appropriate action in the matter.

Sanskrit Universities and colleges in Himachal Pradesh

†883. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking appropriate steps for establishment of Sanskrit Universities and development of infrastructure in Sanskrit colleges in Himachal Pradesh; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the quantum of funds allocated in the year 2011-12 for the above purpose and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There is no proposal to establish a Sanskrit University in the State of Himachal Pradesh. However as informed by Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), a Deemed to be University, New Delhi, a constituent campus of RSKS, called the RSKS Veda Vyasa Campus at Garli in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh is maintained by it. Two Sanskrit institutions, the S.D. Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Dohgi, in Una district and Himachal Adarsh Sanskrit Adarsh Mahavidyalaya, in Jangla district have been established under the scheme for financial assistance to institutions.

(b) The quantum of funds provided to these institutions in 2011-12 is as follows:—

Name of Institution	General component (lakhs)	Capital component (lakhs)	Total (lakhs)
RSKS, Veda Vyasa Campus	265.00	474.00	739.00
S.D. Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya	153.08	0.30	153.38
Himachal Adarsh Sanskrit Adarsh Mahavidyalaya	0.94	142.00	143.12

Filling of vacant seats in IITs

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

- whether it is a fact that seats in IITs remain vacant every year;
- if so, the steps being taken to fill such seats; and
- the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) A small number of seats remain vacant in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) even after candidates making partial or full payment of admission fees as some of them do not turn up for final registration, preferring to join other Institutes in disciplines of their choice. Several rounds of counseling, however, are held by the Joint Admission Board of IITs to fill up the vacant seats.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National Monitoring Committee for Minorities' Education

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

(a) whether Government has constituted sub-committees of the Standing Committee of National Monitoring Committee for Minorities' Education for the education of students belonging to the minority community;

(b) the objectives of this committee;

(c) whether the number of minority children particularly of Muslims who are not going to schools has increased in Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken to do away with this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government has constituted five Sub-Committees of Standing Committee of National Monitoring Committee for Minorities' Education namely (i) Implementation of Schemes Aimed at Minorities (ii) Mapping of Educational Requirements of Minorities — Region and District-wise (iii) Vocational Education and Skill Development of Minorities (iv) Girls' Education and (v) Promotion of Urdu language and enhance compatibility amongst minorities through knowledge of English. The Sub-Committees have been given the task of examining various aspects of minority education including dropout rate of minority children and giving suitable recommendations.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. As per District Information System for Education (DISE) Report, there is an improvement in the enrolment of Muslim Children at Elementary stage. The enrolment in Uttar Pradesh increased from 14.75% in 2010-11 to 15.34% in 2011-12 and in Jharkhand from 13.39% in 2010-11 to 14.27% in 2011-12. The Ministry of Human Resources Development has taken several significant initiatives for the educational development of Minorities, which have been implemented all over the country. Under the scheme of financial assistance for 'Infrastructure Development for Private Aided/ Unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI) during financial year 2011-12, Rs. 48.43 crore was released to 10 State Governments covering 259 Minority Institutions. Under the "Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas" (SPQEM) during the financial year 2011-12, Rs. 139.53 crore was released to 9 States for honorarium of teachers, Book Bank/Science Kits, Computer Lab and Teachers Training etc. to Madarsas teachers teaching modern subjects in 5934 Madarsas.

Raising of standard of higher educational institutions

†886. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that despite all Government efforts to raise the standard of higher education in the country, higher educational institutions are lagging behind in comparison to those in other Asian Countries;

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

(c) whether new efforts are required to be made for raising the standard of higher educational institutions in the country; and

(d) if so, the new efforts proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. While there is no universally recognized system of international ranking of higher educational institutions, many of the 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) Improvement of quality, restructuring, rationalisation and development of higher education is a continuous process. A substantial increase in Plan allocation has been made in Eleventh Plan aiming at improvement of quality of higher educational institutions. Quality of higher education in the country is also planned to be further improved through various legislative initiatives which include making the accreditation mandatory for all higher educational institutions, setting up an overarching body to regulate higher education holistically and establish universities for Research and Innovation.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) implements various schemes for improving quality of higher education, such as Universities with Potential for Excellence, Colleges with Potential for Excellence, Special Assistance Programme, Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology, Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Humanities and Social Sciences, Fellowship Programmes for Research students as well as orientation and refresher programmes for newly appointed and in-service teachers through its Academic Staff Colleges. The UGC has also taken up various measures for educational reforms, including introduction of semester system, regular updating of curricula and credit transfer. Improved pay package for teachers in universities and colleges has been announced by the Central Government in order to attract and retain talented persons in the teaching profession. National Eligibility Test (NET)/State Level Eligibility Test (SLET) have been made compulsory for appointment as teachers at entry level in the universities and colleges, except for those who have obtained Ph.D. degree from universities following the norms prescribed by the UGC in its regulations.

Spending under MDMS for quality food

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the amount sanctioned for Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) is mostly spent on non-food items which leads to poor quality of food being served;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating item-wise breakup; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to review pattern of expenditure to improve quality of food given under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The break-up of the item-wise expenditure on Mid-Day-Meal Scheme is as under:—

Item	Percentage of funds
Cooking cost	53%
Cost of foodgrains	13%
Honorarium to cooks	16%
Transportation assistance	2%
Non-recurring cost	14%
MME	2%

It would be observed that 53% of the funds are used as cooking cost, which includes food items like pulses, vegetables, edible oils and condiments etc; another 13% of the funds are used on foodgrains.

Renovation of Madarsas

†888. CHAUDHARY MUNABBAR SALEEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount allocated for renovation of Madarsas by the Central Government during the last three years alongwith the details thereof, State-wise, district-wise and year-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that several States could not utilize the allocated funds; and
- (c) whether any concrete steps have been taken to utilize the said funds and if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Under Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM), grants are released to Madarsas for teaching of modern subjects. A State-wise and year-wise details on the amount released under the scheme during last three years is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Government of Assam has not been able to utilise the allocated funds because of a court order.

(c) As per the scheme guidelines, grants are released to State Governments only after they submit the Utilization Certificate in respect of the previous grant.

Statement

A State-wise and year-wise details indicating the amount released to Madarsas under Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) during last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh		260.00	
2.	Assam		1039.00	459.53
3.	Chandigarh	0.36		
4.	Chhattisgarh		811.67	229.7
5.	Haryana		37.50	
6.	Jammu and Kashmir		347.87	538.6
7.	Jharkhand	497.18		
8.	Karnataka		490.17	210.58
9.	Kerala		1490.09	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	561.35	1343.24	1085.53
11.	Maharashtra		36.59	147.52
12.	Rajasthan		547.46	71.95
13.	Tripura	374.18		
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3190.47	3554.55	11173.35

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Uttarakhand		188.86	34.62
16.	Uttar Pradesh (NIOS)			2.02
TOTAL:		4623.54	10147	13953.4

Recent train accidents

889. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons died/injured in collision of Hampi Express with a goods train at Penukonda Station in Andhra Pradesh on 22nd May, 2012 and derailment of Doon Express in Jaunpur district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether compensation has been paid to the victims/kin of deceased of these accidents;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the reasons for continuous failure of Railways to check train accidents; and

(f) the details of the action Government would take to mitigate deaths due to accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) 25 passengers lost their lives, 14 suffered grievous injuries and 19 suffered simple injuries in the rear-end collision of 16591 Hubli — Bangalore City Hampi Express with a stationary Goods Train at Penukonda Station of Dharmavaram — Bangalore section of Bangalore Division of South Western Railway on 22.05.2012. In the derailment of 13009 Howrah-Dehradun Express on 31.05.2012 between Mehrawan and Khetasarai stations of Varanasi-Faizabad-Lucknow section of Lucknow Division of Northern Railway, 3 passengers lost their lives, 4 suffered grievous injuries and 23 suffered simple injuries.

(b) to (d) Compensation is payable only after a claim is filed in the Railway Claims Tribunal (RCT) and a decree is awarded by the Tribunal. In the rear end collision of 16591 Hampi Express with a stationary Goods Train at Penukonda Station on 22.05.2012, only four claims have been filed in the Tribunal and decrees are yet to be awarded by the Tribunal. However, enhanced *ex-gratia* at the rate of Rs. five lakhs to the next of kin of each deceased, Rs. one lakh to each grievously injured and Rs. 50,000/- to

each simple injured has been announced. *Ex-gratia* has since been paid to all the victims except in 8 cases of simple injury as the addresses of these injured persons are not known.

In the derailment of 13009 Howrah — Dehradun Express on 31.05.2012, no claim for compensation has been filed by the victims so far. However, enhanced *ex-gratia* at the rate of Rs. five lakhs to the next of kin of each deceased, Rs. one lakh to each grievously injured and Rs. 25,000/- to each simple injured has been announced. *Ex-gratia* has since been paid to all the victims.

(e) Consequential train accidents excluding incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings have consistently declined from 335 in 2001-02 to 269 in 2002-03, 239 in 2003-04, 169 in 2004-05, 169 in 2005-06, 123 in 2006-07, 129 in 2007-08, 115 in 2008-09, 100 in 2009-10, 93 in 2010-11 and further to 77 in 2011-12.

(f) The number of casualties in train accidents is essentially fortuitous. Railways are consistently making efforts to reduce casualties in train accidents by introducing new technologies such as crashworthy design of coaches, progressive fitment of tight lock Centre Buffer Couplers to prevent the coaches from climbing over each other in the unfortunate event of an accident and improvement in electrical wiring, material and design, etc to prevent fire due to short circuit. Introduction of these technologies have yielded positive results.

Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being introduced to prevent accidents include provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Vigilance Control Device (VCD), Anti Collision Device (ACD)/Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS), etc.

Fire accident in Tamil Nadu Express

890. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due a fire in coach No. S-11 of Tamil Nadu Express on 30th July, 2012, hundreds of passengers have either died or have been badly injured;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for fire in coach No. S-11 of the train;
- (d) whether Government has enquired into the reasons for fire, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether compensation has been announced for victims of the fire incident;
- (f) if so, the details thereof;
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (h) the steps taken/being taken to ensure that such accidents do not occur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) On 30.07.2012 at about 04.19 hrs., an unfortunate incident of fire in one Sleeper Class Coach (S-11) of Train No. 12622 New Delhi — Chennai Tamil Nadu Express took place near Nellore on Vijaywada — Gudur section of Vijaywada Division of South Central Railway. As per latest information, 30 passengers have lost their lives in this unfortunate incident, 6 persons sustained grievous injuries and 22 sustained simple injuries.

(c) and (d) Statutory inquiry into the above incident is being conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS), South Central Circle, under the Ministry of Civil Aviation and his report is awaited. Forensic experts of State Government were also pressed into service to investigate the burnt coach for necessary scientific collection and evaluation of clues/ evidence.

(e) to (g) Compensation is payable only after a claim is filed in the Railway Claims Tribunal (RCT) and a decree is awarded by the Tribunal. No claim for compensation has been filed so far by the victims of the fire incident in Tamil Nadu Express. However, enhanced *ex-gratia* at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs to the next of kin of each deceased, Rs. 1 lakh to each grievously injured and Rs. 25,000/- to each simple injured has been announced. *Ex-gratia* amount totalling to Rs. 11.50 lakhs has been disbursed fully to all injured passengers and an amount totalling to Rs. 55.0 lakhs has since been released in respect of 11 cases of death. In another 15 death cases, cheques are being prepared for disbursement. Since identification of dead bodies could be done in phases, cheques for *ex-gratia* amounts were prepared accordingly.

(h) Railways have taken various measures to prevent incidents of fire in trains, which include the following:—

- I. Indian Railways have always endeavoured to enhance fire worthiness of coaches by using more fire retardant furnishing materials such as Compreg Board/PVC for coach flooring, laminated sheets for roof, ceiling wall and partition panelling, Rexene and cushioning material for seats and berths, FRP

Windows, UIC Vestibule etc. Specifications for such furnishing materials have been periodically upgraded to incorporate fire retardant parameters in line with International Union of Railways (UIC) and other international norms. All new manufacture of coaches/periodical overhauling of existing coaches is being carried out with fire retardant specifications of the furnishing materials.

- II. Railways have also taken measures to prevent fire due to electrical short circuits in coaches, which include (a) three levels of protection in non AC coaches in case of short circuit, (b) separation of positive and negative wires, (c) use of fire retardant material in all electrical items.
- III. With a view to improve fire safety in running trains, a pilot project for provision of Comprehensive Fire and Smoke Detection System has been taken up in one rake of Rajdhani Express on Northern Railway. Similar automatic fire alarm system in 20 more rakes for extended field trials has also been decided. The system will provide advance warning in case of any fire hazard in running train and thus enable the passengers to protect them from fire.
- IV. Guard-cum-Brake Van and AC Coaches in all trains are provided with portable fire extinguishers to cater for emergencies due to fire accidents.
- V. Detailed instructions have been issued to zonal railways for observance of safe practices in handling of pantry cars and for ensuring periodical inspection of electrical and LPG fittings in the pantry cars.
- VI. Intensive publicity campaigns to prevent the travelling public from carrying inflammable goods are regularly undertaken.
- VII. Two separate Fire Safety Audit Teams have been constituted recently to plan safety audit in selective stations, coaching depots and workshops, etc.

Development of anti-collision device

891. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have been unable to develop a robust and reliable anticollision device to prevent train mishaps despite carrying out field trials for over a decade;

(b) if so, whether there were operational and technical problems during trials on Southern Railway and the North-East Frontier Railway; and

(c) if so, the details and time-frame in which they are likely to be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Development and deployment of

indigenous Global Positioning System (GPS) based Anti-Collision Device (ACD) was taken up by Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) as a pilot project on 1736 route kilometers on single/double line non electrified Broad Gauge section of Northeast Frontier Railway (NFR) and it has been in service trials since 2006.

Based on the experience of the NFR, to improve reliability and dependability of ACDs and to test its functioning on multiple lines as well as electrified routes, the specifications and design configuration were revised and the system as evolved was tried on the electrified multiple lines, automatic signalling section of the Southern Railway in 2010-2011.

Complex operational and technical issues observed during both the trials are being examined by KRCL for taking remedial measures.

As an improvement over ACD, action has also been taken by Indian Railways to develop Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) through multiple vendors for which Expression of Interest (EoI) was floated and six indigenous firms have been shortlisted.

At this stage, no definite time frame can be given as the development of safety systems involve verification, validation and certification of performance against stringent safety parameters.

Appointment of agents by IRCTC

†892. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether principal agent appointed by IRCTC recruits a number of sub-agents under him;
- (b) if so, whether this arrangement is not benefitting the principal agent as mostly action is taken against the sub-agent only in matters related to black marketing of railway tickets;
- (c) the criteria fixed for appointing a principal agent;
- (d) whether on booking directly from IRCTC, one has to pay an extra Rs. 10 on sleeper and Rs. 20 on AC Berth whereas it puts less pressure on ticket counters; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) appoints principal agents who in turn can appoint sub agents under them.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Action is taken by IRCTC against Principal agents in case of fraudulent activities in accordance with the scope of their contractual obligations with IRCTC and the nature of the fraudulent activities. These actions include deactivation of Agent Ids, levy of penalty, suspension, etc.

(c) IRCTC appoints Principal agents taking into consideration their annual turnover from travel business and the distributor/dealer/outlet network.

(d) and (e) IRCTC levies a service charge of Rs. 10/-per e-ticket for Second/Sleeper class and Rs. 20/-per e-ticket in case of all other classes {1AC, 2AC, 3AC, AC Chair Car (CC), 3E, First Class (FC)} irrespective of the number of passengers booked on an e-ticket on the IRCTC website. In case of tickets booked through IRCTC's authorized agents an additional service charge of Rs. 10/- per e-ticket in case of non-AC class (Second/Sleeper) and Rs. 20/-per e-ticket in respect of other classes (1AC, 2AC, 3AC, CC, 3E, FC) is levied. Proliferation of ticketing facility has been done for public convenience irrespective of pressure of work at the counters.

New norms for tatkal reservation

893. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that common man did not have access to train tickets, both tatkal and general, during this summer due to menace of touts across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has revised the tatkal scheme and has implemented new norms for tatkal reservation with effect from 10 July, 2012;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the outcome of changes in norms for tatkal tickets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Indian Railways have taken various measures to facilitate access to general as well as Tatkal reservation by common man. Accordingly, more than 2900 computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS) locations have been opened and facility of booking through internet has also been provided. However, during peak rush periods when the demand outstrips the availability, some cases of black marketing of railways tickets by touts come to notice at the time of surprise inspections and preventive checks conducted at reservation offices. During the period from April, 2012 to June, 2012, large number of checks were conducted during which 930 unauthorised agents/touts were apprehended/prosecuted.

(c) and (d) In order to reduce the scope of cornering of tickets by touts and also to balance the load on the computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS) as well as on internet, with effect from 10.07.2012, the timing of opening of reservation of Tatkal tickets has been changed to 10.00 hours on the previous day of journey instead of 08.00 hours as per earlier provision.

(e) These changes have resulted in even distribution of load on PRS and internet and better availability of Tatkal as well as general tickets on the opening day of reservation on internet.

Safety related vacancies

894. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of safety related vacancies in Railways as on 30 June, 2012 and since when these have been lying vacant; and

(b) the steps being taken to fill up the existing vacancies on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The number of vacancies in safety category posts as on 01.04.2012 is 149271 (provisional). Arising and filling of vacancies is a continuous process. Vacancies arise due to normal retirement, voluntary retirements, deaths, promotions, creation of posts, etc.

(b) The policy of the Railway Administration is to fill up available vacancies promptly as per laid down procedures. Notifications for filling up of about 1,90,000 posts, including safety category posts have already been issued.

Sanitation services

†895. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has entrusted sanitation services of toilets in trains and toilets and platforms of railway stations to private companies; and

(b) if so, the details of such train routes and since when this arrangement has been made alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) For improving the standards of cleanliness, hygiene and sanitation in toilets in trains and at stations, in addition to utilization of departmental resources, cleaning activity is also being carried out through outsourcing to Professional Agencies.

Such activities have been outsourced by Zonal Railways on trains, stations etc. on various train routes as per local requirements for the past several years.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Security related posts lying vacant

†896. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many posts relating to security are lying vacant in Railways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has framed any policy in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) There are 15550 vacancies in Railway Protection Force (RPF) as on 01.04.2012. For the purpose of filling of vacancy the following recruitments are under process:—

- (1) Nearly 27.07 lakh applications have been received for 11952 vacancies of Constables notified *vide* Employment Notice No. 1/2011. Pre-Examination work is under process. Written examination will be conducted after completion of Pre-Examination work.
- (2) For filling up of 511 vacancies of Sub-Inspector, a notification was issued *vide* Employment Notice No. 2/2011. Written examination has already been conducted on 12.08.2012.

Development of Secunderabad railway station

897. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that two former Railway Ministers had announced in their respective Railway Budget proceedings, the development of Secunderabad railway station;
- (b) if so, the detailed reasons for the delay of this project;
- (c) whether Railways would take all possible immediate steps for speedy implementation of this project; and
- (d) if not, the detailed reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. Secunderabad Railway Station has been identified for development into world class station through PPP (Public Private Partnership) mode.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Bidding process for world class stations in PPP mode can be initiated after Master Plan and Feasibility Report is prepared and in-principle approval of local bodies is taken. Action has been initiated for appointment of Consultant for Secunderabad.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Stoppage of trains at Laksar, Haridwar

†898. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have received a request to provide stoppage of Barmer Express and Jammu Tawi Express at Laksar in Haridwar, Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, when this request was received; and

(c) the time by when the Ministry would take decision regarding the stoppage of these two trains at Laksar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A request to provide stoppage of 14609/14610 Rishikesh-Jammu Tawi Hemkunt Express and 24887/24888 Haridwar-Barmer Link Express at Laksar was first received on 21st February, 2012 by Ministry of Railways. The matter has been examined. Since both these trains bypass Laksar station, it is operationally not feasible to provide stoppages of these trains at Laksar station.

Committee to examine safety standards

899. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a Committee to examine the current standards of safety in Railways;

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

(c) the details of recommendations and observations made by the Committee, if any; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by Government on the recommendations made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) A High Level Safety Review Committee was constituted by Ministry of Railways on 16.09.2011 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anil Kakodkar, former Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission to go into all technical and technology related aspects in connection with safe running of trains service in the country. The Committee has submitted its Report to Ministry of Railways on 17.02.2012.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) This Committee has made 106 recommendations in their Report covering the following aspects: General Safety Matters, Organizational structure, Empowerment at Working Level, Safety Related Works and Issues, Vacancies in Critical Safety Categories and Manpower Planning issues, Shortage of Critical Safety Spares, External Interference — Encroachment and Sabotage, Signalling, Telecommunication and Train Protection, Rolling Stock, Track, Bridges, Level Crossings, Human Resource Development with Emphasis on Education and Training, Training Institutes on Indian Railways (IR), Research and Eco-System on Indian Railways and Safety Architecture on IR.

(d) The recommendations of the committee are presently under examination in the Ministry of Railways.

Raxaul-Bairgania Rail Section

900. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Raxaul-Bairgania Rail Section was closed on 1 April, 2011 for six months due to Broad Gauge (BG) conversion;

(b) if so, whether even after more than one year this section is still closed;

(c) whether Government is aware of the problems being faced by people of this area as there is no highway or other transport facility to connect Raxaul and Darbhanga; and

(d) the action being taken by the Ministry for earliest opening of Raxaul-Bairgania B.G. Rail Section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The work of Broad Gauge conversion is in advanced stage. Out of 54 km., the work on Bairgania-Chauradano section (30 km.) has been completed and Commissioner of Railway Safety (CRS) inspection is to be done. For the remaining 24 km. section, 75% of the work has been completed and the entire work is expected to be completed in 2012-13.

Incident of robbery and murder

901. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of one Shri Pritam Bhattacharjee, a Ph.D. scholar from Silchar, was robbed and murdered while travelling in Avadh Assam Express on 8 June, 2012 and his dead body was found on 16 June near Naugachia station in Bihar;

(b) whether it is a fact that he was being hackled and forced to get down at Naugachia station in front of the TTE of the coach and the RPF police made no serious attempt to intervene despite complaints; and

- (c) if so, the details of steps taken by the railway authorities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) It is reported that on 12.07.2012, Shri Ram Mohan Bhattacharjee, resident of Silchar, Assam, lodged an FIR with Government Railway Police (GRP)/Naugachia stating that his nephew Shri Pritam Bhattacharjee, who was travelling by train number 15609 (Awadh Assam Express) from Guwahati to Delhi on 09.07.2012 had contacted his mother at 11.00 hrs. and told that four persons, who boarded the train at New Jalpaiguri, picked a quarrel with him over sharing of seats. At about 13.00 hrs., he informed her that he was at Naugachia Railway station and his bag containing digital camera and other documents were snatched away by the above miscreants. He made last call to his father at 15.10 hrs. and thereafter his mobile phone was found switched off and he could not be contacted. On receipt of the FIR, Government Railway Police/Naugachia registered a case *vide* crime no. 09/2012 dated 12.07.2012 under section 379, 504, 363 and 34 Indian Penal Code and started investigation. On 15.07.2012, the dead body of Shri Pritam Bhattacharjee was recovered near Railway track between Katariya and Kursela Railway stations by Government Railway Police/Naugachia.

(b) and (c) Prevention of crime against travelling passengers, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments concerned, which they discharge through their Government Railway Police (GRP). As soon as the matter was reported to Government Railway Police/Naugachia, a case *vide* Crime No. 09/2012 dated 12.07.2012 under section 379, 504, 363, 34 Indian Penal Code was registered and action was started to trace the victim. After recovery of the dead body of the victim, sections 302 and 201 Indian Penal Code were also included in the case. Senior Government Railway Police officials of Bihar camped at Naugachia for days together for conducting raids and searches. On 07.08.2012, one accused has been arrested by Government Railway Police/Naugachia and he has been sent to jail.

Bomb detection and disposal squad

902. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had assured to form a bomb detection and disposal squad after the terror attack at CST railway station;
- (b) if so, whether the squad has been formed;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps Government would take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) One Bomb Detection and Disposal Squad

(BDDS) has been proposed to be formed at Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (CSTM) under Integrated Security System (ISS).

(b) and (c) For setting up the BDDS, a process for procurement of equipment has been started for which the contract has been awarded on 18.05.2012. As per the contract, equipment are required to be installed within 9 months from the date of awarding of contract.

(d) As part of Integrated Security System, bomb detection and disposal squads are being formed at nominated stations by the zonal railways. For this purpose, Railway Protection Force (RPF) personnel are sent for specialized training. This is one of the measures initiated by the Railways to supplement efforts of States in providing security in station premises and trains as prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order over railways is the statutory responsibility of the States.

Improvement in Mumbai local train services

903. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry to improve the miserable travelling conditions in Mumbai local suburban trains; and

(b) the detailed status of the project extending suburban services to Dahanu Road which was promised by the then Railway Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) To give the relief to daily commuters, the following steps have been taken to improve the suburban services of Mumbai area:—

128 AC/DC Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) rakes with new state-of-the-art technology having improved ventilation system, better seating arrangement and aesthetics have already been inducted into service since 2007-08. With the induction of these rakes:—

- 530 numbers of additional services (323 in Central Railway and 207 in Western Railway) have been introduced.
- 1001 numbers of services (650 in Central Railway and 351 in Western Railway) have been augmented from 9 cars to 12 cars.

(b) Hon'ble Minister of Railways during the Rail Budget 2012-13 has announced additional services in Mumbai sub-urban including Virar-Dahanu Road. These services are being planned and will be introduced as and when EMU Coaching stock become available.

Safety of women passengers

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

(a) the steps Government is taking for prevention of crime against women passengers in trains especially the local trains; and

(b) the steps Government is taking to ensure safety of women passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Prevention of crime against travelling passengers including women passengers, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Governments concerned, which they discharge through their Government Railway Police (GRP). As such, the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of Government Railway Police by deploying RPF personnel for escorting of important trains in affected areas and for access control duties at stations. Besides, Railways maintain regular coordination with the State Governments to ensure better security to the travelling public.

The following measures are being taken by the Government Railway Police and Railways for security of the passengers including women passengers in trains:—

1. On an average, 1275 trains are being escorted by Railway Protection Force besides escorting of about 2200 trains by Government Railway Police daily.
2. Ladies Special Local Trains have been introduced in sub-urban sections, which are being escorted during peak hours.
3. Train escort parties have been briefed to keep extra vigil on the ladies compartments.
4. Regular drives are being conducted to prevent entry of male passengers in ladies compartments and if found, they are prosecuted under the provisions of the Railways Act.
5. RPF/GRP personnel remain present at station platform at a place where the ladies coach of the train stops to provide assistance to lady passengers in case of any eventuality.

Doubling of railway tracks

905. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Gujarat has requested for doubling of railway

tracks including Ahmedabad-Mehsana-Jaipur, Rajkot-Okha, Rajkot-Veraval and Rajkot-Viramgam rail lines;

- (b) if so, the present status thereof; and
- (c) by when the demand of the State Government is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The status of these projects is as under:—

- (i) **Ahmedabad-Mehsana-Jaipur:** On this route, except Ahmedabad-Palanpur section, doubling of Palanpur-Ajmer has been taken up in patches. Survey for gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Mehsana alongwith doubling of Mehana-Palanpur has been taken up. Banas-Sirohi (10.04 km.) of Keshavganj-Swarupganj section is targeted for completion during 2012-13. Doubling of Ajmer-Jaipur section has been completed and commissioned.
- (ii) **Rajkot-Okha:** Survey has been taken up.
- (iii) **Rajkot-Veraval:** Doubling has not been considered for this section as it was not justified on account of operational requirements.
- (iii) **Rajkot-Viramgam:** On this route, doubling of Surendranagar-Viramgam section has been taken up. Survey for Rajkot-Surendranagar has been taken up.

Gauge conversion projects

906. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and the present status of surveys for gauge conversion in the country announced in the last three Railway Budgets, route-wise and zone-wise;
- (b) the details of funds allocated and spent on such routes and zones;
- (c) whether there is any delay in completing the projects;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to expedite the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) During the last three Budgets, total 7 surveys for gauge conversion of 1147 km. length have been sanctioned, out of which survey for 881 km. have been completed and remaining 266 km. is targeted to be completed by 30.09.2013.

Details and present status of surveys for gauge conversion taken up during last three Railway Budgets are given as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Railway Zone	Length (in km.)	Expenditure upto May, 2012 (lakhs)	Outlay 2012-13 (lakhs)	Status
Survey Completed						
1.	Ahmedpur-Katwa	Eastern	52	15.60	Nil	Work sanctioned
2.	Lucknow-Lakhimpur-Pilibhit <i>via</i> Sitapur	North Eastern	263	39.60	Nil	Work sanctioned
3.	Chhindwara-Nainpur to Mandla Fort	South East Central	182	4.20	Nil	Work sanctioned
4.	Nagbhir-Nagpur	South East Central	106	31.8	Nil	'In principle' approval of Planning Commission received.
5.	Ahmedabad-Botad and Dhasa-Jetalsar	Western	278	41.70	Nil	Work sanctioned
TOTAL:			881	132.90		
Surveys in Progress						
1.	Katosan-Bahucharaji-Ranuj	Western	76	Nil	0.1	Survey taken up. Targeted for completion by 30.09.2013
2.	Veraval-Talala-Visavadar (Veraval-Dhasa Jn. Via Talala-Visavadar-Khijadia)	Western	190	Nil	0.1	Survey taken up. Targeted for completion by 30.09.2013
TOTAL:			266	0		

(c) to (e) There is no delay in completion of surveys.

Change in name of passenger having confirmed reservation

907. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that railway authorities allow change in the name of passenger holding confirmed reservation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this facility is being misused by travel agents in collusion with railway authorities;

(c) whether any complaint has been received by Railways in this regard; and

(d) if so, whether Railways would review this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Passengers (Change of Names) Rules, 1990 restrict the facility of change of name by any passenger having a berth/seat reserved in his/her name to five conditions *i.e.* Government servant proceeding on duty, family member, students of a recognized Government institution, cadet of National Cadet Corps (NCC) and marriage party.

With a view to prevent the misuse of this facility, detailed procedure has been advised to all Zonal Railways which, *inter-alia*, stipulates for granting of this permission generally by a gazetted officer on production of the specified supporting documents, maintaining of record of such permission and inspection of this record periodically. Change of name facility is not permitted on Tatkal scheme. No complaint regarding misuse of this facility has been reported in 2012-13. There is no proposal at present to review this scheme.

Automatic fire alarm system

908. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that automatic fire alarm system is yet to be installed in Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Garib Rath and Duronto trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the trial of this fire alarm system was conducted long ago; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) A pilot project for trial with fire and smoke detection system has been taken up in one rake of New Delhi-Bhubaneswar Rajdhani Express. Based on the results of the trials, technical specification of fire and

smoke detection system is under revision. Extended field trials on a representative population of coaches are planned to be conducted further.

Fire safety measures

909. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the recent fire in Tamil Nadu Express has exposed the lack of adequate fire safety measures in trains;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Railways have asked all its zones to conduct a survey on the lack of fire safety equipments in trains; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) No, Sir. In fact Zonal Railways carry out rigorous checks at scheduled periodicity and from time to time to ensure availability of prescribed fire safety equipments on trains. Also continual efforts are made to upgrade the interiors and furnishing of coaches with fire retardant materials to the extent possible.

Funds earmarked for SCSP and TSP

910. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds earmarked for Scheduled Caste 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 not, 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 RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Approval of new Railway projects and allotment of funds thereof, are based primarily on considerations of expected traffic arising as well as the need for providing efficient and affordable transport solutions, and to act as a vehicle of inclusive growth. This necessarily includes projects which are sanctioned on socially desirable justification. As such, Ministry of Railways, as a matter of course, do not specifically formulate any Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes. Allocation of outlays in the Railway Budget is made project-wise and Plan head-wise.

Extension and renovation of railway stations

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

(a) the details of railway stations in Rajasthan where extension and renovation work is proposed to be carried out during 2012-13;

(b) whether it is a fact that railway line from Ajmer to Udaipur has been converted into broad gauge but railway platforms at many stations have not been constructed according to the broad gauge line; and

(c) if so, by when the said work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The following works are proposed to be carried out in Railway Stations in Rajasthan during 2012-13:—

- (i) Improvement to circulating area and extension of platform covering shed of platform no. 1 at Chittaurgarh railway station.
- (ii) Extension of platforms, platform shelter and Foot Over Bridge at Dhaulpur railway station.
- (iii) Extension and raising of platforms at four stations *viz.* Rupbas, Nadbai and Mandawar Mahwa Road railway stations.
- (iv) Extension and renovation works at Bikaner, Anupgarh, Lunkaransar, Sadulpur, Ratangarh, Churu and Kapasan railway stations.
- (v) Extension of passenger platform at Kota railway station.
- (vi) Raising of passenger platforms at Hindaun City, Ramganj Mandi, Indergarh, Dakaniya Talav, Chaumalaha Shri Mahabirji, Bharatpur, Atru, Fatehsingh Pura, Mandalgarh, Khandip, Malarana, Morak, Narayanpur Tatwara and Sailpura railway stations.
- (vii) Covering over platform at Morak, Ramganj Mandi, Bhawani Mandi, Chhabra Gugor, Lakheri, Salpura, Narayanpur Tatwara, Kapren, Dara, Dhuankheri, Kanwalpura, Keshoraipatan, Arnetha, Amli, Makholi, Malaran, Nimoda, Piloda, Fatehsinghpura, Keladevi, Bhonra, Indergarh, Chaumahala and Hinaun City railway stations.

(b) All platforms on this line have been constructed to adequately cater for the length of trains running on the section. Level of the platforms has been kept as per the category of station. However, the work of raising of the platform level from medium to high level has been taken up at Kapasan railway station.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The work of raising of the platform level from medium to high level at Kapasan railway station is likely to be completed by March'2013.

Encouraging profit making routes

912. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are encouraging profit making routes for further expansion and permanency of the routes with more frequency of trains; and

(b) if so, would the Coimbatore Rameshwaram Train *via* Karaikudi be made as permanent route and its frequency increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Introduction of new train services, extension and increase in frequency of existing train services is an ongoing process on Indian Railways keeping in view traffic demand, availability of resources, commercial justification, operational feasibility etc.

(b) 06010/06009 Coimbatore-Rameshwaram-Coimbatore Weekly summer special train was run to clear extra rush of traffic. At present, it is not feasible to make Coimbatore-Rameshwaram Train *via* Karaikudi as a permanent train due to resource constraints. However, Special trains are run for clearance of extra passenger traffic during peak seasons, festivals, special events, keeping in view the pattern of traffic, commercial justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources etc.

Development of Jajpur Keonjhar Road railway station

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

(a) the steps taken for development of Jajpur Keonjhar Road railway station from 2008-09 to 2011-12;

(b) the total amount of funds spent in this regard;

(c) whether Jajpur Keonjhar Road to Manapur railway connection and Manapur railway flyover bridge have already been sanctioned; and

(d) if so, by when the work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Works of Improvement to Circulating area, illumination level, signage facility, extension of platforms to accommodate 24/26 coaches and raising of platform from low/rail to high level, renovation of waiting hall and retiring room, extension of Platform shelter, quick entry and exit, drinking water arrangements, provision of high mast lighting and booking offices, improvement to facade of the station building, renovated Pay and Use Toilet, Deluxe room on Platform-1, Over

Head Tank and extension of Ore Siding-2 to full length, have been completed during 2008-09 to 2011-12 at a cost of Rs. 16.23 crores at Jajpur Keonjhar Road Railway Station. In addition, works of Provision of Railway Protection Force (RPF) post and RPF barrack, Train Indication Boards, Coach guidance board, Touch screen system etc. at a cost of Rs. 1.31 crores have been taken up.

(c) Jajpur Keonjhar Road to Manapur railway line is not sanctioned. Manapur Road Over Bridge (ROB) has been sanctioned in 2009-10 in lieu of level crossing No. 16.

(d) The work of ROB is in progress. The central portion (bridge proper) is likely to be completed by February, 2013.

Railway Users' Consultative Committees

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

(a) whether the Railway Users' Consultative Committees at Division and Zonal levels, which report and advise on improving the management system in Railways, are not meeting regularly;

(b) whether there is any other mechanism available with Railways to get feedback or market survey; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) All efforts are made to hold the meetings of Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees (DRUCCs) and Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees (ZRUCCs) as per schedule. However, at times, due to some unavoidable circumstances including late receipt of names of Members of Parliament from Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for nomination on ZRUCCs, assembly elections, visits of Parliamentary Committee, etc. meetings of some committees are not held as per schedule. Instructions have, however, been issued to zonal Railways to hold the meetings of these committees as per schedule.

(b) and (c) Railways get feedback from customers through various means including suggestion/complaint letters received at station; through Mail and also the online feedback through the site of Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances.

Deactivation of multiple user IDs of ticket agents

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has deactivated multiple user IDs of railway ticket agents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that IRCTC has recorded a high of 4.95 lakh ticket bookings on a single day and the average is around 4.47 lakh per day against the average of 3.6 lakh tickets prior to the new arrangement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Since February, 2011, Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has deactivated 44,162 multiple user IDs created by the Agents.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. IRCTC has recorded a high of 4,95,815 ticket bookings on a single day on 13.7.2012. The average ticket booking was around 4.20 lakh per day in month of July, 2012 against the previous average booking of 3.34 lakh tickets per day in the month of July, 2011.

Bio-toilets in trains

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are considering installation of bio-toilets in all remaining trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that at present only nine trains with 436 coaches are fitted with bio-toilets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Based on the experience gained and results of the trials, it is planned to induct Bio-toilets progressively in the other trains.

(c) Nine trains are presently provided with 504 bio toilets.

(d) Bio-toilets are provided in following nine trains:—

- Gwalior-Varanasi Bundelkhand Express, 11107/08
- Chennai-Guwahati Egmore Express, 15629/30
- Indore-Gwalior Express, 11125/26
- Lucknow-Mumbai Pushpak Express, 12533/34
- Indore-Jammu Tawi Malwa Express, 12919/20

- Nizamuddin-Indore Express, 12415/16
- Mumbai-Varanasi Mahanagri Express, 11093/94
- Kochuveli-Bangalore Express, 16315/16
- New Delhi-Rewa Express, 12427/28

Installation of fire alarm system

†917. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Khanna, Kakodkar and Pitroda Committees had made recommendations for installation of fire and smoke detection alarm system in trains;

(b) whether Railways had decided in 2004 to install fire alarm system in all the trains by 2009; and

(c) if so, the number of trains in which this alarm system has been installed so far and the time by which it would be installed in all trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Kakodkar Committee has recommended the adoption of fire and smoke detection alarm system in trains.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. A pilot project for trial with fire and smoke detection system has been taken up in one rake (18 coaches) of New Delhi-Bhubaneswar Rajdhani Express. Based on the results of the trials, technical specification of fire and smoke detection system is under revision. Extended field trials on a representative population of coaches are planned to be conducted further.

Repair work at Kurukshetra Railway Station

†918. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan to repair the damaged platforms of Kurukshetra Railway Station by placing slabs of stones and installing more sheds on the platforms is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, by when both these works would be completed and the expenditure likely to be incurred on these works; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) A work of improvement to platform surface, provision of water booths and mini platform shelter at Kurukshetra railway station has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs in the current year. The work is targeted for completion by December 2013.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) Does not arise.

Commercial utilisation of railway land

919. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for commercial utilisation of vacant railway land by Railways by setting up of multi functional complexes and development of passenger terminals under PPP mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Railways have finalised the terms and conditions for PPP;

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

(e) the details of the stations and multi functional complexes likely to come up in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Development of stations is planned to be undertaken by leveraging the real estate potential of the land around and the air space above the Railway stations. Also, 120 stations are identified for development of Multi Functional Complexes (MFCs) by Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA) through private sector participation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Development of Identified stations located in metropolitan cities and important centres is planned to be undertaken. Details of stations identified for development of Multi Functional Complexes (MFCs) are given in Statement.

Statement

*List of stations identified for development of MFCs in Rail
Budgets 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

Sl.No.	Name of Station	1	2
1	2	5.	Alleppey
1.	Abu Road	6.	Alipurduar Jn.
2.	Adra	7.	Allahabad
3.	Agartala	8.	Amethi
4.	Ajmer	9.	Amritsar

1	2
10.	Anand
11.	Anandpur Sahib
12.	Anara
13.	Arsikere
14.	Asansol
15.	Aurangabad
16.	Ayodhya
17.	Azamgarh
18.	Balasore
19.	Ballygunge
20.	Balurghat
21.	Bangarpet
22.	Bankura
23.	Banspani
24.	Bardhaman
25.	Bareilly
26.	Barrackpore
27.	Bathinda Cantt.
28.	Bellary
29.	Belur Math
30.	Bhagalpur
31.	Bharatpur Jn.
32.	Bhavnagar Terminus
33.	Bhilai
34.	Bhubaneswar
35.	Bhuj
36.	Bikaner

1	2
37.	Bilaspur
38.	Birur
39.	Bishnupur
40.	Bolpur
41.	Brahmapur
42.	Chandigarh
43.	Chhindwara
44.	Cuttack
45.	Darjeeling
46.	Davangere
47.	Dehradun
48.	Deoghar
49.	Dhakuria
50.	Dhanbad Jn.
51.	Dharmavaram
52.	Diamond Harbour
53.	Dibrugarh Town
54.	Digha
55.	Dimapur
56.	Durg
57.	Durgapur
58.	Ernakulam Jn.
59.	Erode Jn.
60.	Gandhidham
61.	Gaya
62.	Ghatsila
63.	Gondia

1	2
64.	Gorakhpur Jn.
65.	Gulbarga
66.	Guntur
67.	Gwalior
68.	Hajipur
69.	Haldia
70.	Haridwar
71.	Hazur Sahib Nanded
72.	Hisar
73.	Hubli Jn.
74.	Hyderabad
75.	Indore
76.	Islampur
77.	Jabalpur
78.	Jamalpur
79.	Jammu Tawi
80.	Jangipur
81.	Jasidih
82.	Jhansi
83.	Jhargram
84.	Jharsuguda
85.	Jhusi
86.	Jodhpur
87.	Junagadh
88.	Kakdwip (Gangasagar)
89.	Kalyani
90.	Kamakhya

1	2
91.	Kanchrapara
92.	Kanniyakumari
93.	Kannur
94.	Karimnagar
95.	Kasargod
96.	Kathgodam
97.	Katihar
98.	Katra
99.	Khajuraho
100.	Kishangarh
101.	Korba
102.	Kottayam
103.	Kozhikkode
104.	Krishnanagar City
105.	Kulti
106.	Kurla
107.	Kumool Town
108.	Kurukshetra
109.	Ludhiana
110.	Madarihat
111.	Madurai Jn.
112.	Majerhat
113.	Malda Town
114.	Manmad
115.	Mavelikara
116.	Midnapore
117.	Miraj

1	2
118.	Murshidabad
119.	Mysore Jn.
120.	Nabadwipdham
121.	Nadiad
122.	Nagercoil Jn.
123.	Naihati
124.	Nainital
125.	Nasik Road
126.	Neemuch
127.	Nellore
128.	New Alipur
129.	New Farakka
130.	New Mal Jn.
131.	Nizamabad
132.	Orai
133.	Palakkad Jn
134.	Panipat
135.	Parasnath
136.	Patiala
137.	Patna Sahib Jn.
138.	Purulia
139.	Rae-Bareilly Jn.
140.	Raigarh
141.	Raipur
142.	Raja Ki Mandi
143.	Rajahmundry
144.	Rajgir

1	2
145.	Rajkot
146.	Rameshwaram
147.	Ramnagar
148.	Rampurhat
149.	Ranchi Jn.
150.	Ratlam
151.	Raurkela Jn.
152.	Rayagada
153.	Rewa
154.	Rohtak
155.	Sagarighi
156.	Salem Jn.
157.	Sambalpur
158.	Sanchi
159.	Sasaram
160.	Sawai Madhopur
161.	Secunderabad
162.	Shegaon
163.	Shimoga Town
164.	Shirdi
165.	Sikar
166.	Silchar
167.	Siliguri Jn.
168.	Siuri
169.	Somnath
170.	Sonapat
171.	Srikakulam Road
172.	Srinagar

1	2	1	2
173.	Talcher	186.	Udaipur City
174.	Tamluk	187.	Udhampur
175.	Tarakeswar	188.	Ujjain
176.	Tarapit Road	189.	Vadodara
177.	Tatanagar	190.	Varanasi
178.	Thakurnagar	191.	Vasai Road
179.	Thiruvananthapuram	192.	Vellore
180.	Thrisur (Trichur)	193.	Vijayawada
181.	Tiruchchirappalli Fort	194.	Visakhapatnam
182.	Tiruchchirappalli Jn.	195.	Vizianagram
183.	Tiruttani	196.	Wardha
184.	Tiruvalla	197.	Yesvantpur
185.	Tumkur	198.	Zahirabad

Technology for Bullet Trains

920. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- whether any proposal has been considered for Bullet Trains in the country;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the technology or collaboration being considered for such trains; and
- whether Maglev technology is also being considered and the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways in consultation with State Governments has selected following seven corridors for conducting pre-feasibility studies for introduction of high speed passenger trains:—

- Delhi-Chandigarh-Amritsar (450 km. approx.)
- Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad (650 km. approx.)
- Hyderabad-Dornakal-Vijaywada-Chennai (664 km. approx.)
- Chennai-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Ernakulam-Thiruvananthapuram (850 km. approx.)

- (v) Howrah-Haldia (135 km. approx.)
- (vi) Delhi-Agra-Lucknow-Varanasi-Patna (991 km. approx.)
- (vii) Delhi-Jaipur-Ajmer-Jodhpur (591 kms.)

(c) and (d) No decision on technology or collaboration has been taken for such trains.

Local train accident in Mumbai

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

- (a) whether Mumbai's life line is safe;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the head on collision of two local trains on the same track in June, 2012; and
- (c) the details of people responsible for this accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. Only one consequential train accident took place in 2011-12 in the Mumbai suburban area. In the current year, during April to July, 2012 also, only one consequential train accident took place in Mumbai suburban area.

(b) Statutory inquiry into the collision between Train No. 1057 Down Churchgate — Virar Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) local and 1022 Up Borivali — Churchgate EMU local at Andheri Station on Churchgate — Borivali Section of Mumbai Division of Western Railway on 16.06.2012 is being conducted by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, North Eastern Circle under the Ministry of Civil Aviation and his final report is awaited.

(c) Responsibility will be fixed only after receipt of the final enquiry report of the Commissioner of Railway Safety, North Eastern Circle.

Ill effects of vacancies in Railways

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that many railway employees have retired during the last three-four years;
- (b) if so, whether new recruitments have been made against these vacancies;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether due to the above, the effect is now being seen in works ranging from signalling to maintenance;

(e) whether the head on collision between local trains has occurred in Mumbai due to this reason; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Arising and filling of vacancies is a continuous process. The policy of the Railway Administration is to fill up available vacancies promptly as per laid down procedures. Notification for filling up of about 1,90,000 posts have already been issued.

(d) No, Sir. The efficiency parameters including employee productivity has shown an increasing trend over the years due to adoption of new technology and rationalized maintenance practices.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. There is no direct correlation between vacancies and accidents. In the Mumbai incident, Statutory enquiry by the Commissioner of Railway Safety has been ordered.

Converting Vidisha Railway Station into a model station

†923. CHAUDHARY MUNABBAR SALEEM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an announcement was made by the then Minister of Railways in his budget speech for the year 2010-11 to convert Vidisha Railway Station into a model railway station but no work in this regard has been started so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. However, Vidisha Railway Station has already been developed under 'Model' Station Scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

Annual ceiling for MPLADS works concerning trusts/societies

924. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the difficulties faced by educational

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

institutions due to the annual limit of Rs. 50 lakh for recommending MPLADS fund to Trusts/societies; and

- (b) if so, the details of amendments being made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The decision to impose ceiling of Rs. 50 lakh per MP in a financial year to societies/trusts from the MPLADS fund was taken in consultation with various stake holders and with approval of Lok Sabha Committee on MPLADS. However, some MPs have brought to the notice of the Ministry that the annual ceiling of Rs. 50 lakh per MP for various Trusts/Societies is not sufficient.

- (b) The proposal to do away with limit of Rs. 50 lakh is under examination of the Government.

Separate Ministry to monitor Central Schemes

925. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to create a separate OBC Ministry to monitor Central Schemes and for effective implementation thereof;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The Government has no proposal to create a separate Ministry of Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

Index of Industrial Production

926. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) during April, 2011 — March, 2012;
- (b) how it compares with that of April, 2011 — March, 2011;
- (c) the sectors which led to the decline in IIP in 2011-12; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to usher economic reforms to boost the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and growth rate based on IIP for April, 2011 — March, 2012 were 170.3 and 2.9% respectively.

(b) The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and growth rate based on IIP for April, 2010 — March, 2011 were 165.5 and 8.2% respectively. Thus there was decline in growth rate based on IIP in April, 2011 — March, 2012 compared to April, 2010 — March, 2011.

(c) The major sectors that have adversely affected IIP growth are manufacturing and mining.

(d) The action plan of the Government to revive the economy, *inter-alia*, includes better access to finance for manufacturing sector, fast tracking of large investment projects in the areas of power, petroleum and gas, roads, coal, etc., use of buffer stocks to moderate food inflation, strengthening of financial and banking sector, reducing the volatility of exchange rate, etc. Certain specific measures taken by the Government to achieve the growth target, *inter-alia*, include enhancing the level of investment for agriculture sector including irrigation projects, promoting Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector focusing on Public Private Partnerships, a number of legislative measures to develop the financial sector, etc. A new National Manufacturing Policy has also been introduced. The fiscal policy as enunciated in the Budget 2012-13 also aims at reducing the fiscal deficit from 5.8 per cent in 2011-12 to 5.1 per cent in 2012-13.

Central projects in Odisha

927. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the various Central projects running in Odisha;
- (b) the amount spent in each project;
- (c) the time-frame fixed to complete each project;
- (d) the new projects to be taken up in Odisha during the current Five Year Plan; and
- (e) the allocation to be made in each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) A Statement of Central projects costing Rs. 150 crores and above in Odisha, which are on the monitor of MOSPI, is given in Statement (*See below*).

- (d) The current Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.
- (e) Does not arise.

Statement*List of ongoing projects in Odisha (As on 31.05.2012)*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Date of Commissioning		Cost anticipated	Cumulative expenditure
		Original	Anticipated		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Lanjigarh-Junagarh (New Line) (ECOR)	03/2002	03/2012	227.94	200.21
2.	Khurda Road-Bolangir (New Line) (ECOR)	N.A.	03/2012	1100.00	206.43
3.	Talcher-Bimalagarh (New Line) (ECOR)	N.A.	03/2013	810.78	109.94
4.	Paradip Refinery Project	11/2012	06/2013	30426.00	15728.00
5.	Integrated Crude Oil handling facilities at Paradip (2nd SPM)	06/2012	06/2012	1300.00	1113.63
6.	Kulda Opencast Coal Projects (Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.)	03/2010	03/2014	302.96	92.54
7.	Gopal Prasad Opencast Coal Projects	03/2015	03/2015	395.87	59.64
8.	Bhubaneswari Opencast Coal Projects, Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (20.0 Mty)	03/2017	03/2017	490.10	109.50
9.	Kaniha Opencast Coal Projects, MCL (10.0 Mty)	03/2013	03/2013	457.77	119.28
10.	Talabira Opencast Coal Projects	03/2016	03/2016	447.72	46.63
11.	Ananta Opencast Coal Expansion Phase-III (15.0 Mty)	03/2012	03/2014	207.28	100.06
12.	Hingula Opencast Coal-II Expansion Phase-III (15 Mty)	03/2013	03/2013	479.53	96.69
13.	Balram Opencast Coal Projects Extension, MCL (8.00 Mty)	03/2010	03/2015	172.08	101.88
14.	Sunakhala-Ganjam (Golden Quadrilateral) Km. 338 – Km. 284 (NH-5)	04/2004	07/2012	241.53	116.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Panikholi-Rimoli	09/2014	09/2014	1410.00	120.31
16.	Sambalpur-Bargarh-Chhattisgarh/Odisha Border	05/2014	05/2014	909.00	844.05
17.	Niroli-Roxy-Rajamunda	01/2014	01/2014	586.00	154.47
18.	Bhubaneswar-Puri	08/2013	08/2013	500.29	329.47
19.	Ganjam-Ichhapurum, NH-5 (NHAI)	02/2004	06/2012	263.27	265.81
20.	Balasore Bhadrak (Revived) km. 136.5 – km. 199.4 (NH-5)	02/2004	07/2012	228.70	188.72
21.	Transmission System for Phase-I Generation Projects in Odisha Part B	N.A.	12/2013	2743.19	587.20
22.	Transmission System for Phase-I Generation Projects in Odisha	N.A.	03/2013	2074.86	545.80
23.	Deepening of Cheenel at Paradip Port	N.A.	03/2012	253.36	0.00
24.	Haridaspur-Paradeep (New Line)	N.A.	12/2011	1185.00	211.91
25.	Khurda Road-Barang 3rd Line (Double Lines) (ECOR)	03/2009	04/2013	225.00	206.01
26.	Sukinda Road-Angul (New Line) (ECOR)	02/2015	N.A.	818.29	67.86
27.	Rajatgarh-Barang (LD) (ECOR)	02/2009	04/2013	243.40	248.52
28.	Expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant	11/2013	03/2013	11812.00	7081.02
29.	Enhancement of Prod. Cap. at Bolani I/O Mines	N.A.	11/2013	254.55	6.12
30.	Rupsa-Bangriposi (Gauge Conversion) (SER)	03/1998	08/2005	639.97	173.67
TOTAL:				61206.44	29232.17

N.A.: Not Available.

Funds earmarked for SCSP and TSP

928. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds earmarked for Scheduled Caste 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, 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 OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) No funds were specifically earmarked for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), during the last five financial years as Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) is not implementing any beneficiary oriented scheme. No separate Budget Head has been opened for SCSP and TSP for financial year 2011-12 because as per the revised guidelines on SCSP and TSP issued by Planning Commission *vide* their D.O. No. N-11016/12(1)/2009-PC dated 15.12.2010, MOSPI is among the 11 Ministries which have been placed under 'No Obligation' Category (I-E) as these Ministries are largely engaged in policy making and manning central organizations without any significant beneficiary oriented scheme.

Cancellation/postponement of projects

†929. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several development projects involving an investment of Rs. 5,00,000 crore have either been cancelled or postponed in the country during 2011-12;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the said projects are related to power sector; and

(d) if so, the number of these projects and the production capacity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The Ministry monitors the implementation status of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rs. 150 crore and above on the basis of information furnished by the project authorities. During year 2011-12, only one project, namely, "Loharinag — Pal HEP" of Power sector has been reported as cancelled. The cost of the project was Rs. 2895.10 crores with power generating capacity of 600 MW.

Delay in projects

†930. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several projects are under implementation in the country under a joint venture of Public-Private Partnership;
- (b) if so, the total number of these projects in April, 2012;
- (c) the number of projects, out of these, which are running behind their schedule fixed earlier; and
- (d) the cost overrun resulted due to delay in implementation of projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS
SET FOR THE 16TH AUGUST, 2012***

WRITTEN ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Free movement of persons with disability in local bodies

*81. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and other State Governments have strictly instructed all the rural local bodies — Gram Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Zila Panchayats — constituting the three-tier Panchayati Raj System to create a hassle — free and conducive atmosphere for the free movement of the disabled in Government establishments;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the implementation status of such instructions, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*The sitting of Rajya Sabha on Thursday, the 16th August, 2012 was adjourned on account of passing away of Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao Deshmukh, a sitting Member. Answers to Questions put down in the lists for that day were Laid on the Table of the House on Friday, the 17th August, 2012.

- (c) the role of the Central Government in this regard?

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

- (a) and (b) Information is being obtained.

(c) Instructions are issued from time to time for the implementation of the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. Under a plan scheme administered by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, financial assistance is provided to State Governments of provision of barrier free access in public buildings at State and major District headquarters.

Education loans by nationalised banks

*82. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a time-frame has been prescribed for the sanctioning of education loans by nationalised banks;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;

- (d) whether complaints have been received regarding delay in sanctioning of educational loans across the country;

- (e) if so, the number of complaints that have been received in the last year; and

- (f) the course of action that has been recommended for the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Model Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA) provides that applications for educational loans received by the banks are disposed off, in the normal course, within a period of 15 days to 1 month.

(d) to (f) Public Sector Banks received 5199 complaints during 2011-12, out of which 5017 were disposed of and 182 are pending. Complaints regarding delay in sanction of educational loans, as and when received by the concerned banks, are taken up for corrective measures.

Starting of Mini Passport Seva Kendras

*83. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any Government scheme to start Mini Passport Seva Kendras;

- (b) if so, whether Government has received any application/proposal for starting Mini Passport Seva Kendra in Bhavnagar; and

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government has received a number of requests from representatives of the public and other forums to establish Passport Seva Kendras/Mini Passport Seva Kendras (Passport Seva Laghu Kendras) in several locations, including Bhavnagar. The National Institute for Smart Government (NISG) who had earlier done the detailed Project Report for the Passport Seva Project, has been approached to examine all such proposals and advise the Government in this regard.

Survey of destitute women

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

(a) the number of widows, deserted and destitute women in Uttarakhand and other States, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has made or proposes to make any new survey about such destitute women who are living separately from their husbands even though they were not given divorce;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of such women in the country, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the welfare of such women by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per 2001 census, there are 34.29 million widows and 2.34 million divorced/separated women in the country. Economic status of such women is not reflected in the census. State-wise number of widows, divorced/separated women including Uttarakhand as per 2001 census is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing following three schemes for welfare of women including destitute women:—

(i) Swadhar scheme to provide primary need of shelter, food, medical care, counseling etc to women in difficult circumstances.

(ii) Short Stay Homes to rehabilitate women who are facing social, economic and emotional setback due to family problems, social ostracism etc being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Support for Training and Employment Programme (STEP) under which skill upgradation training is provided to assetless and Below Poverty Line (BPL) women.

Apart from these, Ministry of Rural Development is administering the following three schemes:—

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) under which pension is provided to a widow in the age group of 40-59 years from Below Poverty Line households @ Rs. 200/- per month;
- (ii) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme under which a pension of Rs. 200/- per month is provided to persons between 60-79 years of age and Rs. 500/- per month to 80 years above, belonging to BPL households including women; and
- (iii) MNREGA, under which willing persons including women are entitled to guaranteed 100 days employment during a year.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is also administering an Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) which is being implemented since 1992 with the objective of improving the quality of life of senior citizens including women by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care etc.

Statement

*State-wise number of widows, divorced and separated
women in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of widowed (Female)	Number of divorced/separated women
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3270964	261525
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25639	2830
3.	Assam	869005	68619
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8461	833
5.	Bihar	1887575	35550
6.	Chandigarh	16788	917
7.	Chhattisgarh	771106	90985
8.	Daman and Diu	5511	421

1	2	3	4
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4979	521
10.	Delhi	305940	13541
11.	Goa	69052	1835
12.	Gujarat	1614413	105753
13.	Haryana	533974	11410
14.	Himachal Pradesh	229664	8336
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	196604	11072
16.	Jharkhand	822827	44762
17.	Karnataka	2322843	145046
18.	Kerala	1690508	196085
19.	Lakshadweep	2136	551
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1752228	115807
21.	Maharashtra	3726735	326198
22.	Manipur	59459	8068
23.	Mizoram	20373	13181
24.	Meghalaya	59604	23927
25.	Nagaland	26516	6008
26.	Odisha	1370123	98196
27.	Punjab	662113	22595
28.	Puducherry	53040	3865
29.	Rajasthan	1589726	49544
30.	Sikkim	10005	2366
31.	Tamil Nadu	2976137	249356
32.	Tripura	123817	13383
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3763168	112855
34.	Uttarakhand	293331	9645
35.	West Bengal	3155365	287344
TOTAL:		34289729	2342940

Source: Census, 2001.

**Proposal for rural tourism clusters and
tourism parks in Maharashtra**

*85. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to create rural tourism clusters and tourism parks in the country to promote tourism in a big way;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such clusters and parks proposed to be created in Maharashtra with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism (MoT) has appointed a National Level Consultant (NLC) to identify Rural Tourism Clusters, Tourism Parks and Tourism Circuits in all States/UTs (except North Eastern States) for integrated development during Twelfth Plan period. For identification/development of Tourism Circuits in the North Eastern Region, Tata Consultancy Services has conducted a study which was commissioned by North Eastern Council, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

(c) In consultation with the State Government, the NLC has indicated certain districts/locations for further assessment for identification of a Rural Tourism Cluster and a Tourism Park in Maharashtra. The districts indicated for a Rural Tourism Cluster are Aurangabad, Kolhapur, Satara, and Nagpur. The locations indicated for a Tourism Park are Mumbai, Nashik, Pune, and Bhandarpule (Ratnagiri district).

Plight of small loan borrowers

*86. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the plight of small loan borrowers, suffering due to exorbitant interest rates of microfinance institutions, especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the details of the steps taken to mitigate the plight of small loan borrowers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) In order to study concerns expressed in the media about high interest rates, coercive recovery processes and multiple lending practices by some micro finance institutions, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and other related issues the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) set up a Sub-Committee of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank under the Chairmanship of Shri Y.H. Malegam on 19th October, 2010 to study the issues and concerns in this sector, including ways and means of making interest rates charged by them reasonable. The Sub-Committee submitted its report to RBI in January, 2011.

RBI accepted, *inter-alia*, the broad framework of regulations recommended by the Committee. RBI initially issued a circular dated 3rd May, 2011 to grant priority sector status to bank credit to Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) extended on or after 1st April, 2011 subject to certain conditions including cap on the interest rates and margins. RBI thereafter *vide* its directions dated 2nd December, 2011 created a separate category of Non-Banking Financial Company-Micro Finance Institutions (NBFC-MFIs) and prudential norms, corporate governance and fair practices code have been prescribed for these NBFC-MFIs for better regulation/supervision and to protect interests of the borrowers. These directions were further modified on 3rd August, 2012 to address some of the problems faced by the MFIs. These are available at RBI's website www.rbi.org.in.

The Government after consulting all stakeholders formulated the Micro Finance Institutions (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2012. The Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22 May, 2012. The bill would provide a statutory framework for development and regulation of the Micro Finance Institutions for the purpose of facilitating access to credit, thrift and other Micro finance services to the rural and urban poor and certain disadvantaged sections of the population and promoting financial inclusion through such institutions and for matters connected therewith.

Bad loans in microfinance institutions

*87. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of microfinance institutions have been set up in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has assessed the quantum of bad loans existing in microfinance institutions in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government plans to infuse such banks with more capital; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) can be set up in the form of a society, Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC), trust or a body corporate. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) *vide* its circular dated 3rd August, 2012 has directed all Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) which are primarily into micro financing to register as Non-Banking Finance Company-Micro Finance Institution (NBFC-MFI) with immediate effect and in any case not later than 31st October, 2012.

(c) and (d) The Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the Micro Finance Institutions

(MFIs) registered with RBI as systemically important non deposit taking NBFCs (assets size Rs. 100 crore and above) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) and (f) Since these MFIs are non Government NBFCs, the infusion of capital by the Government does not arise.

Statement

List of MFIs-Gross NPA-Position as on May 31, 2012

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name	Region	Gross NPA
1.	Spandana Sphoorty Financial Limited	HYD	1421.36
2.	Bhartiya Samruddhi Finance Limited	DEL	139.25
3.	Asmitha Microfin Limited	HYD	629.41
4.	Share Microfin Limited	HYD	1096.98
5.	SKS Microfinance Limited	HYD	267.77
6.	Future Financial Services Limited	HYD	32.53
7.	Maanaveeya Development and Finance Private Limited	HYD	33.33
8.	Village Financial Services Private Limited	CAL	1.90
9.	Ujjivan Financial Services Private Limited	BAN	9.63
10.	Janalakshmi Financial Services Private Limited	BAN	2.19
11.	Grama Vidiyal Micro Finance Private Limited	CHE	0.72
12.	S.M.I.L.E Micro Finance Limited	CHE	0.12
13.	Bandhan Financial Services Private Limited	CAL	2.31
14.	BSS Microfinance Private Limited	BAN	0.00

Note: Non-deposit taking NBFCs (with assets size of Rs. 100 crore and above) which are predominantly engaged in MFI activities.

Doubtful transaction by officers of MHADA

*88. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Directorate of Enforcement (ED) and Special Fraud Investigating

Office (SFIO) are aware of doubtful transaction of Rs. 258 crore between Shapoorji Pallonji Company Ltd. (SPCL) and officers of Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ED and SFIO would conduct a thorough investigation on alleged benami dealings as reported in the Media on 11.05.2012; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Enforcement Directorate is investigating under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) matters relating to Shri Nitish Thakur, former Deputy Collector of Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA) and payments allegedly made by M/s S.D. Corporation (an associate company of M/s Shapoorji Pallonji Company Ltd.) under provisions of PMLA. Cases under PMLA have arisen out of a case of cheating booked by CID, Mumbai Police and a case of Corruption booked by Anti Corruption Bureau, Thane Police, against him and his associates. Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO), under Ministry of Corporate Affairs, has communicated that they are not aware of a doubtful transaction of Rs. 258 crore between Shapoorji Pallonji Company Ltd. (SPCL) and officers of Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA) and no investigation is being done by SFIO in the instant case.

(c) Investigations will be conducted into the allegations which fall within the ambit of Foreign Exchange Management Act and Prevention of Money Laundering Act, which are the Acts enforced by Enforcement Directorate.

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

Plan outlay by States through their resources

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

(a) the States which have increased their plan outlay through their own resources; and

(b) the percentage of such increase effected by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Planning Commission in its interaction with States encourages efficiency in resource use as well as increase in the share of Own Resources in Plan financing. The table indicating the States which have increased

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

their plan outlay *inter-alia* through their own resources and percentage increase in plan outlay and their own resources in 2012-13 over 2011-12 is given below:—

(Rs. crore)

Name of State	Plan Outlay (2011-12)	Plan Outlay (2012-13)	State's Own Resources (2011-12)	State's Own Resources (2012-13)	Percentage increase in Plan Outlay (2012-13)	Percentage increase in State's Own Resources (2012-13)
Andhra Pradesh	43000	48935	19251	21570	13.80	12.05
Bihar	24000	28000	12025	12910	16.67	7.36
Chhattisgarh	16710	23480	10509	12038	40.51	14.55
Goa	3320	4700	1846	2789	41.57	51.13
Gujarat	38000	51000	12297	21239	34.21	72.71
Jharkhand	15300	16300	7678	8143	6.54	6.06
Karnataka	38070	42030	16420	16834	10.40	2.52
Madhya Pradesh	23000	28000	9758	11872	21.74	21.67
Maharashtra	42000	71000	13493	14549	69.04	7.83
Meghalaya	2727	3939	41.87	294.55	44.44	603.49
Odisha	15200	17250	5224	5249	13.49	0.48
Rajasthan	27500	33500	4428	7024	21.82	58.61
Uttar Pradesh	47000	57800	13164	15836	22.98	20.30

- Notes: (i) Plan Outlay includes State's Own Resources, State's Net Borrowings, Central Assistance to State Plan, Resources of Local Bodies and State Public Sector Enterprises.
- (ii) State's Own Resources include Balance from Current Revenues, Misc. Capital Receipts, FC Plan Grants.
- (iii) Maharashtra's high growth in Plan Outlay for 2012-13 is due to addition of PSE resources for 2012-13 whereas these resources amounting to Rs. 26000 crore were not added to the Outlay of 2011-12.

Infrastructure investment target

*90. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our infrastructure investment target of one trillion dollars for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period has been set to drop by 20 per cent; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The Twelfth Plan document is currently under formulation. Hence, no targets have as yet been fixed for infrastructure investment.

Financial inclusion plan

*91. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector banks have been issued instructions to open at least one bank account in every household in the country under the financial inclusion plan;

(b) if so, whether there is any last date for this financial inclusion, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether banks have been assigned targets in this regard, if so, the targets and achievements made by each bank;

(d) the publicity mode adopted by banks to encourage people in rural areas to open bank account; and

(e) by when the financial inclusion plan would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) With a view to facilitating financial inclusion, the Government has advised banks to open one bank account for each family. Financial Inclusion involving creating access to financial services, facilitating their availment and Electronic Benefit Transfer is a continuing process.

No quantitative targets for opening the bank account have been set. Banks have, under the financial inclusion initiative of extending banking services to unbanked habitations of 2000 and above population, as per 2001 census, opened over 3.16 crore new accounts between April, 2010 and March, 2012. The State-wise details of the accounts opened are given in Statement (See below). Banks have informed that they are using various publicity modes for this campaign which, *inter-alia*, include affixing posters, banners in Hindi, English and regional languages, distributing pamphlets and organizing awareness camps to encourage people to open bank accounts.

Statement

State-wise details of the Financial Inclusion Accounts opened

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of villages covered	Total No. of FI accounts opened
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	720
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6639	2985903
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	45686
4.	Assam	2319	428695
5.	Bihar	9177	2944040
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1050	241613
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	30615
9.	Daman and Diu	6	5486
10.	Delhi	107	35810
11.	Goa	41	6817
12.	Gujarat	3502	998903
13.	Haryana	1838	737641
14.	Himachal Pradesh	48	36184
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	726	254749
16.	Jharkhand	1541	1554596
17.	Karnataka	3395	1704723
18.	Kerala	120	162421
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2736	1355462
21.	Maharashtra	4292	2212227
22.	Manipur	186	48968

1	2	3	4
23.	Meghalaya	39	62381
24.	Mizoram	14	4886
25.	Nagaland	196	181782
26.	Odisha	1875	614090
27.	Puducherry	42	33428
28.	Punjab	1576	561948
29.	Rajasthan	3879	1078613
30.	Sikkim	43	18327
31.	Tamil Nadu	4445	1888419
32.	Tripura	419	442872
33.	Uttar Pradesh	16269	7849863
34.	Uttarakhand	226	63161
35.	West Bengal	7398	3046524
GRAND TOTAL:		74194	31637553

Source: SLBC Conveners

Financial assistance/subsidy to farmers

*92. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance/subsidy provided to farmers in the country, during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the amount of subsidy/financial assistance provided to Indian farmers is comparatively lower as compared to the farmers of developed countries;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Financial assistance/subsidies to farmers are provided by Central Government and State Government under various Schemes/programmes.

Under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 Rs. 52,275.55 crore has been released by the Government through Reserve Bank of

India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to give benefit to 3.45 crore farmers. State-wise details of implementation of the Scheme in respect of Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The bank-wise details in respect of Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Local Area Banks are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The Government of India is also implementing Interest Subvention Scheme to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 per cent per annum. Under the scheme there is an additional interest subvention to farmers who repay their loan in time. The Government of India has released Rs. 2011 crore in 2009-2010, Rs. 3531.19 crore in 2010-11 and Rs. 3282.70 crore in 2011-12 towards implementation of the Scheme. State-wise data for interest subvention is not maintained.

The details of funds provided by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation under its various schemes are given in Statement-III (i) to III (xi) (*See below*).

(b) to (d) While in the developed countries subsidies are provided to keep inter-sectoral commercial parity and international competitiveness, in the developing countries the aim of subsidies is to bring about structural transformation by making agriculture sector a commercially viable sector.

The various schemes of Government of India are aimed at enhancing productivity in agriculture and farmers income.

Statement-I

*Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Claims released to RRBs and Co-operative Banks under ADWDRS-2008 —
Position as on 18.03.2012**

		(Rs. in lakh)									
Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Bank	Debt Waiver		DW GRM		Debt Relief		DR GRM		Total	
		No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Consolidated Position											
	SCBs	11096480	1557562.04	107271	6394.43	1769262	265132.90	0	1465.23	12973013	1830554.61
	SLDBs	1688577	337409.45	24238	5087.52	254730	41813.16	221	27.07	1967786	364337.20
	RRBs	3361766	602660.08	12470	2632.77	500684	91414.65	2340	345.32	3877460	697052.82
TOTAL:		16146823	2497631.57	143979	14114.72	2624876	398360.71	13645	1837.62	18829323	2911944.62
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands											
	SCB	715	81.33	0	0	0	0.00			715	81.33
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00

RRBs (No RRB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
SUB-TOTAL:	715	81.33	0	0	0	0	0 00	715	81.33
2 Andhra Pradesh									
SCB	2487188	346239.35	228	82.62	261681	32084.72		2749097	378406.69
SLDB (No LDB in AP)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00		0	0.00
RRBs	535066	100827.12	51	6.49	107532	19661.65		642649	120495.26
SUB-TOTAL:	3022254	447066.47	279	89.11	369213	51746.37		3391746	498901.95
3. Arunachal Pradesh									
SCB	11320	237.05	0	0	29	5.34		11349	242.39
SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00		0	0.00
RRBs	1013	235.12	37	17.27	0	0.00		1050	252.39
SUB-TOTAL:	12333	472.17	37	17.27	29	5.34		12399	494.78
4. Assam									
SCB	13576	880.30	0	0	19	5.36		13595	885.66
SLDB	95	46.38	0	0	13	2.68		108	51.06
RRBs	72253	8188.57	0	0	681	66.81		72934	8255.38
SUB-TOTAL:	85924	9117.25	0	0	713	74.85		86637	9192.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5. Bihar											
SCB	317028	33783.51	4673	624.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	321701	34407.99	
SLDB	15583	3458.80	0	0	324	202.13	0	0.00	15907	3660.93	
RRBs	449669	77263.74	5	80.61	14701	2344.20	2228	325.30	466603	80013.85	
SUB-TOTAL:	782280	114506.05	4678	705.09	15025	2546.33	2228	325.30	804211	118082.77	
6. Delhi											
SCB	453	254.55	0	0	100	47.61	553	302.16			
SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00			
RRBs (No RRB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00			
SUB-TOTAL:	453	254.55	0	0	100	47.61	553	302.16			
7. Goa											
SCB	2907	478.32	1	0.14	131	18.25	3039	496.71			
SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00			
RRBs (No RRB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00			
SUB-TOTAL:	2907	478.32	1	0.14	131	18.25	3039	496.71			

8. Gujarat

SCB	314519	77372.06	0	20.7	128148	29872.08	442667	107264.84
SLDB	9941	4680.91	0	0	0	3081.29	9941	7762.20
RRBs	26709	4772.67	8	7.15	10425	2062.43	39142	6842.25
SUB-TOTAL:	353169	86825.64	8	27.85	138573	35015.80	491750	121869.29

9. Haryana

SCB	261229	82961.49	164	43.63	91582	16180.97	352975	99186.09
SLDB	49316	19502.66	19	102.69	10101	2056.30	59436	21661.65
RRBs	18991	6875.07	28	17.05	7423	2402.53	26442	9294.65
SUB-TOTAL:	329536	109339.22	211	163.37	109106	20639.80	438853	130142.29

10. Himachal Pradesh

SCB (Including 1195 PACS)	113836	16699.30	64	20.64	567	123.98	114467	16843.92
SLDB	10986	3897.64	0	0	1060	224.76	12046	4122.40
RRBs	8294	1594.96	1	0.46	133	18.37	8428	1613.79
SUB-TOTAL:	133116	22191.90	65	21.1	1760	367.11	134941	22580.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11. Jammu and Kashmir											
	SCB	17929	2742.71	0	0	0	0.00			17929	2742.71
	SLDB	576	443.55	0	0	72	19.68			648	463.23
	RRBs	5414	1054.91	0	0	0	0.00			5414	1054.91
	SUB-TOTAL:	23919	4241.17	0	0	72	19.68			23991	4260.85
12. Jharkhand											
	SCB	36736	4930.30	0	0	0	0.00			36736	4930.30
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
	RRBs	168733	14018.35	52	2.26	2680	215.03			171465	14235.64
	SUB-TOTAL:	205469	18948.65	52	2.26	2680	215.03			208201	19165.94
13. Karnataka											
	SCB	164964	30715.88	9998	3447.25	20005	2441.31			194967	36604.44
	SLDB	77456	9057.36	501	19.52	25780	3000.82			103737	12077.70
	RRBs	239423	67485.87	240	82.79	135125	24077.86			374788	91646.52
	SUB-TOTAL:	481843	107259.11	10739	3549.56	180910	29519.99			673492	140328.66

14. Kerala

SCB	524753	91668.52	73576	443.32	2347	667.72	600676	92779.56
SLDB	126723	18196.36	0	0	3640	594.16	130363	18790.52
RRBs	126650	36128.32	17	10.86	1130	289.06	127797	36428.24
SUB-TOTAL:	778126	145993.20	73593	454.18	7117	1550.94	858836	147998.32

15. Madhya Pradesh

SCB	870103	100567.04	0	0	158037	18160.02	1028140	118727.06
SLDB	115394	33233.21	1103	585.87	43311	6655.71	159808	40474.79
RRBs	77188	16205.18	1517	383.23	41084	7662.53	119789	24250.94
SUB-TOTAL:	1062685	150005.43	2620	969.1	242432	32478.26	1307737	183452.79

16. Chhattisgarh

SCB	270165	18244.97	1463	0	93812	8752.02	0	0.00	365440	26996.99
SLDB	10226	1869.04	582	79.13	4869	924.62	221	27.07	15898	2899.86
RRBs	52147	6844.54	2	0.43	9718	1667.98	2	0.54	61869	8513.49
SUB-TOTAL:	332538	26958.55	2047	79.56	108399	11344.62	223	27.61	443207	38410.34

17. Maharashtra

SCB	2197706	377078.07	1492	398.77	647072	109272.27	2846270	486749.11
-----	---------	-----------	------	--------	--------	-----------	---------	-----------

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	SLDB	98687	29230.36	0	9.3	37834	4403.66			136521	33643.32
	RRBs	72044	12031.97	455	78.36	38597	7218.14			111096	19328.47
	SUB-TOTAL:	2368437	418340.40	1947	486.43	723503	120894.07			3093887	539720.90
18. Manipur											
	SCB	41210	2019.53	0	0	105	50.56			41315	2070.09
	SLDB	30	21.20	23	15.17	2	0.58			55	36.95
	RRBs	16780	221.80	0	0	32	7.34			16812	229.14
	SUB-TOTAL:	58020	2262.53	23	15.17	139	58.48			58182	2336.18
19. Meghalaya											
	SCB	4855	500.08	0	0	20	3.61			4875	503.69
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
	RRBs	5673	843.40	0	0	5	0.16			5678	843.56
	SUB-TOTAL:	10528	1343.48	0	0	25	3.77			10553	1347.25
20. Mizoram											
	SCB	1552	439.44	0	0	0	0.00			1552	439.44

SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
RRBs	5510	1358.04	0	0	310	7.98	5820	1366.02
SUB-TOTAL:	7062	1797.48	0	0	310	7.98	7372	1805.46
21. Nagaland								
SCB	10813	1072.94	0	0	0	0.00	10813	1072.94
SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
RRBs	1091	191.88	0	0	5	1.93	1096	193.61
SUB-TOTAL:	11904	1264.62	0	0	5	1.93	11909	1266.55
22. Puducherry								
SCB	6713	1344.09	0	0	129	13.13	6842	1357.22
SLDB	303	172.12	0	0	0	0.00	303	172.12
RRBs	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
SUB-TOTAL:	7016	1516.21	0	0	129	13.13	7145	1529.34
23. Odisha								
SCB	1038201	126393.54	186	125.99	14798	1728.74	11084	1465.23
SLDB	92130	13458.13	3583	711.98	1834	229.71	97547	14399.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RRBs	325836	40536.30	6544	815.41	14736	2308.37			347116	43660.08
	SUB-TOTAL:	1456167	180387.97	10313	1653.38	31368	4266.82			1497848	186308.17
24. Punjab											
	SCB	89934	24218.76	1	0.56	12932	2007.01			102867	26226.33
	SLDB	26313	12498.19	0	0	25249	4497.05			51562	16995.24
	RRBs	6	2260.06	5	5.82	2564	728.85			2575	2994.73
	SUB-TOTAL:	116253	38977.01	6	6.38	40745	7232.91			157004	46216.30
25. Rajasthan											
	SCB	378957	57040.73	1182	205.62	284565	37973.32	0	0.00	664704	95219.67
	SLDB	109768	29056.18	1429	434.71	54413	9809.18	0	0.00	165610	39300.07
	RRBs	113816	24460.11	109	39.75	39930	7924.53	1	0.20	153856	32424.59
	SUB-TOTAL:	602541	110557.02	2720	680.08	378908	55707.03	1	0.20	984170	166944.33
26. Tamil Nadu											
	SCB	90264	12538.42	3	0.79	13442	1806.07			103709	14345.28
	SLDB	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00

RRBs	41991	6345.39	6	0.64	5641	916.11	47638	7262.14
SUB-TOTAL:	132255	18883.81	9	1.43	19083	2722.18	151347	21607.42
27. Sikkim								
SCB	529	82.69	0	0	7	1.50	536	84.19
SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
RRBs (No RRB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
SUB-TOTAL:	529	82.69	0	0	7	1.50	536	84.19
28. Tripura								
SCB	18553	3199.21	0	25.12	0	0.00	18553	3224.33
SLDB	987	250.40	0	0	5	0.58	992	250.98
RRBs	7280	638.66	0	0	24	2.34	7304	641.00
SUB-TOTAL:	26820	4088.27	0	25.12	29	2.92	26849	4116.31
29. Uttar Pradesh								
SCB	1067922	79492.97	1733	137.51	37684	3622.92	0	0.00
SLDB	894908	149207.99	16996	3128.48	46079	6090.92	0	0.00
RRBs	844366	157535.24	3364	1079.13	67165	11632.21	109	19.28
SUB-TOTAL:	2807196	386236.20	22153	4345.12	150928	21346.05	109	19.28
							2980386	411946.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30. Uttarakhand											
	SCB	72048	6933.81	37	6.22	1661	198.98			73746	7139.01
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00			0	0.00
	RRBs	9790	1273.71	0	0	725	96.93			10515	1370.64
	SUB-TOTAL:	81838	8207.52	37	6.22	2386	295.91			84261	8509.65
31. West Bengal											
	SCB	669802	57351.08	12410	811.07	389	95.42			682601	58257.57
	SLDB	49155	9126.97	2	0.67	144	19.33			49301	9146.97
	RRBs	134033	13469.30	29	5.06	518	101.31			134580	13575.67
	SUB-TOTAL:	852990	79947.35	12441	816.8	1051	216.06			866482	80980.21
	GRAND TOTAL:	16146823	2497631.57	143979	14114.72	2524876	398360.71	2561	372.39	18818239	2910479.39

*Provisional figures, subject to revision on account of refunds received from Banks and disbursement.

DW GRM: Debt Waiver Grievance Redressal Mechanism

DR GRM: Debt Relief Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Statement-II
Bank-wise Data Awards 2008
(No. of accounts in thousands and amounts in Rs. actuals)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	DEBT Waiver		DEBT Waiver		DEBT Waiver		Total paid on 13.3.12 (Rs.)
		Total Accs.	Total claims (Rs.)	Total paid on 13.3.12 (Rs.)	Total Accs.	Total claims (Rs.)	Total paid on 13.3.12 (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public Sector Banks								
1.	State Bank of India	2429.25	53294410382.03	53294410382.03	714.703	14765942338	14765942338	68060352719.77
2.	SB of Bikaner and Jaipur	1986.66	4163093370.25	4163093370.25	109.501	2614256324	2614256324	6777349694.74
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	293.82	5442321191.00	5442321191.00	84.665	1692559485	1692559485	7134880676.00
4.	State Bank of Indore	307.93	1614716193.95	1614716193.95	52.64	1166645755	1166645755	2781361948.77
5.	State Bank of Mysore	750.90	2435488153.00	2435488153.00	27.055	761216165	761216165	3196704318.00
6.	State Bank of Patiala	38.29	1434285373.56	1434285373.56	34.037	658555502.8	658555502.8	2092840876.37
7.	State Bank of Travancore	118.76	3279188533.00	3279188533.00	6.207	151819223	151819223	3431007756.00
8.	Allahabad Bank	428.50	10418047072.00	10418047072.00	88.03	1898134579	1898134579	12316181651.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Andhra Bank	397.84	7469608832.00	7469608832.00	78.45	1518040962	1518040962	8987649793.74
10.	Bank of Baroda	554.03	5060367844.00	5060367844.00	64.839	1333875904	1333875904	6394243748.00
11.	Bank of India	339.92	6392185943.76	6392185943.76	71.707	1625103267	1625103267	8017289210.76
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	86.58	2192806730.72	2192806730.72	39.32	820085639	820085639	3012892369.72
13.	Canara Bank	471.58	12601664112.45	12601664112.45	67.118	1707521305	1707521305	14309185417.62
14.	Central Bank of India	449.98	9824675470.00	9824675470.00	87.213	2018830577	2018830577	11843506047.00
15.	Corporation Bank	42.76	1145867302.00	1145867302.00	13.945	348853971	348853971	1494721273.00
16.	Dena Bank	54.55	771748896.00	771748896.00	18.309	465424050	465424050	1237172946.00
17.	IDBI Bank	11.27	273213581.00	273213581.00	4.106	82243008.16	82243008.16	355456589.16
18.	Indian Bank	582.87	4602870616.00	4602870616.00	30.42	643171482	643171482	5246042098.00
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	311.00	5773479756.00	5829651280.00	50.172	931342316	920839088	6750490368.00
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	98.30	3700929661.00	3700809923.00	25.647	939890231.6	939890231.6	4640700154.64
21.	Punjab National Bank	339.40	11472784863.00	11472784863.00	98.043	2795782864	2795782864	14268567726.70
22.	Punjab & Sind Bank	15.38	477226992.00	477226992.00	5.714	164643567	164643567	641870559.00

23. Syndicate Bank	293.23	7368647864.15	7369717728.15	84.605	1822365785	1822365785	9192083512.89
24. Union Bank of India	275.94	7387857973.22	7387857973.22	57.885	1440178909	1440178909	8828036882.06
25. United Bank of India	144.94	2112247563.00	2111944545.00	1857.17	31592592	31592592	2143537137.00
26. UCO Bank	252.35	5377102680.00	5377102680.00	24.239	539658042.7	539656042.7	5916758722.67
27. Vijaya Bank	47.81	1478380299.21	1478613312.21	15.239	403917320	403917320	1882530632.21
TOTAL:	11123.83	177565217248.30	177622268893.30	3810.98	43341649163.59	43331145935.59	220953414828.89
Private Sector Banks							
1. Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	17.10	53120868.00	53120868.00	0.694	12632315	12632315	65753183.00
2. Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	1.55	25964880.00	25964879.99	45.001	1985325	1985325	27950204.99
3. City Union Bank Ltd.	5.61	97582109.63	97582109.63	0.686	14601177.52	14601177.52	112183287.15
4. Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	2.15	43554034.28	43554034.28	0.059	1509173.81	1729584.81	45283619.09
5. Federal Bank Ltd.	18.77	1057019406.00	1057019405.99	2.557	2016940.72	2016940.72	1258713477.99
6. HDFC Bank Ltd.	0.43	28960769.00	28960768.99	0	0	4113378	70094346.99
7. ICICI Bank Ltd.	672.03	2549561028.43	2549561028.42	16.204	213593478.9	213593478.90	2763154507.32
8. Karnataka Bank Ltd.	9.03	232127161.13	232127161.12	3.807	107826606.9	107826606.9	339953768.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	16.60	347491744.88	347491744.87	3.73	24187515.83	24187515.83	371679260.70
10.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	0.18	5053295.00	5053295.00	0.057	892168	892168	5945463.00
11.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	9.48	175899020.00	175899020.00	2.383	37059058	37059058	212958078.00
12.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	0.99	26251110.00	26251110.00	0.91	7030092	7030092	33281202.00
13.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	1.10	29962591.00	29962591.00	0	10715931	10715931	40678522.00
14.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	4.90	95248748.00	95248747.99	0.001	11151282	11151282	106400029.99
15.	Tamilnad Merc Bank Ltd.	4.18	68630891.00	68630890.99	2.093	29739481	29739481	98370371.99
16.	Axis Bank Ltd.	6.75	481190317.36	481190317.36	7.045	210339142	210339142	691529459.40
17.	ING Vysya	14.74	387201814.00	387201814.00	6.289	147902540.4	147902540.4	535104354.43
18.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	8.25	205960974.00	205960974.00	0.435	14808204.79	14808204.79	220769178.79
TOTAL:		793.85	5910780761.71	5910780761.64	91.95	1047667564.20	1089021553.20	6999802314.84
Local Area Banks								
1.	Subhadra Local Area Bank	0.04	1073666.00	1073666.00	0.01	462368.00	462368.00	1536034.00

2. Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd.	0.11	1737036.00	1737036.00	0.01	190433.00	190433.00	1927469.00
3. Krishna Bhima Samruddhi LAB Ltd.	2.08	9330194.00	9330194.00	0.03	298597.00	298597.00	9628791.00
4. Capital Local Area Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0.05	5249942.00	5249942.00	5249942.00
TOTAL:	2.23	12140896.00	12140896.00	0.11	6201340.00	6201340.00	18342236.00
1. Urban Coop. Bank		3403735498.00	3403735498.00		185749591.50	185749591.50	3589485089.50
Total AWDRS paid as on 31.1.2012 (Rs.)							
Public Sector Banks			220953414828.89				
Private Sector Banks			6999802314.84				
LABs			18342236.00				
UCBs			35894850.90				
TOTAL PAID:			231561044469.23				

Statement-III

*(i) State-wise and Year-wise details of releases under National Food
Security Mission from 2009-10 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)
As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	Year States	2009-10 Total amount released	2010-11 Total amount released	2011-12 Total amount released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	123.81	119.42	88.87
2.	Assam	36.16	66.58	36.58
3.	Bihar	44.14	51.56	74.87
4.	Chhattisgarh	21.16	19.54	55.25
5.	Gujarat	15.08	23.89	23.96
6.	Haryana	28.65	35.75	27.07
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	2.69
8.	Jharkhand	4.93	16.49	12.20
9.	Karnataka	47.65	72.52	73.26
10.	Kerala	2.78	2.1	2.28
11.	Madhya Pradesh	59.33	160.72	146.82
12.	Maharashtra	107.40	147.12	135.85
13.	Odisha	63.41	58.53	64.76
14.	Punjab	61.22	37.57	35.18
15.	Rajasthan	39.15	76.05	79.28
16.	Tamil Nadu	30.58	30.08	34.54
17.	Tripura			3.63
18.	Uttar Pradesh	226.28	177.57	244.96
19.	West Bengal	71.65	33.94	35.67
TOTAL:		983.38	1129.43	1177.72

(ii) State-wise and Year-wise details of releases under National Horticulture
Mission during 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	States	2009-10 Total amount released	2010-11 Total amount released	2011-12 Total amount released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	95.67	105.18	92.70
2.	Bihar	24.35	0.00	10.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	60.00	96.57	85.00
4.	Goa	1.50	2.12	2.00
5.	Gujarat	25.21	54.97	76.25
6.	Haryana	56.00	51.50	76.23
7.	Jharkhand	30.84	16.00	25.00
8.	Karnataka	80.02	93.25	95.21
9.	Kerala	0.00	44.00	49.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	35.45	51.00	45.00
11.	Maharashtra	91.73	126.14	93.75
12.	Odisha	35.00	32.59	46.73
13.	Punjab	25.78	35.00	46.74
14.	Rajasthan	25.00	40.00	35.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	61.80	77.50	62.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	91.43	54.00	51.00
17.	West Bengal	0.00	28.80	18.00
TOTAL STATES:		739.78	908.62	909.61

(iii) State-wise and Year-wise details of releases under National Mission
on Micro Irrigation during 2009-10 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2009-10 Total amount released	2010-11 Total amount released	2011-12 Total amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62.53	36.76	53.36

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.50	32.21	20.22
3.	Assam	8.12	11.68	0.00
4.	Bihar	38.15	33.05	32.63
5.	Chhattisgarh	21.70	20.82	17.61
6.	Goa	1.00	0.46	0.38
7.	Gujarat	38.30	39.19	41.88
8.	Haryana	26.90	13.34	13.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	22.91	17.05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.90	15.83	25.02
11.	Jharkhand	8.76	8.88	8.98
12.	Karnataka	50.25	47.90	40.52
13.	Kerala	12.75	11.84	10.01
14.	Madhya Pradesh	61.71	69.15	55.16
15.	Maharashtra	92.75	109.10	75.38
16.	Manipur	23.50	47.21	20.72
17.	Mizoram	18.02	40.09	16.17
18.	Meghalaya	14.25	21.09	19.50
19.	Nagaland	24.75	36.71	22.00
20.	Odisha	23.54	38.74	27.07
21.	Punjab	18.75	8.14	6.88
22.	Rajasthan	47.91	55.85	47.25
23.	Sikkim	17.46	28.36	15.77
24.	Tamil Nadu	29.35	46.08	37.77
25.	Tripura	10.80	36.29	15.60
26.	Uttar Pradesh	120.60	101.29	90.03
27.	Uttarakhand	22.36	23.23	19.65
28.	West Bengal	50.78	38.45	18.14
Total		918.39	994.65	770.35

(iv) State-wise and Year-wise details of releases under National Mission
on Micro Irrigation during 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2009-10 Total amount released	2010-11 Total amount released	2011-12 Total amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143.11	240.00	252.24
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	12.52	10.19	20.00
4.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	0.11	0.24	0.25
6.	Gujarat	44.47	120.00	130.64
7.	Haryana	2.12	13.61	16.93
8.	Jharkhand	0.00	1.50	9.91
9.	Karnataka	63.81	92.54	84.64
10.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	1.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	34.75	79.61	88.69
12.	Maharashtra	107.07	222.37	206.40
13.	Odisha	5.28	8.10	8.23
14.	Punjab	8.59	12.61	16.00
15.	Rajasthan	56.93	120.00	130.95
16.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	65.91	56.25
17.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	8.12	0.00
18.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
TMNE States				
19.	Arunachal Pradesh		0.75	
20.	Assam			
21.	Manipur			0.50
22.	Meghalaya		0.50	

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Mizoram		0.50	
24.	Nagaland			
25.	Sikkim			0.40
26.	Tripura		0.50	
Himalayan States				
27.	Jammu and Kashmir			2.00
28.	Uttarakhand			0.75
GRAND TOTAL:		478.76	997.05	1025.78

(v) *State-wise and Year-wise details of releases under National Mission on Micro Irrigation during 2009-10 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	States	2009-10 Total amount released	2010-11 Total amount released	2011-12 Total amount released
B. Mini Mission-II				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.92	26.85	40.00
2.	Assam	37.43	29.95	25.00
3.	Manipur	30.29	39.51	46.50
4.	Meghalaya	19.32	26.75	34.44
5.	Mizoram	35.00	38.90	38.35
6.	Nagaland	39.50	44.00	39.69
7.	Sikkim	34.28	24.55	39.45
8.	Tripura	30.00	26.20	39.50
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.00	30.00	33.57
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15.89	15.00	30.00
11.	Uttarakhand	17.00	29.00	30.00
GRAND TOTAL:		290.63	330.71	396.50

(vi) State-wise and Year-wise details of releases under National
Bamboo Mission during 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	States	2009-10 Total amount released	2010-11 Total amount released	2011-12 Total amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.40	0.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	1.08	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	4.27	5.67	2.60
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	3.70	1.60	1.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	1.64	1.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.20	0.00	0.37
8.	Jharkhand	1.09	3.52	2.25
9.	Karnataka	3.23	4.22	3.75
10.	Kerala	0.30	0.00	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	1.91	3.00	0.00
13.	Odisha	1.85	3.06	5.00
14.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Rajasthan	2.00	1.88	1.50
16.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.4	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	0.63	1.18	3.25
18.	Uttarakhand	0.79	2.20	1.20
19.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
	SUB-TOTAL:	19.97	29.85	21.92
	N.E. States			
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	2.00	3.00

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Assam	3.38	6.94	1.00
25.	Manipur	1.30	13.07	15.81
26.	Meghalaya	3.39	0.95	0.00
27.	Mizoram	9.00	17.38	17.12
28.	Nagaland	9.65	11.55	17.00
29.	Sikkim	1.55	3.33	2.21
30.	Tripura	0.40	1.90	0.00
SUB-TOTAL (N.E.)		29.17	57.12	56.14
GRAND TOTAL		49.14	86.97	78.06

(vii) *State-wise and Year-wise details of releases under ISOPOM during 2009-10 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	State	2009-10 Total amount released	2010-11 Total amount released	2011-12 Total amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.32	57.57	28.35
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	8.60	7.99	4.18
4.	Chhattisgarh	12.62	11.67	8.76
5.	Gujarat	23.63	17.86	22.34
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	6.56	5.03	5.23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.59	0.89	0.83
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.83	1.32	2.06
10.	Karnataka	17.38	57.49	22.04
11.	Kerala	0.35	0.00	0.23

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	43.29	56.19	61.29
13.	Maharashtra	34.28	54.98	60.00
14.	Mizoram	5.54	8.77	3.61
15.	Odisha	31.64	30.50	29.13
16.	Punjab	0.58	0.61	1.40
17.	Rajasthan	30.02	50.71	50.51
18.	Tamil Nadu	17.54	11.33	9.68
19.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	18.22	12.22	9.02
21.	West Bengal	7.55	6.14	1.00
TOTAL:		296.54	391.27	319.66

(viii) State-wise and Year-wise details of releases under Technology Mission
on Cotton during 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	States	2009-10 Total amount released	2010-11 Total amount released	2011-12 Total amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.77	0.68	0.53
2.	Gujarat	8.55	1.05	1.04
3.	Haryana	3.66	0.77	0.82
4.	Karnataka	2.49	0.71	0.57
5.	Madhya Pradesh	7.30	1.85	0.96
6.	Maharashtra	12.00	7.81	2.13
7.	Odisha	1.30	1.01	0.85
8.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Rajasthan	1.32	0.57	0.44

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Tamil Nadu	3.24	0.70	0.50
11.	Tripura	0.20	0.20	0.20
12.	Uttar Pradesh	0.36	0.13	0.27
13.	West Bengal	0.00	0.13	0.00
TOTAL:		48.19	15.61	8.31

(ix) State-wise and Year-wise details of releases under National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSHF) during 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.83	1.49	4.66	9.74
2.	Karnataka	2.71	0.00	0.00	3.96
3.	Kerala	1.77	0.00	0.00	3.27
4.	Rajasthan	2.68	4.09	0.00	10.91
5.	Uttar Pradesh	2.40	0.00	0.00	2.55
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86
7.	Punjab	1.35	0.00	0.00	1.70
8.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.64
9.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
10.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
11.	Odisha	0.00	2.17	0.00	4.35
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.75	0.00	1.50
13.	Maharashtra	2.80	0.60	0.00	4.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1.44	0.00	0.00	1.79
15.	Mizoram	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.72
16.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
17.	Jharkhand	2.56	0.00	0.00	2.56
18.	Bihar	9.05	3.43	0.00	12.48
19.	Meghalaya	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.60
20.	Tamil Nadu	2.50	0.00	0.00	2.50
21.	Tripura	1.36	0.00	0.00	1.36
22.	Manipur	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.89
23.	Haryana	0.00	1.44	0.00	1.44
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.65	0.65	1.30
25.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.59
26.	Bhopal	3.90	1.68	4.12	9.70
27.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	1.86	1.86
TOTAL:		37.96	16.89	11.29	82.76

(x) State-wise and Year-wise details of releases under support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms during 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2009-10 Total amount released	2010-11 Total amount released	2011-12 Total amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.89	10.73	15.00
2.	Bihar	12.47	9.73	45.21
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.50	3.98	16.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Gujarat	5.57	5.10	22.00
6.	Haryana	7.38	1.20	9.71
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5.15	2.53	11.48
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	4.45	2.00
9.	Jharkhand	6.05	7.81	8.00
10.	Karnataka	2.50	6.35	13.00
11.	Kerala	3.43	5.10	7.73
12.	Maharashtra	9.39	11.35	28.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15.34	9.90	14.33
14.	Odisha	15.11	12.32	31.37
15.	Punjab	2.11	4.64	8.00
16.	Rajasthan	11.87	5.18	20.36
17.	Tamil Nadu	11.13	14.93	21.25
18.	Uttar Pradesh	41.59	24.34	38.38
19.	Uttarakhand	6.64	2.00	3.00
20.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Assam	0.00	3.75	3.00
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.98	3.37	5.93
21.	Manipur	0.00	1.75	2.68
22.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Mizoram	1.22	0.76	4.03
24.	Nagaland	3.79	2.10	5.97
25.	Tripura	1.78	0.00	5.90
26.	Sikkim	0.75	0.00	2.49
TOTAL:		175.64	153.37	344.82

(xi) State-wise and Year-wise details of releases under RKVY from
2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore) As on 29.02.2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	2009-10 Total amount released	2010-11 Total amount released	2011-12 Total amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	410.00	432.29	734.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.98	28.95	8.26
3.	Assam	79.86	216.87	227.77
4.	Bihar	110.79	415.10	506.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	136.14	503.44	141.05
6.	Goa*	0.00	7.07	24.78
7.	Gujarat	386.19	388.63	515.48
8.	Haryana	112.77	226.80	169.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33.03	94.85	99.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.85	96.42	36.52
11.	Jharkhand	70.13	96.90	168.56
12.	Karnataka	410.00	284.03	595.90
13.	Kerala	110.92	149.65	86.97
14.	Madhya Pradesh	247.44	559.18	264.55
15.	Maharashtra	404.39	653.00	727.67
16.	Manipur	5.86	15.50	22.25
17.	Meghalaya	24.68	46.12	7.33
18.	Mizoram*	0.00	3.75	30.36
19.	Nagaland	20.38	13.25	37.54
20.	Odisha	121.49	274.40	356.96
21.	Punjab	43.23	179.12	69.44
22.	Rajasthan	186.12	628.01	692.08

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	15.29	6.56	20.08
24.	Tamil Nadu	127.90	250.03	333.06
25.	Tripura	31.28	116.48	17.99
26.	Uttar Pradesh	390.97	695.36	757.26
27.	Uttarakhand	71.46	1.31	65.89
28.	West Bengal	147.38	335.98	273.94
TOTAL:		3756.53	6719.05	6992.44

Consciousness about disability welfare

*93. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is growing consciousness about disability welfare in the wake of increased assertion from the target group about their rights and India is seen as lagging behind even among developing countries in terms of sensitivity towards the problems of the disadvantaged;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has set up a separate department for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the move reflects the genuine determination of Government to address their issues more effectively; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is growing consciousness about disability related issues in the country and the country is not lagging behind in terms of sensitivity towards the problems of the disabled. The Government has enacted four disability specific laws namely Mental Health Act, 1987, Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992, Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation Act), 1995 and The National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999. The National Policy for Persons with Disabilities was also adopted in the year 2006.

India was also among the first countries which signed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) on 30.03.2007, the day the

Convention was opened for signatures. India was among the few countries which ratified the Convention following which the Convention has come into force *w.e.f.* 3.05.2008.

A number of schemes have been implemented for the empowerment of persons with disabilities.

(c) to (f) Yes, Sir. A new Department of Disability Affairs has been set up *vide* Cabinet Secretariat's notification dated 12.05.2012. The Department has been allocated twenty five (25) subjects. A statement indicating the subjects allocated to the Department is given in Statement (*See* below). Creation of a new Department would ensure greater focus on policy matters to effectively address disability issues. Having a separate budget would help in strengthening existing schemes, formulation of new schemes as also promotion of technological innovation in the sector. It would further boost greater coordination among stakeholders, organizations, State Governments and related Central Ministries.

Statement

Subjects allotted to Department of Disability Affairs

The following subjects which fall within List-I — Union List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution:—

1. Indo-US, Indo-UK, Indo-German, Indo-Swiss and Indo-Swedish Agreements for Duty-free import of donated relief goods/supplies and matters connected with the distribution of such supplies.

The following subjects which fall within List-III — Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution (as regards legislation only):—

2. Social Security and Social Insurance, save to the extent allotted to any other Department.
3. For the Union Territories, till the following subjects which fall in List-II — State List or List-III — Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, in so far as they exist in regard to such territories:—

Relief of the Disabled and the unemployable; Social Security and Social Insurance, save to the extent allotted to any other Department.

4. To act as the nodal Department for matters pertaining to Disability and Persons with Disabilities:—

Note: The Department of Disability Affairs shall be the nodal Department for the overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for Persons with Disabilities. However, overall management and monitoring etc. of the sectoral programmes in respect of this group shall be the responsibility of the concerned Central Ministries, State Governments and Union Territory

Administrations. Each Central Ministry or Department shall discharge nodal responsibility concerning its sector.

5. Special schemes aimed at rehabilitation and social, educational and economic empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, *e.g.* supply of aids and appliances, scholarships, residential schools, skill training, concessional loans and subsidy for self-employment etc.
6. Education and Training of Rehabilitation Professionals.
7. International Conventions and Agreements on matters dealt with in the Department. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
8. Awareness generation, research, evaluation and training in regard to subjects allocated to the Department.
9. Charitable and Religious Endowments, and promotion and development of Voluntary Effort pertaining to subjects allocated to the Department.
10. The Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992 (34 of 1992).
11. The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (1 of 1996).
12. The National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999).
13. The Rehabilitation Council of India.
14. The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities.
15. The National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation Multiple Disabilities.
16. The National Handicapped and Finance Development Corporation.
17. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation, Kanpur.
18. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Institute for Physically Handicapped, New Delhi.
19. National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata.
20. National Institute of Visually Handicapped, Dehradun.
21. National Institute of Mentally Handicapped, Secundrabad.
22. Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai.
23. National Institute of Rehabilitation, Training and Research, Cuttack.
24. National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities, Chennai.
25. The Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre, New Delhi.

Manpower from other services

*94. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has drawn a plan to draw manpower from other services;
- (b) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to appoint the needed personnel for growing requirements of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Depending upon the need for specific expertise and domain knowledge, the Ministry of External Affairs has been seeking expertise from other services.

(b) Under the IFS Expansion Plan, twelve posts are operationalized annually for absorbing expertise on deputation from other services. The expertise from other services are sought based entirely on the Ministry of External Affairs' specific functional requirements.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Intrusion of Chinese troops in Sikkim

*95. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Chinese troops have intruded into Northern Sikkim during June, 2012;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Ministry has registered its protest to Chinese Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether issue of repeated intrusion into Indian territory by China has been raised by Government in international fora;
- (g) if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

(f) to (h) China disputes the International Boundary between India and China. There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between

India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Such issues are discussed between the Governments of India and China.

Expansion of Passport Seva Kendras

*96. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to expand the network of Passport Seva Kendras in the country beyond the existing 77 outlets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received many requests for opening Passport Seva Kendras in various States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes, after the full roll-out of planned 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, it has been felt that some regions especially North Eastern States were inadequately covered by the Passport Seva Project. Ministry has decided to set up 14 Passport Seva Laghu Kendras (PSLKs) across the country including North Eastern States at Government cost.

(c) and (d) Yes, requests have been received from various States/Union Territories including Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

US technology cooperation to check fake currency

*97. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is planning to seek technological co-operation from the US to check the flow of fake Indian currency notes, the way Washington does it, to stop circulation of counterfeit US dollars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the American Technology, which has a database of each counterfeit US dollar, including its route of travel, where it originates and people behind its circulation etc., has made India to request the US to help it to curb the menace; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) India and the United States are cooperating in the area of combating counterfeit currency within the frame work of the India — US Homeland Security Dialogue launched in

May, 2011. The two sides are strengthening agency-to-agency engagements, including in the areas of intelligence exchange, information sharing, and capacity building in the area of combating counterfeit currency .

The United States has invited a team of Indian officials to visit the US facilities related to system of detection of counterfeit currency and storage of data on the same. The US has offered technical assistance to help India develop its data base on counterfeit currency. The US has also offered training for Indian officials in the area of Counterfeiting of Currency, with theoretical inputs as well as practical aspects including analysis of seizures of US dollars from all over the world, elements of organized crime, State sponsorship, and modus operandi of printing of counterfeit currency.

Fake currency circulation through private banks

†*98. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that huge amount of fake currency is in circulation through the private banks all over the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government is aware of the amount of fake currency seized from the private banks in the country;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any policy in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) As per the reports submitted to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the private banks have, during the course of their operations, detected 3,34,948 counterfeit notes during the year 2009-10, 3,76,460 in 2010-11 and 4,62,865 in 2011-12.

(c) and (d) *Vide* its circular dated 19.11.2009, RBI has instructed all scheduled banks, including the private sector banks, that banknotes in denomination of Rs. 100/- and above should be re-issued by banks over their counters or through ATMs only if these banknotes are duly checked for authenticity/genuineness and fitness by the note-sorting machines. As per these guidelines, the Banks were mandatorily required to install such machines in all their branches having average daily cash receipts above Rs. 50 lakhs, by March, 2011. These guidelines also provide that such machines should also conform to the standards/parameters prescribed by RBI from time to time.

Furthermore, in its Monetary Policy Statement 2012-13, RBI has advised the banks to ensure that the banknotes received over the counters are re-circulated only after ensuring their proper authentication through machines and to streamline their system in a manner which will make the banks bear the risk of counterfeit bank notes, rather than the common man who unknowingly comes in possession of such notes.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) menace, several agencies such as RBI, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. Further, one special FICN Coordination Group (FCORD) has been formed in MHA to share the intelligence information amongst the different security agencies of Centre and States to counter the menace of circulation of fake currency within the country. The National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 has empowered the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to investigate and prosecute such offences. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell in NIA in 2010 to focus on investigation of terror funding and fake currency cases. The Security features in the High Value currency notes are being constantly upgraded to check counterfeiting.

Budget for Mars Mission

*99. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the budgetary allocation for Mars Mission;
- (b) whether all scientific experiments have been finalised; and
- (c) by when the launch is likely to take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The budgetary allocation proposed for the "Mars Orbiter Mission" is Rs. 450 crores.

(b) Possible scientific experiments onboard Mars Orbiter have been identified.

(c) The Mars Orbiter is proposed to be launched, using India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-XL) from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota, during October-November, 2013.

Forensic Lab set up by CBI

†*100. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has established a new 'Forensic Lab' in Navi Mumbai in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, when and whether it would help CBI to dispose of the cases pertaining to fraud, special task force and special crime branch; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), CBI has established a Scientific Aid Unit (SAU) in Navi Mumbai in Maharashtra in order to help CBI in the investigation of cases related to Document examination, Finger Print Examination and Forensic Psychology where such forensic scientific support is needed.

The Scientific Aid Unit has started functioning *w.e.f.* 4th June, 2012.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Decisions taken by Cabinet

†621. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI:
SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the reasons cited in the Cabinet note on the basis of which decisions are taken by the Cabinet form part of its decision;
- (b) if not, the justification behind those reasons on whose basis Cabinet take decision;
- (c) whether it is mandatory for all departments of Government of India to comply with cabinet decisions; and
- (d) the manner in which Cabinet ensures whether its decisions are being complied with or not, and action taken against the department, if any, which misleads the Cabinet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): No, Sir. The material/information contained in the note(s) for the Cabinet forms part of the background, in the context of which decisions are taken by the Cabinet. Such background/information including reasons, if any, included in the note(s) do not form part of the decision taken by the Cabinet.

(b) The Cabinet takes a decision after due consideration of all the material information contained in the note(s) placed for its consideration along with any other information that becomes available during such consideration.

(c) The decisions taken by the Cabinet are to be implemented by the Ministries/Departments concerned, and in cases where a change in any such decision is considered necessary, the matter is required to be placed for consideration of the Cabinet.

(d) In terms of the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961, the primary responsibility for disposal of the business is that of the Ministry/Department

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to whom the business has been allocated. The matters are brought up before the Cabinet by the Ministries/Departments concerned for seeking decisions/directions. However, as stated above, the Ministries/Departments are required to place for consideration of the Cabinet, if any change in any such decision is considered necessary.

Use of imported uranium in reactors

622. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that reactors using imported uranium are operating at high capacity factor;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether imported uranium is sufficient for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ten nuclear power reactors, out of twenty in the country, are placed under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and use imported fuel. Of these, one reactor, Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit-1 is under extended shutdown. The remaining nine reactors fuelled by imported fuel are operating at full power.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Availability of Thorium as a nuclear fuel

623. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) how much Thorium availability has been assessed in the country as a Nuclear Fuel;
- (b) what is the progress of the research done to use Thorium as a Nuclear fuel; and
- (c) when will Thorium be used in India as Nuclear Fuel in the Nuclear Power Stations/Plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) India has abundant quantity of thorium resources contained in the mineral monazite occurring in the beach sand placer deposits along the eastern and western coasts of the country as well as the inland placers in parts of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD) has carried out investigations in these areas, thereby establishing sizeable resources of 10.70 million tonnes of monazite which contains 0.963 million tonnes (9,63,000 tonnes) of thorium oxide (ThO₂) [Indian

monazite on an average contains about 9 – 10% of ThO_2]. About 8,46,477 tonnes of thorium metal can be obtained from 0.963 million tonnes of thorium oxide (ThO_2).

The State-wise reserves of monazite established by AMD as on date are as follows:—

State	Monazite
Kerala*	1.51
Tamil Nadu	2.16
Andhra Pradesh	3.74
Odisha	1.85
West Bengal	1.22
Bihar	0.22
TOTAL:	10.70

*Including resources of lake and sea bed.

(b) Thorium plays a pivotal role in the Indian nuclear power programme. Right from the inception of this programme, work has been carried out on various aspects of thorium utilisation including mining and extraction of thorium, fuel fabrication, irradiation in reactors, reprocessing, and refabrication.

The research done in the area of utilisation of thorium as a nuclear fuel include the following:—

- Thorium fuel fabrication through powder pellet route has been well established. Few tons of fuel have been made for CIRUS and Dhruva, Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) and for blanket assemblies for Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR). Few pins have been fabricated using mixed oxides of Thorium – Plutonium (Th-Pu) for irradiation in research reactors.
- Thoria (Thorium oxide) bundles are used in the initial cores of PHWRs. The irradiation experience of thoria based fuel in the research reactors CIRUS and Dhruva, PHWRs and test irradiations has been satisfactory.
- The thoria pins of CIRUS have been reprocessed to obtain Uranium-233. The recovered Uranium-233 has been fabricated as fuel for KAMINI reactor, which is a small research reactor with 30 kWth capacity. This reactor, which is the only one in the world currently operating with Uranium-233 based fuel, is in operation at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam.
- The Post-Irradiation Examination of one of the thoria bundles irradiated in PHWRs has also been carried out for validation of reactor physics computations.

- Studies have been carried out regarding use of thorium in different types of reactors with respect to fuel management, reactor control and fuel utilisation.
- For timely demonstration of technology for thorium utilisation on a commercial scale, BARC has designed an Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR). The 300 MWe AHWR is specially meant for large scale commercial utilisation of thorium, generating nearly two-third of its power from fission of Uranium-233. The design of all nuclear systems of the reactor has been completed and associated confirmatory R&D is in a very advanced stage. A Critical Facility for Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) has been commissioned in 2008 and is being used for carrying out experiments to further validate the physics design features of AHWR.
- The third stage of the Indian nuclear power programme contemplates making use of Uranium-233 — Thorium based reactors, which will provide energy independence to the country for several centuries. But physical characteristics of Thorium, makes it impossible to build a nuclear reactor using Thorium alone. Thorium has to be converted to Uranium-233 in a reactor before it can be used as fuel. However, the priority for India is to first produce Plutonium through irradiation of Uranium in Fast Breeder Reactors, since the extent of breeding is substantially higher with use of Plutonium/Uranium bearing fuel in Fast Breeder Reactors than with Thorium bearing fuel.
- Hence, to achieve a faster growth of the Indian nuclear power programme, the second stage of the programme is based on utilisation of Plutonium and Uranium based fuel in Fast Breeder Reactors
- Large scale deployment of Thorium for power generation, could thus be used mainly in the third stage which is dependent on the commercial operation of Fast Breeder Reactors with short-doubling time.

**Awareness about dispensing the waste products
of atomic power stations**

624. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken to isolate and dispose the waste products of atomic power station at Kudankulam; and
- (b) considering the heavy radiation and risk involved in the piling up of waste products whether the Ministry will come forward to conduct more awareness programme for the public through NGOs and other peoples representatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) At Kudankulam Atomic Power Station, as at any other nuclear power plant site, no high level wastes is likely to be generated. The radioactive wastes

will essentially be low level wastes with a small quantity of intermediate level waste. Such solid wastes will be reduced in volume by compaction/incineration, etc., conditioned and fixed in cement matrix. The liquid wastes will be treated, concentrated and immobilised by fixing in cement/polymer to make a stable matrix. The exhaust air from the reactor building will be treated through a series of off-gas clean up systems for removal of any radioactivity, and discharged through a tall stack. Disposal of the wastes immobilised in stable matrices like cement/polymer has been designed to be through specially designed Near Surface Disposal Facility at the site with constant monitoring of the radioactive level.

(b) The wastes are immobilised in stable cement/polymer matrices and the facility is constantly monitored. Further these practices are consistent with those followed in all nuclear facilities in the world, and fulfill the stipulated regulatory requirements. There is no risk of spread of radioactivity from the immobilised waste stored at the site. In fact, the radioactivity level of the waste reduces with time, to normal levels by the end of the plant life. Hence, the perception of heavy radiation and risk involved in piling up of such waste products is unfounded.

In-so-far-as the apprehensions of the public about nuclear power plants are concerned, the Expert Group of eminent persons constituted by the Central Government has already addressed all the relevant issues pertaining to Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant.

Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) have also got a dedicated wing to make public outreach efforts to allay such misplaced apprehensions.

Review of safety of nuclear power plant

625. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether formal invitations have been sent to the IAEA missions namely Operational Safety Review Team (OSART) and Integrated Regulatory Review Services (IIRS) for peer review of safety of nuclear power plants and of the regulatory system respectively in order to bolster nuclear safety regulations;

(b) if so, the details and the recommendations made by these agencies; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Operational Safety Review Team (OSART) for peer review of safety of nuclear power reactors has been invited. In case of Integrated Regulatory Review Services (IRRS), no formal invitation has been sent yet to IAEA for peer review of the regulatory system of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

(b) The first OSART mission for review of RAPS 3&4 at Rawatbhata, Rajasthan is scheduled during 29 October to 15 November, 2012.

- (c) Does not arise.

Discovery of God particle

†626. CHAUDHARY MUNABBAR SALEEM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian scientists were involved in mega experiment which discovered God particle;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and their contribution in this discovery;
- (c) whether such discovery is being made in India also; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The research for the Higg's Boson, popularly called the God particle started 30 years back. Scientists and engineers from Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology, Indore; Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam; Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Kolkata; Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Mumbai; Delhi University, IIT-Bombay, Mumbai; National Institute for Science, Education and Research, Bhubaneswar; Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai; Punjab University; Visva Bharati; etc., are involved in this research project. Of the approximately 4000 researchers world-wide involved in this programme, about 80 are from India.

Since 1994 India has been participating in Large Hadron Collider (LHC) experiments in all aspects: These include the fabrication of LHC machine components (special types of magnets), fabrication of some of the sub-detectors for big experiments at LHC [Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) and A Large Ion Collider Experiment (ALICE)] as well as development of grid computing technology and hosting two grid computing centres in India for the experiments.

Indian scientists are regularly participating and discharging various functions as a part of experimental programme like data collection, data quality monitoring, monitoring computing efforts for data process and transfer and detector performances. They are playing key roles in the analyses of data, scrutiny of results and presentation of results in international fora of scientists. Since the start of the LHC machine in November, 2009, the data collected during first two years have been primarily used to establish the credibility of the LHC experiments as a precursor to the discovery of Higg's Boson. The recent discovery is the outcome following the huge data collected by CMS experiment during 2011 and 2012.

(c) and (d) India alongwith other countries participated in this international collaborative experiment. As already indicated India has made large contribution in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

setting up of the LHC facility and subsequently in the collection and analyses of experimental data arising therefrom, thus contributing significantly to the discovery.

Vessel supplied by the vendor for Nuclear Power Plant

627. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reactor pressure vessel supplied by the vendor to the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant was found to be of an obsolete model developed in early 1980s and whether the pressure vessel has two welds while the international safety parameters require that there should be no welds in the pressure vessel; and

(b) if so, the reason why this pressure vessel was accepted with its possible proneness to accident and what precautionary measures have been taken to prevent any loss of life and property of nearly 1.5 million people living within a radius of 30 km. from the plant in case of an accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir. The Reactor Pressure Vessel (RPV) of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Reactors employs state-of-the-art technology. The use of specific configuration of welded joints in the fabrication of Kudankulam reactor Pressure Vessel is consistent with existing practice and meets the laid down requirements of internationally accepted pressure vessel design codes.

The materials used in the forgings and welds of the RPV of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Reactors minimize radiation embrittlement. The robustness of these materials has been established by scientific and engineering tests. The design, materials and configuration of the RPV were approved by the regulatory authorities, both in the Russian Federation and in India (the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board) after extensive review.

(b) Does not arise.

Uranium resources in the country

628. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh has the highest uranium resources in the country;

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

(c) by when the above reserves have been discovered; and

(d) what efforts Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research is making to explore the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. The survey and exploration for uranium carried

out by Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has led to the identification of 93,492 tonnes of *in-situ* uranium oxide (U_3O_8) in parts of Andhra Pradesh as on June, 2012, which forms 50.69% of the total *in-situ* reserves identified so far in India.

(b) The details of *in-situ* reserves of uranium identified in Andhra Pradesh are as given below:—

District	Name of the deposit	Uranium resources established (tonnes U_3O_8)
Cuddapah	Tummalapalle-Rachakuntapalle	72,181
Nalgonda	Lambapur	1,450
	Peddagattu	7,585
	Chitrial	9,515
Guntur	Koppunuru	2,761
TOTAL:		93,492

(c) The uranium mineralisation at Tummalapalle — Rachakuntapalle was discovered in 1986. The mineralisation at Lambapur was discovered in 1991. The mineralisation at Peddagattu, Chitrial and Koppunuru were discovered in 1993, 1995 and 1997 respectively.

(d) AMD has already made exploration to prove additional resources in the area in extension blocks.

Commercial operation of Kudankulam Unit

629. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kudankulam 3 and 4 units are expected to be commissioned and start commercial operation by August this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the concerns expressed by the local population on the projects has been resolved; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Construction of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant, Units 3 and 4 has not started.

(c) and (d) The expert group of eminent persons constituted by the Central Government has addressed all the expressed concerns of the local people. Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and NPCIL have also got a dedicated wing to make public outreach efforts to allay such misplaced apprehensions.

North East Industrial Policy

630. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any North East Industrial Policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 is a package of financial incentives and other concessions to the industrial units in all the eight North Eastern States. The policy has *inter-alia* provisions for:—

- (i) 100% excise duty exemption on finished products;
- (ii) 100% income tax exemption;
- (iii) Capital investment subsidy @ 30% of the investment in Plant and Machinery;
- (iv) Interest subsidy @ 3% on working capital loan; and
- (v) Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium.

All new units as well as existing units which go in for substantial expansion, unless otherwise specified and which commence commercial production within the 10 year period from the date of notification of NEIIPP, 2007 are eligible for these incentives for a period of ten years from the date of commencement of commercial production.

- (c) Does not arise.

Rise in prices in North Eastern Region

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

- (a) whether Government has taken into notice that some commodities particularly cement, whose price has been hiked abruptly even then though these are produced in the North Eastern Region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any provision has been made by Government to determine price of such commodities including cement despite the manufacturer availed different subsidies as well as incentives under North East Industrial and Investment Policy (NEIIP) 2007;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (e) Cement industry has been de-licensed under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and control over price and distribution of cement has been removed since 1989. Cement has also been deleted from list of essential commodities since 15.02.2002. Therefore, price of cement, at present is determined by market forces. According to Cement Manufacturer's Association, price of cement, depends on cost of inputs, transportation, duties, levies etc. Price of cement has traditionally been higher in hill States in North Eastern Region, on account of higher freight, local taxes and handling expenses.

Facilities for Haj pilgrims

632. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities being provided by the Central Government to Haj pilgrims; and

(b) the number of pilgrims who have gone on Haj from India during the last two years and the expenditure incurred on these pilgrimage by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Government of India assists the Haj pilgrims in coordination with the Haj Committee of India through— (i) provision of accommodation and other logistical support at Makkah, Madinah and Jeddah, (ii) Deputation of Doctors and Paramedics, Coordinators, Assistant Haj Officers, Haj Assistants and Khadim-ul-Hujjaj to assist Haj is during Haj, (iii) setting up Hospitals and dispensaries and providing ambulances and supply of medicines to Haj is in the holy Haj sites in Makkah, Mina, Arafat, Muzdalifa and Madinah, (iv) Facilitating Air travel from 21 embarkation points in India to Jeddah and back, (v) Trains the trainers who in turn train the pilgrims before they proceed to Saudi Arabia for performing the Haj.

(b) The number of pilgrims who had gone on Haj from India during the last two years and the expenditure incurred by Government is as follows:—

Year	No. of Haj pilgrims	Expenditure on Haj (incurred by Ministry of External Affairs) (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure on Haj subsidy administered by Civil Aviation (Rs. in crores)
2010	1,71,671	27.04	600
2011	1,70,362	33.16	685

Defence Secretary level talks with Pakistan

633. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that Defence Secretary level talks were held in Rawalpindi in the recent past on demilitarizing the Siachen glacier;
- if so, the details of the issues discussed during the meeting;
- the details of issues on which both the countries have consensus; and
- the details of the progress made, so far, on the issues agreed by both the countries in the previous meetings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) The Defence Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan on Siachen were held at Rawalpindi from 11-12 June, 2012. In the talks, both sides reaffirmed their resolve to make serious, sustained and result oriented efforts for seeking an amicable resolution of Siachen. It was agreed to continue dialogue on Siachen in keeping with the desire of the leaders of both countries for early resolution of all outstanding issues. Both sides acknowledged that the ceasefire was holding since 2003. It was agreed that the next round of talks on Siachen will be held in New Delhi on mutually convenient dates, to be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Stand taken by China in South China Sea

†634. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that many other countries are also concerned regarding adamant stand taken by China on monopoly of South China Sea;
- if so, the names of such countries;
- whether Government of India has tried to find out solution of this problem by communicating with these countries; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Sovereignty over areas of the South China Sea is disputed between many countries in the region. Government has clearly conveyed that sovereignty issues must be resolved peacefully by the countries which are parties to the dispute in accordance with international law and practice.

Participation in construction of rail link

635. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is participating in the construction of the rail link between the Mediterranean and Red Sea Coasts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the proposed benefit that India's State-owned companies could have received through participation in the project;

(e) whether this rail link can be used for future gas exports from Israel; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) The proposed rail link project between Red Sea (Eilat) and Mediterranean Sea (Ashdod) which is at a preliminary stage, has been discussed between the Governments of India and Israel, and the Israeli side has been informed about Indian capabilities.

(e) and (f) The proposed rail link is expected to facilitate trade between countries in the Far East and Europe and Israel's own trade with these regions.

Problem of Hindus in Pakistan

636. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister raised the issue of the prosecution and human rights violation of Hindus in Pakistan with his talks with Pakistan Government as was promised by the Minister during a discussion on this issue in the last session;

(b) if so, the response of the Pakistan's Government in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has taken a note of the abduction of four Hindu traders from Baluchistan and the televised conversion of a Hindu young man in Pakistan to Islam; and

- (e) if so, the view of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (e) Government has from time to time come across reports on the problems faced by members of the minority communities in Pakistan, including the reports on abduction of Hindu traders from Baluchistan and the televised conversion of a Hindu young man in Pakistan to Islam. Incidents of persecution and intimidation of the Hindus have also been reported. It is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its obligations towards its citizens, including those from the minority community. However, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government had in the past taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

Recently, India's serious concerns on the matter of abduction, forced conversion and marriage of Hindu girls against their will to Muslim men in Pakistan have been conveyed to Pakistan side. A demarche was made with Pakistan on May 8, 2012 in this regard. It was conveyed that it is our expectation that the Government of Pakistan will look after the well being of its minority communities and discharge its responsibility in this regard. Pakistan side responded that the Government of Pakistan is seized of the matter and the Supreme Court of Pakistan has taken up the issue and that the Government of Pakistan provides full protection to all minorities.

Military/financial support to Pakistan

637. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the increasing military/financial support extended to Pakistan by various countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government sees any possibility of misusing this support, extended for fighting terrorism, against India;
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (e) whether Government has raised this apprehension with any of the countries;
- (f) if so, their response in this regard; and
- (g) the reaction of Government on the suspension/reduction of military aids to Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (g) Government is aware that various countries have extended military/financial support to Pakistan.

Government has consistently drawn the attention of the concerned countries to the need for proper bench marks and accountability to prevent the diversion of assistance provided to Pakistan for use against India. Government has also stressed the need for constant vigilance as also close monitoring of such assistance being provided.

Government remains fully vigilant and takes all necessary steps to safeguard India's security and national interests.

Signing of Passport Seva Project

638. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) when was the Passport Seva Project signed by the contracting parties;
- (b) the names of the contracting parties;
- (c) the details of the main clauses in the contract; and
- (d) the exact role played by the service provider under the contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The Master Service Agreement (MSA) for the Passport Seva Project was signed on 13th October, 2008 between the Ministry of External Affairs and M/s Tata Consultancy Services.

(c) The main clauses of the MSA include scope of contract delineating the responsibilities of the Service Provider (SP), governance schedule; security and information technology safety; confidentiality of public records and passport related data and Project data; audit, access and reporting during Project Implementation Phase and the Operation and Management Phase; intellectual property rights on Bespoke Software, Application, Source Code etc.; dispute resolution and arbitration; change control schedule governing any change in the provisions of MSA; exit management schedule/plan applicable on expiry or termination of MSA; Operation and Management Service Level Agreements (SLAs); Implementation Schedule indicating timelines; and terms of payment indicating cost of Passport Seva Application Software, System Software, Data Centre and Data Recovery Centre and service charge as per volume and type of passport services subject to applicable SLAs.

(d) Under the contractual obligations, the role and responsibilities of Service Provider include provision/setting up of (i) all hardware, software, networking and personal computers of the entire Passport system, (ii) physical infrastructure for all PSKs as determined by the Ministry in terms of RFP, including interiors thereof, (iii) Data Centre (DC), Disaster Recovery Centre (DRC) and Central Passport Printing Facility (CPPF), (iv) maintenance and operations of all the aforesaid, (v) staff for all private

counters at PSKs, (vi) technical support for PSKs, POs, DC, DRC and CPPF, (vii) training of staff on the application software, general computer skills, soft skills, customer service and delivery, (viii) Call centre and grievance handling, (ix) compliance with the Service Level Agreement, (x) Change Management and communication strategy and implementation and (xi) obtaining ISO (9001, 27001, 20000) certifications for the Passport System.

Opening of fourth mission by China

639. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese Foreign Minister in the recent meeting in China with External Affairs Minister of India raised the issue to open a fourth Mission in India possibly in Chennai to further expand growing trade and business ties with India;

(b) whether China has also expressed interest in creating 'Sister City' ties with Indian cities; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) India and China are discussing the possibility of opening additional Consulates General in each other's country.

(b) and (c) During the visit of Chinese Foreign Minister to India in March, 2012, it was agreed that "to promote provincial and local-level cooperation between the two countries, the External Affairs Ministry of India and the China International Friendship Cities Association would conclude an umbrella agreement". This agreement is currently being negotiated.

Fishermen in custody of Pakistan

640. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian fishermen who are in the custody of Pakistan as on 31 July, 2012;

(b) the number out of these captured fishermen who are from Gujarat;

(c) the steps are taken by Government of India for their release from Pakistan;

(d) the number of boats of these captured fishermen that have been received back;

(e) the number of boats that are still in illegal possession of Pakistan; and

(f) the steps that have been taken to rehabilitate those fishermen and their families whose boats have been captured by Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) According to available information, as on 31 July, 2012, 136 fishermen believed to be Indian are in Pakistan's custody. Out of 108 fishermen whose nationality has been confirmed as Indians, 89 are from Gujarat.

(c) Government has been consistently taking up the issue concerning all Indian fishermen and their boats in Pakistani custody with the Government of Pakistan at all appropriate levels. The matter was taken up at the Foreign Secretary level talks in February, 2010, June, 2010, June, 2011 and July, 2012; at the Home/Interior Secretary level talks in March, 2011 and May, 2012 and at Foreign Minister level talks in July, 2010 and July, 2011. Home Minister also raised the issue during his visit to Islamabad in June, 2010. An India-Pakistan Judicial Committee has also been set up consisting of retired judges from both countries to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners, including fishermen, who have completed their prison term. India-Pakistan Joint Working Group between Indian Coast Guard and Pakistan Maritime Security Agency (PMSA) met at New Delhi on July 12, 2012 for working out a mechanism for release of fishermen and their boats who cross maritime borders inadvertently. High Commission of India, Islamabad, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of Indian prisoners including fishermen in Pakistani jails and takes up the matter with the Government of Pakistan for their early release and return of their boats. Due to Government's consistent efforts, 547 Indian fishermen have been released by Pakistan in 2012 so far; 103 fishermen were released in 2011, 454 fishermen in 2010 and 100 fishermen were released in 2009.

(d) and (e) Pakistan has not released any boat belonging to these fishermen. There are approximately 575 Indian boats in Pakistan's custody.

(f) The Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries) is the nodal agency for payment of compensation to the fishermen lodged in Pakistani jails and the scheme — "Soft Loan Package for Replacement of Fishing vessels held in captivity in Pakistan" which is being implemented by Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA).

Improvement in Haj arrangements

641. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of improvement in Haj arrangements and facilities for Haj pilgrims this year over those of the last year;

(b) the details of the problems being reported/encountered by the prospective Haj pilgrims this year;

(c) the action taken in each case; and

(d) the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The Haj pilgrimage is a complex organizational task undertaken by Government of India (GoI) outside its borders for which elaborate organisational arrangements are made in India and extensive logistical arrangements in Saudi Arabia with regard to transportation, accommodation, medical care, assistance in performance of the Haj rites, supply of Zam Zam etc. Notable arrangements this year are that Haj Committee of India (HCoI) pilgrims could avail of Train service in the Mashaer region, accommodation within the traditional boundaries of Mina, and Preloaded SIM cards to all Haj is in India itself etc.

(b) to (d) Problems being reported/encountered by the prospective Haj pilgrims and issues raised therein are being dealt in the best possible manner and in consultation with the stake holders concerned. It is the constant endeavour of GoI to improve the Haj management with a view to provide the best possible service for the Haj pilgrimage based on the experience gained in each Haj operation and in consultation with all stakeholders.

Indians coming back from Kuwait and Iraq

642. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Indians, belonging to Kerala State, were forced to flee back to India from Kuwait and Iraq as the two countries got engaged in war;

(b) if so, the details thereof with list of total number of such persons who had come back;

(c) whether all these persons lost everything what they had and the United Nations compensation committee had agreed to pay compensation to them; and

(d) if so, the details of the applications received and compensation paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Relief measures for Tamils in Sri Lanka

643. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial support extended by Government of India of Rs. 500 crore for the relief and rehabilitation of the internally displaced persons in Sri Lanka on June 9, 2009, was disbursed completely;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any other relief/assistance has been extended or being extended by Government of India for the rehabilitation of war displaced Tamil civilians in their country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the manner in which such relief/assistance is extended/being extended to them; and
- (f) whether the Union Government has any check and monitoring process to ensure the relief measures to the Sri Lankan Tamils have reached properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (f) In June, 2009, the Prime Minister announced a grant of Rs. 500 crores for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement work in Sri Lanka. Of this, Rs. 68.96 crores was expended in the financial year 2009-10, Rs. 93.86 crores in 2010-11 and Rs. 181.94 crores in 2011-12. In 2009, assistance was provided for immediate relief measures including the dispatch of 2,50,000 family relief packs, containing essential items like dry rations, clothing and utensils; two consignments of medicines; and an emergency field hospital deployed for six months in Northern Sri Lanka. In order to facilitate and enable rapid resettlement and rehabilitation of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), the Government of India deployed seven demining teams in Northern Sri Lanka to assist in securing the area. More than 10,400 MT of shelter material was sent for resettling IDPs. As an immediate measure to revive agricultural activity, about 95,000 agricultural starter packs, seeds and 500 tractors have been distributed among IDP families being resettled. Government has gifted 55 buses to Northern, Eastern and Central Provinces of Sri Lanka, and has organized month-long artificial limb fitment camps in Jaffna and Vavuniya in Northern Sri Lanka for IDPs. Four lakh cement bags were also gifted to assist the IDP families to repair their damaged houses. Subsequently, various projects relating to resettlement, rehabilitation and reconstruction works in Northern Sri Lanka, including those related to the development of rail and port infrastructure, connectivity and transportation, education, public health, housing, vocational training and economic revival were started. In the Current Financial Year (2012-13) Rs. 290 crores have been allocated for the same purpose. Government has also extended a Line of Credit (LoC) of about US \$ 800 million for the restoration of Northern Railway Lines.

The disbursement of funds for projects under the Government's grant assistance in Sri Lanka is monitored by Project Steering and Project Monitoring Committees set up for this purpose. These Committees include senior representatives of the Government of India, High Commission of India, Colombo and the Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL). Funds for the projects are disbursed based on the progress of work and utilization of funds already provided to the implementing agency. Regular

field visits to the project sites to assess the progress of work on the ground are also carried out by senior officials of the Government and the High Commission. In projects where procurement is undertaken directly by Government for distribution to beneficiaries, a Procurement Committee in the High Commission oversees the process. Modalities of handing over the items to GoSL and their distribution are mutually agreed through exchange of letters between Government and GoSL. The GoSL is asked to send regular reports on distribution of items. EXIM Bank of India releases and monitors funds sanctioned under Government Lines of Credit. The Parliament Standing Committee on External Affairs regularly reviews all issues relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

It may also be noted that, a 12-Member Joint Parliamentary delegation, led by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, during its visit to Sri Lanka from 16-21 April, 2012, *inter-alia* discussed the implementation of various Government of India (GoI) assisted projects for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Sri Lanka at its meetings with the President and Ministers of the Sri Lankan Government. The delegation visited several places, including Vavuniya, Mullaitivu, Jaffna, Kankesanthurai, Kalutara and Batticaloa, where projects are being implemented under GoI assistance, including those related to the development of rail and port infrastructure, connectivity and transportation, education, public health, housing, demining, vocational training and economic revival.

Release of prisoners from jails of Pakistan

644. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of Indian fishermen and their fishing boats were captured by Pakistan Marine Security Agency (PMSA) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of the number of fishermen and their boats, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the number of fishermen, civilians and prisoners of war released by Pakistan during the said period;

(d) whether 556 Indian fishermen and 418 boats continue to be in the custody of the Pakistan;

(e) if so, the steps taken/being taken by Government for the release of remaining prisoners lodged in Pakistani Jails; and

(f) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) According to the information available, the number

of fishermen captured by Pakistan Maritime Security Agency (PMSA) in last three years and the current year is as follows:—

Year	Number of fishermen captured by Pakistan
2009	256
2010	100
2011	123
2012 (till July 31)	119

(c) The number of fishermen, civilian prisoners and prisoners of war released by Pakistani authorities during the last 3 years and the current year is as follows:—

Year	Number of fishermen released	Number of civilian prisoners released
2009	100	1
2010	454	19
2011	103	13
2012 (till July 31)	547	23

Pakistan does not acknowledge presence of any Indian prisoner of war in its custody.

(d) According to available information, as on 31 July, 2012, 136 fishermen believed to be Indian and approximately 575 Indian boats are in Pakistan's custody.

(e) Government has been consistently taking up the issue concerning all Indian fishermen and their boats in Pakistani custody with the Government of Pakistan at all appropriate levels. The matter was taken up at the Foreign Secretary level talks in February, 2010, June, 2010, June, 2011 and July, 2012; at the Home/Interior Secretary level talks in March, 2011 and May, 2012, and at Foreign Minister level talks in July, 2010 and July, 2011. Home Minister also raised the issue during his visit to Islamabad in June, 2010. An India-Pakistan Judicial Committee has also been set up consisting of retired judges from both countries to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners, including fishermen, who have completed their prison term. India-Pakistan Joint Working Group between Indian Coast Guard and Pakistan Maritime Security Agency (PMSA) met at New Delhi on July 12, 2012 for working out a mechanism for release of fishermen and their boats who cross maritime borders inadvertently. High Commission of India, Islamabad, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of Indians

prisoners including fishermen in Pakistani jails and takes up the matter with the Government of Pakistan for their early release and return of their boats.

(f) Due to Government's consistent efforts, 547 Indian fishermen have been released by Pakistan in 2012 so far; 103 fishermen were released in 2011, 454 fishermen in 2010 and 100 fishermen were released in 2009.

Visit of EU diplomats to Nagaland

645. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many diplomats from European Union (EU) had visited Nagaland recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the agenda for the visit of these diplomats to Nagaland; and
- (d) the reasons for keeping this visit secret?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) A team of seven Ambassadors accredited to India and representing some European Union countries and the Head of the European Union delegation to India visited Nagaland from May 13-16, 2012. The State Government of Nagaland had drawn the programme of the visit with a view to give the visiting Heads of Missions an overview of the current State of development and economic opportunities offered by the State to foreign investors. The European Heads of Missions had sought prior permission for their visit which was granted.

People served by Indian consular offices

646. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 974 given in the Rajya Sabha on 22 March, 2012 and state:

- (a) whether Indian consular offices in Birmingham and Glasgow, as well as Bonn, Frankfurt and Munich, located at a comparable distance from their respective capitals as Dammam is from Riyadh, serve a much smaller number of Indians than are resident in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia; and
- (b) if so, the reasons for which the large Indian population in the Eastern province are being denied resident consular facilities, given that Saudi Arabia has more consular offices in India than we have in Saudi Arabia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) While there are no Indian consular offices in Glasgow and Bonn, the Indian consular offices in Birmingham, Frankfurt and Munich are at similar distances from the respective capitals as Dammam is from Riyadh. Apart

from their various consular functions, they also serve differing numbers of Indian local residents.

(b) The Indians in the Eastern Provinces of Saudi Arabia are provided all requisite consular services by the Indian Embassy in Riyadh which also sends a consular team to Dammam every week and through a visa and passport application center in Dammam since 2009.

Killing of Tamils in Sri Lanka

†647. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of the people of Tamil origin living in Sri Lanka is worrisome;

(b) whether it is a fact that more than one lakh forty thousand Tamilians residing in Sri Lanka have been killed till now;

(c) whether more than forty thousand Tamilians were killed within four days in 2009;

(d) whether there is grave resentment in India particularly in Tamil Nadu in connection with massacre of Tamils in Sri Lanka;

(e) if so, whether Government has held talks with Government of Sri Lanka for the safety of Tamilians and its political solution; and

(f) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (f) The focus of Government, since the end of conflict in Sri Lanka, has been on the welfare and well being of the Tamil citizens of Sri Lanka. Their resettlement and rehabilitation have been of the highest and most immediate priority. Government has implemented and continues to implement a wide range of projects covering assistance for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the areas of housing, de-mining, education, connectivity, livelihood restoration, economic revival, etc. It may be noted that due to our engagement with the Government of Sri Lanka on reconstruction and other issues, a modicum of normalcy is returning to the Tamil areas in Sri Lanka. The representatives of Sri Lankan Tamils have informed that the assistance provided by the Government has greatly benefited the people in the area.

Government has taken note of various reports relating to the end of the conflict in Sri Lanka including the United Nations Secretary General's Panel of Experts Report on Accountability in Sri Lanka and the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) set up by the Government of Sri Lanka. Government has called for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

implementation of the recommendations of the LLRC Report in a focussed and time bound manner to arrive at a lasting peace and genuine national reconciliation in Sri Lanka. Government has regularly been in dialogue with the Government of Sri Lanka in regard to finding a political solution to the issues facing the Tamils of Sri Lanka, and through which the Tamils can be assured equality and dignity as citizens of a united Sri Lanka.

Chinese interest in Bhutan

648. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the response of the Ministry on the fact that Chinese interest are increasing very sharply in our neighbouring country of Bhutan;
- (b) whether the Ministry is aware about the fact that Chinese Premier has met Prime Minister of Bhutan during G-20 Summit at Brazil; and
- (c) whether Government is increasing diplomatic activities in Bhutan keeping in view the recent Chinese activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) India's relations with other countries stand on their own footing and are independent of the relations of those countries with third countries.

(b) The meeting took place at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil on the sidelines of the Rio+20 meeting.

(c) Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's interests and security and takes all necessary measures to protect them.

War crimes in Pakistan

649. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken up the issue of the capture, brutal torture and killing of Capt. Saurabh Kalia and 5 other soldiers of 4 JAT Regiment, by Pakistan during the Kargil war, with the UN Human Rights Council, to declare this act as a war crime and identify and punish all the perpetrators;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor, especially as this matter has already been delayed for over 12 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The attention of the international community was drawn to these brutal acts of Pakistan including through our statement to the UN General

Assembly in New York on September 22, 1999 and in our statement under Agenda Item 11 during the 56th session of the Commission on Human Rights on April 6, 2000.

- (c) Does not arise.

Issue of Darbar Sahib with Pakistan

650. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a request received from various quarters including some political parties to take up the matter with Pakistan that Darbar Sahib, Kartarpur, located 3 kms. inside the Indo-Pak border, be made a part of India as the place holds special significance in Sikh religion; and

- (b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No.

- (b) Does not arise.

Opening of PSK in Goa

651. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants who applied for passports in the State of Goa since the opening of Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) in Goa;

(b) the number of persons who were given appointment during the period and were sent back for one reason or the other;

(c) the number of applicants who were issued the passports during the aforesaid period;

(d) the number of applicants from Goa who were issued passports and the numbers of applicants whose requests were rejected, during the period of five years preceding the establishment of Passport Seva Kendra in Goa; and

(e) whether there is proposal to establish a Mini Passport Seva Kendra in Goa, and if so, the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) Panaji was operationalised with effect from 9th March, 2012. The number of applicants who applied for passports in the State of Goa from 9th March, 2012 to 8th August, 2012 is 9,683.

(b) The number of appointments released during the said period was 16,470 out of which 15,782 appointments were actually availed by passport applicants. After scrutiny

of applications, 2410 persons were advised to submit additional documents for reprocessing. 2 applications were rejected under the relevant provisions of Passport Rules.

(c) The number of passports granted was 9,183 out of which 7,488 (77.3% of total applications) were despatched. Remaining applications will be processed on receipt of recommendatory police reports.

(d) The number of passports issued during 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and the period 1.1.2012 — 8.3.2012, was 28421, 30903, 28886, 33687, 33631 and 4879 respectively. The total number of pending applications from these 5 years due to several reasons, including document deficiency and incomplete reports, is 180. Passport Adalats were held on 3rd and 4th August, 2012 to dispose of these cases.

(e) The Government has received a number of requests from representatives of the public and other forums to establish Passport Seva Kendras/Mini Passport Seva Kendras in several locations, including Goa. The National Institute for Smart Government has been approached to examine all such proposals and advise the Government in this regard.

Agreements during talks with Pakistan

652. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement for issuing visa arrival to specific category of people from Pakistan has been signed with the Government of Pakistan in the recently held Secretary level talks;

(b) if so, the details of agreement arrived between the countries; and

(c) if any, such agreement has been deferred, the reasons for deferring the same?

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

In the second round of the resumed dialogue, the Home/Interior Secretary level talks were held in Islamabad on 24-25 May, 2012. Both sides welcomed the finalization of the Visa Agreement and agreed to sign it at an early date. The Pakistan side informed that some internal approvals were under process and the Agreement will be signed once they are in place.

Meeting with US Secretary of State

653. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Hon'ble Prime Minister has had meeting with US Secretary of State Ms. Hillary Clinton;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of MoUs entered into in regard to Indo-US Nuclear strategy action plan envisaged for its proper implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) During her visit to India on 6-8 May, 2012, U.S. Secretary of State Ms. Hillary Clinton called on Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh in New Delhi. They reviewed the entire gamut of bilateral relations and discussed regional and international issues of mutual interest.

(c) India and the United States are making progress towards the implementation of the civil nuclear cooperation agreement of October, 2008. The Nuclear Power Corporation of India (NPCIL) is currently engaged in techno-commercial dialogue with the U.S. companies, Westinghouse and General Electric-Hitachi. NPCIL and Westinghouse signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 13 June, 2012 committing both sides to negotiate an Early Works Agreement for the preliminary licensing and site development work.

Eurozone crisis

654. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to Eurozone crisis bad loans of Public Sector Banks have increased in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, Bank-wise; and
- (c) the remedial measures that Government, RBI and Banks have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per information available with the Government, the increase in interest rates and slowing economic growth during 2011 have adversely impinged on the repayment capacity of all categories of borrowers, especially small and medium enterprises, causing an increase in Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs). Besides, switching over to system-based recognition of NPAs by most of the PSBs during June — September, 2011 quarter has also led to rise in NPAs in banks.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions that each bank is required to have a loan recovery policy which sets down the manner of recovery of dues, targeted level of reduction (period-wise), norms for permitted sacrifice/waiver, factors to be taken into account before considering waivers, decision levels, reporting to higher authorities and monitoring of write-off/waiver cases. In case an account is classified as NPA as per the RBI guidelines, banks may follow procedures to ensure recovery of the outstanding amount which may include, formal negotiations followed by restructuring of the payment schedule for interest as well as principal, calling back of the loan through a legal notice, recovery under Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, filing suit including suits in the Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), Lok Adalats, entering into One Time Settlement (OTS) proposals or compromise settlements, etc. However, each bank will have its own policy for recovery of NPAs as part of overall loan policy and the measures taken by the banks may vary from bank to bank.

Banks have also been advised by RBI from time to time, to take effective measures to strengthen the credit appraisal and post-credit monitoring to arrest the incidence of fresh NPAs and adopt a more realistic approach to reduce the existing and chronic NPAs in all categories.

Banks are required to have in place its credit risk strategy policy. Besides, they are required to conduct, loan reviews which pick up early warning signals and suggest remedial measures before an account slips into NPA. Banks are required to monitor NPAs and take steps to bring them down through recovery/other channels. RBI also monitors the NPA levels in banks on an ongoing basis.

Repaying of Government borrowings

655. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the net amount of Central Government borrowings as on 30 June, 2012;
- (b) whether there are the bright chances of India repaying these borrowings; and
- (c) whether there would be a day when India will be debt free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Till June 30, 2012, the Central Government has borrowed a net amount of Rs. 1,12,426 crore in the current year 2012-13.

(b) and (c) Government of India is repaying the borrowed amount as per repayment schedule of the borrowing instruments and not on a single occasion the default took place. Fiscal Policy approach of the Government is determined by the financial needs of the country. Borrowing is a continuous process to bridge the Revenue and Fiscal

deficit of the Government in a financial year. The borrowings may be on account of developmental schemes of the Government or for creation of capital assets. This is a general phenomenon being followed even in the advanced economies. It is endeavour of the Government to revert back to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in a calibrated manner to reduce and maintain the sovereign debt at a sustainable level.

Money to solar energy projects

656. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would dole out Rs. 1,500 crore in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period to banks and finance companies to lend money to solar energy projects at generous five per cent interest;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds released so far, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh compared to the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) The details of funds released as subsidy under Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Scheme, including State of Andhra Pradesh is given in Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

State-wise funds released under SPV Programmes during the Eleventh Plan

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund released in Rs. in lakhs during				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	39.38	240.02	631	287.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	199.14	400.45	133	372.67	250
3.	Assam	147.41	44.4	25.3	0	532.16
4.	Bihar	25.94	9.75	0	0	576.88
5.	Chandigarh	3.83	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	25.94	235.5	1086.26	2891.53	4841.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Delhi	0	0	52.03	0	0
8.	Goa	1.68	0	35.8	2.95	0
9.	Gujarat	95.15	100	113.57	13.75	100.42
10.	Haryana	401.15	509.54	387.44	603.07	691.33
11.	Himachal Pradesh	123.52	598.12	148.5	440	515
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	248.17	671.56	384.21	2145.58	7893.11
13.	Jharkhand	0	636.31	12	206.7	353
14.	Karnataka	29.42	0	456.93	95.75	58.45
15.	Kerala	5.72	0	28.85	4.5	551.11
16.	Lakshadweep	0	11.33	0	1387	871.2
17.	Madhya Pradesh	2.02	0	150.88	1071.91	1793.11
18.	Maharashtra	1045.49	196.14	1148.68	115.35	126.08
19.	Manipur	10.82	201.85	53.69	265.98	499.35
20.	Meghalaya	493.21	88.65	0	618.98	178.86
21.	Mizoram	97.35	0	0	246.4	60
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	14.86	866.1
21.	Odisha	0.32	1.88	3.84	12.5	113.44
22.	Puducherry	4.8	0	11.54	0	154.8
23.	Punjab	184.98	189.5	421.23	489.57	160
24.	Rajasthan	411.87	0	666.99	3097.37	4773.5
25.	Sikkim	111.44	11.68	91.68	223.2	1030
26.	Tamil Nadu	11.08	0	88.8	45.08	2798.78
27.	Tripura	109.98	0	1.12	91.23	400
28.	Uttarakhand	573.03	1054.76	158.75	2489.67	654.53
29.	Uttar Pradesh	85.29	370.05	354.48	635.29	2562.58
30.	West Bengal	397.5	324	1178.61	1247.02	811.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Others (CEL, REIL, NABARD, Regional Rural Banks, NGOs etc.)	2708.3	155.13	1529.04	5990.69	13956.37
32.	Other Channel Partners	0	0	0	0	14.46
TOTAL:		7596.55	5849.98	8963.24	25449.6	48476.01

Total Expenditure during last five years = Rs. 96,335 lakh

Statement-II

*Off – Grid Solar Thermal Energy Programme – Fund released to different States
(Excluding Research and Development)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/IREDA/Banks	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39.25	48.67	29.23	626.28	200.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	–	–	–	2.00
3.	Assam	–	–	15.55	–	–
4.	Bihar	–	–	–	3.45	–
5.	Chandigarh	3.83	–	4.88	3.98	64.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	3.55	2.27	36.84	93.43	178.33
7.	Delhi	16.40	0.55	0.55	31.55	–
8.	Gujarat	89.95	35.85	131.72	181.08	628.33
9.	Goa	–	–	4.05	–	100.00
10.	Haryana	56.46	32.29	59.97	164.37	340.26
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.64	8.60	12.13	69.20	610.47
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.80	–	16.00	103.00	1102.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. Karnataka		29.42	8.23	16.6	113.73	275.00
14. Kerala		5.72	17.40	5.12	4.96	58.07
15. Meghalaya		—	—	1.44	25.00	—
16. Lakshadweep		—	4.31	—	—	—
17. Madhya Pradesh		2.02	0.38	8.82	55.41	48.28
18. Maharashtra		29.49	13.83	157.22	117.17	1300.84
19. Manipur		—	—	4.27	25.00	1.00
20. Mizoram		110.65	0.72	—	—	29.47
21. Nagaland		—	—	3.48	25.00	—
22. Odisha		0.32	—	—	—	12.55
23. Puducherry		—	—	2.03	1.81	—
24. Punjab		—	6.60	15.30	50.92	351.40
25. Rajasthan		0.72	5.93	6.00	29.53	283.52
26. Sikkim		7.17	1.79	5.37	2.88	—
27. Tamil Nadu		11.08	11.80	24.93	91.56	309.39
28. Uttar Pradesh		64.44	58.98	33.46	59.46	90.50
29. Uttarakhand		6.93	8.18	28.05	132.80	261.85
30. West Bengal		—	10.50	15.92	0.46	22.00
31. Tripura		0.21	—	2.88	54.44	—
32. IREDA/Banks/ Others		1714.97	1311.10	671.4	1193.00	347.00
33. AIWC/WEC		—	—	2.40	—	—
34. Misc.		—	—	27.08	—	4.50
TOTAL:		2193.02	1587.98	1342.0	3259.47	6621.32

Amount released to Channel Partners = Rs. 4028.68 lakh

Total expenditure during 2011-12 = Rs. 10,650 lakh

Total expenditure during last five years = Rs. 15,003.70 lakh

Value of Indian rupee

657. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the value of Indian rupee *vis-a-vis* US dollar during the last ten months, month-wise;
- (b) the reasons for decline in the value of Indian rupee;
- (c) the impact on the Indian economy of the fall in the value of the Indian rupee; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to restore value of Indian rupee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The monthly average exchange rate value of the Indian rupee *vis-a-vis* US dollar during last ten months is given in the table below:—

Month	Rupee per US dollar (month average)
October, 2011	49.26
November, 2011	50.86
December, 2011	52.68
January, 2012	51.34
February, 2012	49.17
March, 2012	50.32
April, 2012	51.81
May, 2012	54.47
June, 2012	56.03
July, 2012	55.49

Note: Exchange rate upto April, 2012 were monthly average of buying and selling of FEDAI indicative rates and from May, 2012 onwards is monthly average of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s reference rate.

(b) The reason for the appreciation/depreciation of exchange rate value of the rupee against US dollar is the supply-demand imbalance in the domestic foreign exchange market. The recent decline in the exchange rate value of the Indian rupee is due to widening of trade and current account deficits and slowdown in portfolio flows on account of escalation in euro zone crisis and strengthening of US dollar in the international market due to the *safe haven* status of US Treasuries.

(c) Theoretically, the depreciation of a currency should boost the country's exports as goods produced by domestic companies become cheaper in the international market. Therefore, while the rupee depreciation should benefit export oriented companies, though with a lag, the same makes the imports costly for import oriented companies.

(d) The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have taken a number of steps to facilitate capital inflows and boost exports in order to augment supply of foreign exchange to stem Rupee decline. Recent measures taken, *inter-alia*, include hike in FII investment in debt securities (both corporate and Government), enhancing all-in-cost ceiling for External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) between 3-5 year maturity, higher interest rate ceiling for foreign currency Non-resident deposits and deregulation of interest rates on rupee denominated NRI deposits. The manufacturing and infrastructure sector companies can now avail external commercial borrowing upto a ceiling of US\$ 10 billion for repayment of outstanding rupee loans towards capital expenditure. Besides, under the Annual Supplement 2012-13 to Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, the Government has announced initiatives to boost exports to about US\$ 360 billion in 2012-13.

Allocation of the financial resources for new schemes

658. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) with our economy being marginally affected by the global economic slowdown, whether Government be in a position to adequately allocate the financial resources for the new ambitious schemes like "Food Security for All", "Slum Free" so as to achieve more Inclusive Growth" as envisaged by the Government;

(b) the increase in the total gross budgetary support provided during 2012-13 for such schemes; and

(c) whether the 2012-13 allocations for ongoing schemes like NREGA, Bharat Nirman, Right to Education, Mid-Day-Meal schemes were fully utilized till 31st March, 2012 or some funds lapsed to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government will allocate required financial resources for schemes with such purposes subject to available fiscal space.

(b) Central Plan Outlay for various Heads of Development under "Social Services", "Agriculture and Allied Activities" and "Rural Development" has increased from Rs. 214848.37 crore in BE 2011-12 to Rs. 247327.51 crore in BE 2012-13, this is an increase of Rs. 32479.14 crore.

(c) Utilization against allocation for 2011-12 for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and National Programme of Mid-Day-Meals in Schools are as follows:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes	BE 2011-12	Expenditure upto 31.03.2012
1.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	40000.00	29215.05
2.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	21000.00	20839.54
3.	National Programme of Mid-Day-Meals in Schools	10380.00	9886.69

Budget for development of SCs and STs

659. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total plan budget for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the percentage of it and what amounts have been allocated for the same under the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), year-wise during the period of Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The detailed allocations for Twelfth Five Year Plan are yet to be formulated. However, in the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, Rs. 37113.03 crore has been allocated for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Rs. 21710.11 crore for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in the BE 2012-13.

Increase in foreign loan

†660. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of foreign loan on India has increased in March, 2012 in comparison to March, 2011;

(b) if so, the break-up of loan amount in above-said periods;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Foreign exchange reserve of India has also decreased during the said period;

(d) if so, the details of figures of Foreign exchange reserve available by the end of March, 2011 and March, 2012; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the details of amount paid by Government against principal and interest amount for repayment of foreign loan in 2010-11 and 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) India's external debt increased from US\$ 305.9 billion at end March, 2011 to US\$ 345.8 billion at end March, 2012.

(b) Components-wise breakup of external debt at end March, 2011 and end March, 2012 is as under:—

(US\$ billion)

Sl. No.	Components	2011(at end March)	2012 (at end March)
1.	Multilateral	48.5	50.5
2.	Bilateral	25.7	26.8
3.	IMF	6.3	6.2
4.	Export Credit	18.6	19.9
5.	Commercial Borrowings	88.6	104.4
6.	NRI Deposits	51.7	58.6
7.	Rupee Debt	1.6	1.4
8.	Long-term Debt (1 to 7)	240.9	267.6
9.	Short-term Debt	65.0	78.2
10.	Total External Debt (8+9)	305.9	345.8

Note: Total may not tally due to rounding off.

(c) and (d) The foreign exchange reserve decreased from US\$ 304.8 billion at end March, 2011 to US\$ 294.4 billion at end March, 2012.

(e) Government External debt service payments on Government Account loans during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:—

(Rs. crore)

	2010-11	2011-12
Principal	11774	13585
Interest	3044	3418
Total Debt Service	14818	17003

Revival of Indian Economy

661. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) expressing its concern over declining GDP growth rate, has suggested a 10 point revival package to Government for revival of Indian Economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action plan adopted by Government in this regard; and

(d) the fiscal measures and incentives being offered by Government in view of gaining control over declining trend of Indian economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) CII has released a document in June, 2012 titled 'Agenda for Economic Revival' where a number of recommendations were made for economic revival including fiscal consolidation, monetary easing, increase in FDI, streamlining land acquisition and other sector specific reforms. About manufacturing the report recommends fast track implementation of National Manufacturing Policy, faster clearance of industrial projects, etc.

(c) and (d) The action plan of the Government to revive the economy, *inter-alia*, includes better access to finance for manufacturing sector, fast tracking of large investment projects in the areas of power, petroleum and gas, roads, coal, etc., use of buffer stocks to moderate food inflation, strengthening of financial and banking sector, reducing the volatility of exchange rate, etc. Certain specific measures taken by the Government to achieve the growth target, *inter-alia*, include enhancing the level of investment for agriculture sector including irrigation projects, promoting Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector focusing on Public Private Partnerships, a number of legislative measures to develop the financial sector and introduction of a new National Manufacturing Policy, etc. The fiscal policy as enunciated in the Budget 2012-13 aims at reducing the fiscal deficit from 5.8 per cent in 2011-12 to 5.1 per cent in 2012-13, by restricting the expenditure on subsidies to under 2 per cent of GDP. This would be facilitated by the move towards nutrient based subsidy in fertilizers and the use of unique identity based 'Aadhaar' system for rationalizing subsidies. Steps have been taken to expedite the passage of Direct Tax Code Bill and evolving a consensus among stake holders in implementation of goods and services tax.

Structure and pattern of Indian currency

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

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Reserve Bank of India is going to change structure and pattern of Indian currency;
- (b) whether RBI is going to insert photos of our other patriot leaders, the details thereof;
- (c) whether RBI is intend to insert photo of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in currency;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) RBI has informed that in terms of provisions of Section 25 of RBI Act, 1934, the design, form and material of banknotes shall be such as may be approved by the Central Government after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board (of RBI). Reserve Bank of India had been continually and intermittently receiving requests for incorporating photos of various personalities on Indian banknotes over a period of time through different modes.

Review of the design of currency notes including security features is a dynamic and continuous phenomena which is carried out in accordance with extant guidelines.

Scheme to mobilize foreign exchange deposits

663. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce a new scheme to mobilize foreign exchange deposits from Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and overseas investors to boost dollar inflow into India;
- (b) if so, the full details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that rupee has slid 12 per cent since March, 2012 which has stocked inflation by knocking up prices of most imported goods including crude oil, besides making overseas travel and education costlier; and
- (d) if so, the effective steps that are taken/proposed to be taken by Government to stop any further depreciation of rupee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Based on the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) reference rate, the exchange rate of rupee stood at 55.17 against the US Dollar (USD) as on August 9, 2012 as compared to 51.16 as on March 30, 2012, implying a depreciation of 7.3 per cent during the aforesaid period. The rupee decline makes imports more expensive. When rupee

depreciates and higher cost is passed on to the consumers, it could contribute to inflationary pressures.

(d) The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have taken a number of steps to encourage higher capital inflows and boost exports in order to augment supply of foreign exchange to support Rupee. The recent measures taken include the following:—

- increase in FII investment limits in debt securities (both corporate and Government securities),
- enhancing all-in-cost ceiling for External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) between 3-5 year maturity,
- higher interest rate ceiling for Foreign Currency Non-resident deposits and deregulation of interest rates on rupee denominated NRI deposits,
- permitting manufacturing and infrastructure sector companies to avail external sector borrowing up to ceiling of US\$ 10 billion for repayment of Rupee loan(s) availed of from the domestic banking system and/or for fresh Rupee capital expenditure, under the approval route under certain conditions.

In addition, the Annual Supplement 2012-13 to Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, announced initiatives to boost exports to about US\$ 360 billion in 2012-13.

Public Sector Savings

664. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has to bolster its public sector savings over the next five years for its savings rate to reach pre-crisis levels;

(b) whether the savings will rely heavily on Government's ability to bring down revenue and fiscal deficit; and

(c) if so, the ways in which Government intends to achieve targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The public sector's savings comprise the combined savings of the Central and State Governments and the savings generated by the public sector undertakings in the form of internal resources. While the internal resources of the public sector undertakings are positive contributors to the public sector savings, the savings of the Central and State Governments have been negative contributors and represent a draft on private sector savings. To the extent there is a fiscal consolidation at the level of Centre and States, the negative contribution declines. This was reflected in an increase in public sector savings in the period 2004-05

to 2007-08 and reached 5.0 per cent of GDP in 2007-08, which helped raise overall domestic savings to 36.8 per cent of GDP. Following the expansionary fiscal policies pursued to boost aggregate demand in 2008-09 and 2009-10 in the wake of the global financial crisis, there was a reduction in public sector savings and overall domestic savings. Resumption of the process of fiscal consolidation as indicated by the Union Budget for 2012-13 and the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement and with similar move at the State level could help raise the public sector savings. The Report of the Working Group on Savings for the Twelfth Five Year Plan indicates that this can be achieved with the fiscal consolidation path chalked out for the Centre and the States.

Real GDP Growth rate in India

665. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that GDP real growth rate in India which was between 6.2 per cent and 7.4 per cent during 2004 to 2009 rose to 9 per cent in 2010-11, but reached its lowest ebb during the first quarter of current year, estimated at 5.3 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, the action initiated by Government for enhancement of growth rate;

(d) whether it is a fact that exchange rate of one US dollar was Rs. 48.40 in 2009, came down to Rs. 45.72 in 2010, further reduced to Rs. 44.64 in 2011 and has at present reached on all time high ranging between Rs. 55.42 and 54.30; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of the growth rate of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Factor Cost at Constant (2004-05) prices are given in the Table below:—

*Table: Annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product at Factor
Cost at Constant (2004-05) Prices*

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Gross Domestic Product at Factor cost	8.1	7.0	9.5	9.6	9.3	6.7	8.4	8.4	6.5

Source: SCO.

As per the quarterly data released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), India's growth rate was 5.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of the financial year 2011-12. This

growth has been the lowest since the fourth quarter of the financial year 2008-09, when the growth rate was 3.5 per cent.

(b) The slowdown in the growth of the economy is mainly on account of the slowdown in the industrial sector and lower growth registered in the agriculture sector. This reduction in the growth rate is attributable to both domestic and global factors. Global factors include, in particular, the crisis in the euro-zone and the near-recessionary conditions prevailing in Europe; sluggish growth in several industrialized economies; hardening of international prices of crude oil, etc. Among domestic factors, the tightening of monetary policy in order to control inflation resulted in the slowing down of investment and growth, particularly in the industrial sector.

(c) The action plan of the Government to revive the economy, *inter-alia*, includes better access to finance for manufacturing sector, fast tracking of large investment projects in the areas of power, petroleum and gas, roads, coal, etc., use of buffer stocks to moderate food inflation, strengthening of financial and banking sector, reducing the volatility for exchange rate, etc. Certain specific measures taken by the Government to achieve the growth target, *inter-alia*, include enhancing the level of investment for agriculture sector including irrigation projects, promoting Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector focusing on Public Private Partnerships, a number of legislative measures to develop the financial sector and introduction of a new National Manufacturing Policy, etc. The fiscal policy as enunciated in the Budget 2012-13 aims at reducing the fiscal deficit from 5.8 per cent in 2011-12 to 5.1 per cent in 2012-13, by restricting the expenditure on subsidies to under 2 per cent of GDP. This would be facilitated by the move towards nutrient based subsidy in fertilizers and the use of unique identity based 'Aadhaar' system for rationalizing subsidies. Steps have been taken to expedite the passage of Direct Tax Code Bill and evolving a consensus among stake holders in implementation of goods and services tax.

(d) The exchange rate of Indian Rupee against US dollar at the end of March of 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 as well as for the financial year 2012-13 so far (as on August 10, 2012) is given in the Table below:—

Table: Exchange rate of the Indian Rupee against the US Dollar

As at end-March	Rupees per US Dollar
2009	50.95
2010	45.13
2011	44.65

2012 as at end-	Rupees per US Dollar
March	51.16
April	52.52
May	56.01
June	56.31
July	55.81
August 10, 2012	55.34

Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(e) The reason for the decline of rupee against US dollar is the supply-demand imbalance in the domestic foreign exchange market. This is due to widening of trade and current account deficit and volatility in portfolio flows on account of escalation in euro zone crisis and strengthening of US dollar in the international market due to the *safe haven* status of US Treasuries. The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have taken a number of steps to facilitate capital inflows and boost exports in order to augment supply of foreign exchange to stem the decline in the exchange rate value of the Rupee. Recent measures taken, *inter-alia*, include hike in FII investment in debt securities (both corporate and Government securities), enhancing all-in-cost ceiling for External Sector Borrowings (ESBs) between 3-5 year maturity, higher interest rate ceiling for foreign currency Non-resident deposits and deregulation of interest rates on rupee denominated NRI deposits. The manufacturing and infrastructure sector companies can now avail of external sector borrowing upto a ceiling of US\$ 10 billion for repayment of outstanding rupee loans towards capital expenditure. Besides, under the Annual Supplement 2012-13 to Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, the Government has announced initiatives to boost exports to about US\$ 360 billion in 2012-13.

Investment of Public Sector Companies in share markets

†666. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- the details of the amount invested by Public sector companies in share market, the company-wise details thereof;
- whether these companies had/has sought prior approval from Government for investing in share market; and
- if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have not been permitted to invest in the share market directly. However, in August, 2007, the Government permitted Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs to invest 30% of their surplus funds in schemes of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) regulated public sector mutual funds.

Opening of Indian banks branches abroad

†667. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to open branches of Indian banks in India's friendly nations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of banks which have shown interest in opening their branches abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Keeping in view the importance of expansion of banking network in overseas jurisdictions for strengthening trade and bilateral ties, on its part, Government have been encouraging the sound and capable Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to expand their network abroad. The PSBs plan their overseas expansion keeping in view various factors, such as, their capabilities, business potential, host Country regulations, etc. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has indicated that a number of Indian banks have evinced their interest in expanding their network abroad.

Permission to diversify business into direct lending

668. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NABARD has sought the permission of Government to diversify its business into direct lending, especially to corporate entities, under such schemes like "NABARD Infrastructure Development Agency (NIDA); and
- (b) if so, the view of Government on extending such permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government has advised NABARD that it should be engaged in the promotion work and should not undertake direct financing. NABARD should focus on facilitating project financing by banks and refinancing banks.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Increase in inflation rate

†669. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that inflation rate has increased in the country during the period between April to July in current financial year;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that prices have been much increased in retail market in comparison to whole sale market during above said period;
- (d) if so, the facts thereof;
- (e) whether it is also a fact that prices of food items have increased more in comparison to other items; and
- (f) if so, whether it is not clear from data that producers do not get benefit of price hike and it is more distressful for consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The headline rate of inflation in terms of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and the all India Consumer Price Index for New Series (CPI-NS), which reflects the year-on-year price increase in Wholesale and retail level, is given in Table 1 below:—

Table 1: Headline inflation in WPI and CPI-New Series (%)

	WPI All commodities	All India CPI-New Series
April-12	7.50	10.26
May-12	7.55 P	10.36
June-12	7.25 P	10.02 P

(e) Year-on-year inflation in food and non-food items in terms of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Index for New Series (CPI-NS), which reflects the year-on-year price increase in food and non-food in wholesale and retail level, given in Table 2 below:—

*Table 2: Year-on-year inflation in food and non-food for
WPI and CPI-New Series (%)*

	WPI based Inflation		All India CPI-New Series	
	Food	Non-food	Food	Non-food
	1	2	3	4
April-12	9.31	6.82	10.11	10.40

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

	1	2	3	4
May-12	9.02 P	6.99 P	10.52	10.22
June-12	9.03 P	6.58 P	10.78 P	9.34 P

P: Provisional.

Note: 1. Pan, Supari etc. excluded from CPI-NS food inflation, 2. WPI food inflation comprised with food articles and food products.

WPI inflation for food items was higher than the non-food inflation in all the three months. In terms of CPI-NS, however, food inflation was higher than non-food inflation in May and June.

(f) Both the WPI and CPI do not specifically indicate the prices that are received by producers. However, the minimum support prices for agricultural products are provided to ensure that farmers receive remunerative prices for their produce.

Depreciation of rupee against dollar

†670. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the value of Rupee has been steadily depreciating against that of Dollar during the last one year;

(b) if so, the total depreciation in the value of Rupee against Dollar from January, 2011 to July, 2012;

(c) whether domestic fundamental factors alongwith the international economic slowdown are the reasons behind this depreciation;

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

(e) the reasons why the situation of global economic slowdown has affected Rupee inspite of India's developing economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The monthly average exchange rate value of the rupee depreciated by 18.4 per cent during the last one year from Rs. 45.3 per US dollar in August, 2011 to Rs. 55.5 per US dollar in July, 2012.

(b) The monthly average exchange rate value of the rupee depreciated by 18.2 per cent during January, 2011 and July, 2012 from Rs. 45.4 per US dollar in January, 2011 to Rs. 55.5 per US dollar in July, 2012.

(c) to (e) Despite strong fundamentals, the Indian economy is increasingly integrated

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

into the global economy, both through the current and capital account routes of the balance of payments. As such, global developments have increasingly larger fallout for the economy. The recent decline in exchange rate value of Indian rupee against US dollar is due to supply-demand imbalance in the domestic foreign exchange market. This is due to widening of trade and current account deficits and slowdown in portfolio flows on account of escalation in euro zone crisis and strengthening of US dollar in the international market due to the *safe haven* status of US Treasuries.

The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have taken a number of steps to facilitate capital inflows and boost exports in order to augment supply of foreign exchange to stem Rupee decline. Recent measures taken, *inter-alia*, include hike in FII investment in debt securities (both corporate and Government), enhancing all-in-cost ceiling for External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) between 3-5 year maturity, higher interest rate ceiling for foreign currency Non-resident deposits and deregulation of interest rates on rupee denominated NRI deposits. The manufacturing and infrastructure sector companies can now avail external commercial borrowing up to a ceiling of US\$ 10 billion for repayment of outstanding rupee loans towards capital expenditure. Besides, under the Annual Supplement 2012-13 to Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, the Government has announced initiatives to boost exports to about US\$ 360 billion in 2012-13.

Bringing back black money

671. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that bringing black money that hasn't been accounted for is now a global phenomenon; and
- (b) if so, the steps that Government is taking to bring back that money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To get back the black money to the country, a five pronged strategy has been formulated by the Government which is summarized as under:—

- (i) Joining the global crusade against 'black money' (for example our action in G-20, Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, Task Force on Financial Integrity and Economic Development, Financial Action Task Force, UN, OECD, etc.)
- (ii) Creating an appropriate legislative framework: (Various anti tax evasion measures legislated in existing Act and proposed in the DTC, New DTAA's and TIEAs, amend existing DTAA's).
- (iii) Setting up institutions for dealing with Illicit Funds; (10 Income Tax Overseas Units, dedicated computerized Exchange of Information [EoI Unit], FIU);

- (iv) Developing systems for implementation (new manpower policy); and
- (v) Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action (constant training for skill development).

The above steps have started showing results. Government has received information from various countries regarding assets, including bank accounts, held abroad by Indians. The information received is confidential under the confidentiality provision of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement/Tax Information Exchange Agreement, under which the information is received.

Whenever such information is received, necessary action under the Direct Tax Laws is taken to examine the assets/transactions. Any undisclosed income/assets detected during these enquiries are brought to tax in accordance with the provisions of Direct Tax Laws. Penalty and prosecution proceedings are also initiated in appropriate cases.

Cash-flow-based system of extending credit

672. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government needs to ensure that banks must take up a cash-flow-based system of extending credit instead of a collateral-based; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the views of each State including Andhra Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Banks are governed by their Board driven policies. They have been advised by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to prepare a well-defined loan policy approved by their Board of Directors which should lay down exposure limits to individual/group borrowers, documentation standards, margin, security, sectoral exposure limits, delegation of powers, maturity and pricing policies, factors taken into consideration for deciding interest rates etc. RBI has also prescribed that lenders should ensure that there is proper assessment of credit application submitted by borrowers. They should not use margin and security stipulation as a substitute for due diligence on credit worthiness of the borrower. RBI, wherever necessary, consults the stakeholders and obtains their views.

Increase in fake currency

673. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the increase in fake currency circulation is at an alarming rate of 400 per cent;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such fake currency circulation in future in coordination with State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they have no estimate regarding increase in counterfeit currency notes in circulation.

(c) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., are working in tandem, to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. The work of these agencies is periodically reviewed by a nodal group (FCORD) set up for this purpose. FCORD (FICN Coordination Cell) coordinates/share all available information/intelligence and analysis on circulation/smuggling of FICN in the world. At the functional level, the CBI has been declared as the nodal agency for coordination with the States and the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for the purpose. National Investigation Agency has been empowered by National Investigation Agency Act to investigate and prosecute such offences to deal with this menace. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) in NIA in 2010 to focus on investigation of Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cases.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of Counterfeit notes by the Banks.

Release of Government share to Regional Rural Banks

674. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released 50 per cent share of Government to Regional Rural Banks in the recent past;

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

(c) the details of the aim and objectives for release of such share?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. K.C. Chakrabarty, Deputy Governor of RBI after reviewing the financial position of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), *inter-alia*, recommended recapitalization support to 40 RRBs to improve their Capital to Risk weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) to 9%.

Recapitalisation process was started in 2010-11. So far an amount of Rs. 577.17 crore has been released to 27 RRBs by Central Government as its 50% share.

Probe of bank accounts in Denmark and Finland

675. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Income Tax Department's Directorate of Criminal Investigation is probing bank accounts in Denmark and Finland;
- (b) whether Denmark and Finland have provided to Indian Government details of about 2,000 accounts in their banks; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of replies to Parts (a) and (b) above.

Increase of excise duty on diesel cars

†676. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to increase excise duty on diesel cars;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the total number of diesel and petrol cars during the past three years; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Representations have been received by the Government for increasing excise duty on diesel cars. These are under examination.

(b) The requests have been justified on the ground that diesel cars are more polluting and consume subsidized diesel providing unintended benefit to diesel car users.

(c) This data is not being maintained by Government.

(d) According to information obtained from Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), the total number of petrol and diesel cars (taken together) sold in the domestic market, in 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 was 15.28 lakh, 19.73 lakh and 20.16 lakh respectively.

Excise and Service Tax announcement

677. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the increase in Excise and Service Tax announced in the Budget

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2012-13 will not suffocate industry which is suffering from input cost pressures, the logic behind this raise;

(b) the level of increase in tax collections to the quarter ending 30th June, 2012;

(c) the steps that are underway to control expenses during the quarter ending 30 June, 2012; and

(d) the Budget announcement that GST network which will be the shared platform for filing returns and processing Inter-State payments be ready by 31st August, 2012 is nearing completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Excise duty and Service tax rates were increased in the Budget 2012-13 to partially roll-back the fiscal stimulus given in 2008-09 and to achieve fiscal correction. Industrial performance depends on a number of factors such as aggregate demand for goods in the economy, demand for exports, interest cost, degree of competitiveness in different sectors etc. and the level of taxes is only one of them;

(b) Collections from excise duty have increased by 15.6% and Service Tax by 40.8% during the quarter ending 30th June, 2012 compared to the same quarter of the previous financial year;

(c) Instructions on expenditure management — economy measures, and rationalization of Expenditure in Government of India have been issued on 31st May, 2012 by the Department of Expenditure for implementation by respective Ministries/Departments. These include 10% mandatory cut on Non-plan Ministries/Departments. These include 10% mandatory cut on Non-plan expenditure in the current financial year, ban on creation of plan and Non-plan posts, restrictions on foreign travel, restriction on re-appropriation of funds, strict observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies etc. Government has also proposed to introduce 'Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement', setting forth a three-year rolling target for expenditure indicators with a view to undertaking a *de-novo* exercise for allocating resources for prioritized schemes and weeding out others that have outlived their utility. In addition, Government also endeavours to restrict the expenditure on Central subsidies.

(d) Government has approved the setting up of a Special Purpose Vehicle to be called Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTNSPV) with a provision of non-recurring grant-in-aid from Central Government of Rs. 315 crore towards expenditure for its setting up and functioning for a period of three years after incorporation. Further steps for its incorporation are being taken in consultation with the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers.

Revival of financial system

†678. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether RBI, in its review of the monetary policy has advised to curtail Government expenditure in order to revive the financial system;
- (b) whether RBI has expressed this apprehension that the policy in decision of the Government, high rates of inflation and the global crisis will effect the economy in the current financial year of 2012-13 as well; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to bring the economy back on track after this assessment by RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India in its First Quarter Review (FQR) of Monetary Policy for 2012-2013 (released on July 31, 2012) have mentioned that it is critical to return to a credible and durable fiscal consolidation path.

(b) RBI has also mentioned that decisive policy action backed by credible commitment to a long-term strategy for correcting macroeconomic imbalances and stimulating investment is crucial at this stage to revive confidence as well as provide space for monetary policy to help sustain growth while keeping inflation under control.

(c) The action plan of the Government to revive the economy, *inter-alia*, includes better access to finance for manufacturing sector, fast tracking of large investment projects in the areas of power, petroleum and gas, roads, coal, etc., use of buffer stocks to moderate food inflation, strengthening of financial and banking sector, reducing the volatility of exchange rate, etc. Certain specific measures taken by the Government to achieve the growth target, *inter-alia*, include enhancing the level of investment for agriculture sector including irrigation projects, promoting Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector focusing on Public Private Partnerships, a number of legislative measures to develop the financial sector and introduction of a new National Manufacturing Policy, etc. The fiscal policy as enunciated in the Budget 2012-13 also aims at reducing the fiscal deficit from 5.8 per cent in 2011-12 to 5.1 per cent in 2012-13.

Complaints of harassment regarding recovery of loans

679. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been complaints of harassment of customers by the public and the private banks with regard to recovery of loans;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government on such complaints;
- (c) whether the Supreme Court has given any direction so as not to adopt such an approach for recovery of loans; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the steps taken to recover the loans and also, at the same time, not harassing the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Complaints of harassment of customers by the public and the private banks with regard to recovery of loans resolved/settled directly through the concerned banks as per the provisions of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme 2006 are as under:—

Year	Nos.
2010-11	1706
2011-12	451

(c) In the year 2007, Supreme Court while disposing of an appeal filed by the ICICI Bank against the order of Allahabad High Court, observed that the recovery of loans or seizure of vehicles could be done only through legal means.

(d) Reserve Bank of India issued detailed guidelines to banks on engagement and training of recovery agents by banks. Banks have been advised to strictly adhere to Fair Practices Code for lenders duly approved by their Board of Directors and BCSBI Code issued by the Banking Codes and Standards Boards of India.

Disinvestment target

680. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has fixed disinvestment target, during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details of target achieved during the last three years;
- (c) whether Government is considering to disinvest its stake in 75 more Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) this year; and
- (d) if so, details thereof and amount likely to be mopped up through stake sale of 75 PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Budget Estimates, the Revised Estimates and the actual amount of disinvestment during the last three years are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actuals
2009-10	1,120	25,000.00	23,552.93
2010-11	40,000	22,144.79	22,144.22
2011-12	40,000	13,144.55	13,894.05

(c) and (d) Number of Public Sector Undertakings to be disinvested has not been fixed; however, all efforts are made to achieve the Budget Estimates of Rs. 30,000 crore through disinvestment.

Expert Committees for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

681. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted expert Committees to streamline and reduce the number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of observations/recommendations made by the Expert Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Planning Commission had set up a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission to look into the issue of restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to enhance their flexibility, scale and efficiency, which has submitted its report on September, 2011.

(c) Report of the Sub-Committee is available at the Planning Commission's website <http://planningcommission.nic.in>.

FDI in Pharma sector

682. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special group set up by the Ministry has suggested permitting upto 49 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Pharma sector; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) A Special Group was set up to streamline the process for approval of FDI in Brownfield Pharma through FIPB. The Group has placed for the consideration of DIPP, the nodal department for FDI Policy, to allow FDI upto 49% on automatic route in brownfield pharma where the ownership and control still remained Indian.

(b) Government has not taken a decision on the subject.

Black money kept abroad

683. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken to bring illegal funds parked abroad;

(b) the details of difficulties for bringing back black money kept abroad; and

- (c) the details of estimation of black money kept abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Drive against tax evasion is a continuous and ongoing process. The Government has also framed a comprehensive five-pronged strategy in order to bring back the country's money illegally stashed abroad. The strategy comprises of:—

- (i) Joining the global crusade against 'black money';
- (ii) Creating an appropriate legislative framework;
- (iii) Setting up institutions for dealing with Illicit Funds;
- (iv) Developing systems for implementation; and
- (v) Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action.

Necessary action in accordance with the provisions of the Direct Tax laws is taken as and when any credible information regarding any such undisclosed transaction is received by the Department so as to bring to tax any untaxed amount. Penalty and prosecution proceedings are also initiated in appropriate cases.

- (b) Some of the difficulties for bringing back black money kept in abroad are as under:—

- (i) Information is provided by other countries only in specific cases under investigation.
- (ii) There is no international consensus on providing information under Automatic Exchange of Information.
- (iii) Some countries have expressed reservations in providing past information.

(c) There is no verifiable information as to estimate money deposited in foreign accounts by Indian nationals, which is exclusive of their legitimate foreign deposits. However, on the basis of the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance, the Government has commissioned a study by three national-level institutes, namely (i) National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), (ii) National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), and (iii) National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) to estimate the quantum of unaccounted income/wealth inside and outside the country and its ramifications on national security. The study is expected to be completed by September, 2012.

Plastic currency to check fake currency

†684. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to check the circulation of fake currency;
- (b) whether the RBI is contemplating to issue plastic notes for this purpose;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the manner by which the fake currency note's trade could be controlled by it; and

(d) by when the plastic currency will be issued in the market and the feature of these notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., are working in tandem, to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. The work of these agencies is periodically reviewed by a nodal group (FCORD) set up for this purpose. FCORD (FICN Coordination Cell) coordinates/share all available information/intelligence and analysis on circulation/smuggling of FICN in the world. At the functional level, the CBI has been declared as the nodal agency for coordination with the States and the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for the purpose. National Investigation Agency has been empowered by National Investigation Agency Act to investigate and prosecute such offences to deal with this menace. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) in NIA in 2010 to focus on investigation of Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cases.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of Counterfeit notes by the Banks.

(b) to (d) With a view to elongating the life of the banknotes, in particular the lower denominations, it has been decided by the Government and RBI to introduced Rs. 10 notes in polymer substrate on a field trial basis. The review of policy of production of Currency Notes is a dynamic and continuous process which is carried out in accordance with extant guidelines.

Pending cases regarding taxes

685. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases relating to disputes, including appeals regarding taxes (particularly Direct Taxes) pending for disposal in the Ministry; and

(b) the period for which these cases have awaited disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Number of cases relating to Direct Tax cases pending for disposal before various forums as on 31.03.2012 are as under:—

Cases pending before	CIT(A)	ITAT	High Court	Supreme Court
Number as on 31.03.2012	230616	30292	29650	5860

(b) Age-Analysis of cases pending before CIT(A) as on 31.03.12 is as under:—

	Less than one year	One to two years	More than two years	Total
Age-wise analysis of cases pending before CIT(A) as on 31.03.2012	113442	55916	61258	230616

Age-Analysis of cases pending before ITAT, High Court and Supreme Court as on 31.03.2012 is under compilation. Age-wise analysis of cases pending as on 31.03.2011 is being given below:—

Cases pending before	ITAT	High Court	Supreme Court
Less than one year	9706	7553	1424
One to two years	12697	10087	1942
Two to Five years	6432	9076	1306
Five to ten years	1697	3999	788
More than 10 years	396	658	206
TOTAL:	30928	31373	5666

Education loan advanced to minorities

686. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of education loan advanced to the minorities during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the status of recovery of education loan granted during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that data on education loan to minorities is not collated by them. However, a statement indicating Bank-wise year-wise total educational loans outstanding of Public Sector Banks and their NPA percentage to the total educational loans outstanding is given in Statement.

*Statement**Bank-wise NPA% with respect of total educational loans outstanding of Public Sector Banks*

Sl. No.	Name of Banks	As at the end of March, 2010				As at the end of March, 2011				As at the end of March, 2012*			
		Total educational loans outstanding		Out of which NPA position		Total educational loans outstanding		Out of which NPA position		Total educational loans outstanding		Out of which NPA position	
		Amount O/S	Amount O/S	% NPA	% NPA	Amount O/S	Amount O/S	% NPA	% NPA	Amount O/S	Amount O/S	% NPA	% NPA
1.	Allahabad Bank	825.72	12.17	1.47	1.47	1030.64	19.83	1.92	1.92	1179.60	30.41	2.58	2.58
2.	Andhra Bank	1647.11	23.30	1.41	1.41	1621.67	79.17	4.88	4.88	1515.85	105.10	6.93	6.93
3.	Bank of Baroda	1492.89	30.94	2.07	2.07	1718.39	58.00	3.38	3.38	1868.30	92.28	4.94	4.94
4.	Bank of India	1718.30	29.69	1.73	1.73	1945.78	64.51	3.32	3.32	2192.04	171.89	7.84	7.84
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	434.25	14.75	3.40	3.40	486.08	20.47	4.21	4.21	496.51	7.17	1.44	1.44
6.	Canara Bank	2896.00	114.00	4.14	4.14	3503.00	153.00	4.37	4.37	3982.00	211.00	5.30	5.30
7.	Central Bank of India	1189.70	9.00	0.75	0.75	1580.39	11.00	0.69	0.69	2101.00	97.00	4.61	4.61
8.	Corporation Bank	812.75	16.27	2.00	2.00	927.96	25.41	2.74	2.74	1037.96	9.91	0.95	0.95
9.	Dena Bank	289.38	10.21	3.53	3.53	316.03	16.59	5.25	5.25	327.08	23.92	7.31	7.31
10.	Indian Bank	2308.41	16.87	0.73	0.73	2810.70	103.26	3.67	3.67	3281.40	199.20	6.07	6.07

11. Indian Overseas Bank	1356.80	33.82	2.49	1970.90	59.44	3.02	2468.78	157.19	6.37
12. Oriental Bank of Com.	971.75	33.42	3.44	1102.40	50.03	4.54	1191.07	67.40	5.66
13. Punjab National Bank	2180.18	39.29	1.80	2683.28	63.45	2.36	3124.41	101.24	3.24
14. Punjab & Sind Bank	204.23	1.48	0.72	218.28	2.46	1.13	226.56	3.00	1.32
15. Syndicate Bank	1459.72	19.18	1.31	1902.85	38.96	2.04	2275.72	49.38	2.17
16. Union Bank of India	396.55	5.67	1.43	1582.20	69.34	4.38	1859.58	142.12	7.64
17. United Bank of India	1300.74	28.27	2.30	448.03	9.21	2.06	530.24	21.56	4.07
18. UCO Bank	676.38	4.46	0.66	838.10	9.39	1.12	995.73	25.45	2.56
19. Vijaya Bank	534.87	19.57	3.66	601.09	50.72	8.44	643.42	58.02	9.02
20. State Bank of India	8548.71	353.47	4.13	11036.48	604.42	5.48	12566.00	718.00	5.71
21. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	375.88	2.16	0.57	438.11	2.25	0.51	477.17	15.68	3.29
22. State Bank of Hyderabad	1031.16	14.77	1.43	1124.83	17.85	1.59	1139.81	47.01	4.12
23. State Bank of Mysore	490.63	11.94	2.43	559.80	13.88	2.48	585.17	39.03	6.66
24. State Bank of Patiala	306.39	3.97	1.30	342.87	4.84	1.41	373.35	10.04	2.69
25. State Bank of Travancore	1682.07	15.31	0.91	2041.99	44.52	2.18	2263.34	91.08	4.02
26. IDBI Bank Ltd.	87.96	6.68	7.60	112.59	5.84	5.19	138.31	7.52	5.44
TOTAL:	35218.53	870.66	2.47	42944.44	1597.84	3.72	48840.40	2501.60	5.12

Slowing growth and spiked inflation

687. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that top flight rating agencies—Standard and Poor's Moody's and Fitch Ratings have downgraded the credit rating outlook of India from stable to negative;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the phenomenon of stagflation—slowing growth and spiked inflation—is a constant worry for foreign investors; and

(d) if so, the concrete steps that the Ministry is taking to woo the foreign investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Standard and Poor's (S&P) released its latest research update on India's sovereign credit ratings on 25 April, 2012. It affirmed India's BBB (-) long-term and A-3 short-term sovereign ratings, but revised the outlook on the long-term rating from Stable to negative.

Fitch Ratings released its latest report on India's sovereign credit ratings on 18 June, 2012. It affirmed India's BBB (-) long-term and F-3 short-term sovereign ratings, but revised the outlook on the long-term rating from Stable to negative.

In their reports, S&P and Fitch raised concern on issues such as the level of fiscal deficit and debt burden, current account deficit, slowdown in the economic growth and inflationary pressures.

Moody's released its last rating report on India's sovereign credit rating on 20 December, 2011. It affirmed India's Baa3 long term sovereign credit rating with Stable outlook. Moody's also upgraded India's rating in the following four segments:—

- (i) Long-term Government Bonds denominated in domestic currencies from Ba1 to Baa3 (from speculative to investment grade).
- (ii) Long-term Foreign currency bank deposit ceiling from Ba1 to Baa3 (from speculative to investment grade).
- (iii) Short-term Government bonds denominated in domestic currency from NP to P-3 (from speculative to investment grade)
- (iv) Short-term foreign currency bank deposit ceiling from NP to P-3 (from speculative to investment grade).

In its latest report released on 25 June, 2012, Moody's reconfirmed India's long-term foreign and local currency rating at Baa3 with stable outlook.

(c) and (d) Foreign investors make investment on the basis of perceptions of the returns that such investment can yield and of the risks in making such investments. These perceptions are influenced by many factors including the prevailing macro-economic environment, the growth potential of the economy and corporate performance.

It may be noted here that while growth slowed in the year 2011-12 in comparison to 2010-11, so has inflation, as measured by Wholesale Price Index (WPI).

With regard to the performance of the Indian economy, market indicators, such as the net inflow of foreign institutional portfolio investment to India, do not suggest that investors are unduly worried. The net FII inflows in the first seven months of calendar year 2012 have recorded appreciable growth. The total Net FII inflow (Debt + Equity) as on July 31, 2012 was USD 14.98 billion. This is the highest inflow during the corresponding period (first seven months of each calendar year) in the last one decade, save for the year 2010. Equity inflows during January-July, of 2012 have also been the highest as compared to the corresponding period (first seven months of each calendar year) in the last one decade, save for the years 2007 and 2010. High inflows in equity segment are a reflection of the confidence of foreign investors in the strong macroeconomic fundamentals of Indian economy.

It may be noted that the Government has been making concerted efforts to attract higher volumes of foreign investment to India. Some of the key steps taken recently are:

- In the Budget 2011-12, the Qualified Foreign Investor (QFI) scheme was introduced allowing foreign investors to invest in Mutual Funds, subject to certain conditions. On 1st January, 2012, the Government expanded this scheme to allow QFIs to directly invest in Indian Equity Market. As announced in Budget 2012-13, QFI can now also invest in corporate bonds *w.e.f.* 29 May, 2012.
- The limit for FII investment in long-term corporate bonds issued by the companies in the infrastructure sector was raised from USD 5 billion to USD 25 billion in March, 2011.
- In November, 2011, the limit for FII investment in Government Securities and Corporate bonds was raised by USD 5 billion each, thus raising the cap for FII Investment to USD 15 billion in Government Securities and to USD 20 billion in Corporate Bonds.
- On June 25, 2012, the FII limit for investment in Government Securities was enhanced further by USD 5 billion raising the cap to USD 20 billion.

On August 6, 2012, the Finance Minister announced a number of additional steps with a view to overcoming the challenges being faced by the Indian economy. These

include measures to formulate a path of fiscal consolidation, to remove the constraints on supply side with a view to reducing the pressure on prices, to attract more investment, to take corrective actions with regard to the tax regime and to remove the bottlenecks to quicken implementation of key infrastructure projects. These steps would also help in creating a more positive operational environment for business and private investment. The full text of the Finance Minister's Statement is available at http://www.finmin.nic.in/press_room/2012/fm_speech_Economy_RoadMap.pdf

Production of currency coins

688. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the security measures that have been taken by Ministry to avoid duplication of our Indian currency;
- (b) the action that has been taken by Government on the fact that many traders and public are purchasing currency coins in black market due to shortage of currency coins;
- (c) whether Government is in a process to increase production of currency coins; and
- (d) whether Government is going to set up currency printing unit and coin manufacturing unit in Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., are working in tandem, to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. The work of these agencies is periodically reviewed by a nodal group (FCORD) set up for this purpose. FCORD (FICN Coordination Cell) coordinates/share all available information/intelligence and analysis on circulation/smuggling of FICN in the world. At the functional level, the CBI has been declared as the nodal agency for coordination with the States and the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for the purpose. National Investigation Agency has been empowered by National Investigation Agency Act to investigate and prosecute such offences to deal with this menace. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) in NIA in 2010 to focus on investigation of Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cases.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of Counterfeit notes by the Banks.

- (b) Reserve Bank of India distributes the coin as received from India Government Mints through its counters and by sending remittances to the currency chest branches

of banks which, in turn, arrange to issue these coins from their counters and the counters of other branches linked to others.

Further, bulk users *viz.*, Retailers, Trade Bodies/Associations, chamber of Commerce, etc., after ascertaining their credentials, are provided coins either from RBI or from a bank branch.

Any complaint received by Reserve Bank from public regarding shortage/black marketing/hoarding of coins is forwarded to concerned Regional office with advice to examine the matter on merits and take appropriate follow up action. The Regional Offices are also advised to take up the matter with the authorities concerned to initiate necessary action in cases involving black marketing/hoarding of coins.

Further it has been decided to channelize the distribution of bank notes and coins only through currency chests/bank branches, thus making available the related services closer to the customers. Banks are expected to strengthen their distribution systems and procedures so as to cater to the growing needs of the common man.

(c) The review of policy for production of Currency Coins is a dynamic and continuous process which is carried out in accordance with extant guidelines.

(d) No, Sir.

Decline in GDP growth rate

689. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that decline in GDP growth rate has severely affected the Indian Economy;

(b) whether Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) while expressing its concern over the decline of GDP suggested views for revival of economy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures being adopted by the Government to increase the growth in GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the revised estimates of annual national income, 2011-12 released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2011-12 is 6.5 per cent. India's growth rate was 5.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of the financial year 2011-12.

(b) and (c) CII has released a document in June, 2012 titled 'Agenda for Economic Revival' where a number of recommendations were made for economic revival including

fiscal consolidation, monetary easing, increase in FDI, streamlining land acquisition and other sector specific reforms. About manufacturing the report recommends fast track implementation of National Manufacturing Policy, faster clearance of industrial projects, etc.

(d) The action plan of the Government to revive the economy, *inter-alia*, includes better access to finance for manufacturing sector, fast tracking of large investment projects in the areas of power, petroleum and gas, roads, coal, etc., use of buffer stocks to moderate food inflation, strengthening of financial and banking sector, reducing the volatility of exchange rate, etc. Certain specific measures taken by the Government to achieve the growth target, *inter-alia*, include enhancing the level of investment for agriculture sector including irrigation projects, promoting Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector focusing on Public Private Partnerships, a number of legislative measures to develop the financial sector and introduction of a new National Manufacturing Policy, etc. The fiscal policy as enunciated in the Budget 2012-13 aims at reducing the fiscal deficit from 5.8 per cent in 2011-12 to 5.1 per cent in 2012-13, by restricting the expenditure on subsidies to under 2 per cent of GDP. This would be facilitated by the move towards nutrient based subsidy in fertilizers and the use of unique identity based 'Aadhaar' system for rationalizing subsidies. Steps have been taken to expedite the passage of Direct Tax Code Bill and evolving a consensus among stake holders in implementation of goods and services tax.

Guidelines of loan pre-payment

690. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has revised the guidelines in respect of loan pre-payment and directed the banks to stop the collection of pre-payment/penalty charges on loan foreclosure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the implementation of these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has, informed that *vide* its circular dated 05.06.2012, all Scheduled Commercial Banks were advised not to charge foreclosure charges/pre-payment penalties on home loans. The aforementioned circular is available at RBI website www.rbi.org.in.

Directions of PSU insurance companies to share data

691. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has directed the four PSU insurance companies to share data with respect to major accounts, and ensure that there is no competition between them in any corporate or group account;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this would amount to cartelization, as this is against free competition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) All the four Non-life Public Sector Insurance Companies have been incurring underwriting losses over a period of time. It has, therefore, been felt necessary to contain the losses to improve their financial health so that they continue to serve in the best interests of the public and economy as envisioned of them. Advisory instructions have been issued to them to achieve this objective through prudent underwriting and efficient claims management.

Percentage of deposits for development

†692. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount nationalised banks receive as deposit from public in Uttar Pradesh annually and the amount out of that being spent for the benefit of the State;

(b) whether he is aware of the fact that as per the Reserve Bank's guidelines, it is necessary for the Bank to spent 60 per cent of the deposits for the development of the States;

(c) if so, whether the banks located in Uttar Pradesh has fulfilled those norms; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of deposits received from public in Uttar Pradesh by Nationalized Banks including IDBI Bank Ltd., and the details of Credit Outstanding and Credit-Deposit (CD) ratio as on 31st March, 2011 in the State are as under:—

Deposits	—	Rs. 2,31,14,677 lacs
Credit Outstanding (Sanction)	—	Rs. 1,10,91,819 lacs 48%
CD Ratio (sanction)	—	48%

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Credit Outstanding (Utilisation) — Rs. 1,14,87,250 lacs.

CD Ratio (Utilisation) — 49.7%

(Source: BSR1 and 2, RBI)

(Sanction and utilization are place of sanction and utilization of credit)

(b) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised public sector banks to achieve a CD Ratio of 60% in respect of their rural and semi-urban branches, separately on an all India basis. Further, RBI has issued various guidelines to banks for improving CD ratio to ensure that wide disparity in the ratio between different State/Regions is avoided in order to minimize regional imbalances in credit deployment.

Appointment criteria for Chairman of Nationalised Banks

†693. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria required for appointment of Chairman of Nationalised Banks;

(b) whether it is a fact that Chairman of State Bank of India and Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) were appointed in violation of set criteria; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the approved guidelines, for appointment of Chairman and Managing Directors of Public Sector Banks, the Executive Directors of Nationalised Banks, Deputy Managing Directors of IDBI Bank Ltd. and the Managing Directors of the Associate Banks of State Bank of India provided that they have risen from the Associate Banks Service, having 2 years of experience and 2 years of residual service, as on 1st April of the year in which vacancies arise, are eligible for consideration. For a wider choice and as per requirement, Whole Time Directors in other Financial Institutions who are appointed by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet can also be considered. Preference is given to officers with a background in banking. The eligibility criteria in terms of experience and residual service of candidates can be relaxed in case required number of officers are not available for consideration as per approved guidelines.

(b) and (c) Appointment of Chairman, State Bank of India and CMD, IDBI Bank Ltd. are made separately as per the applicable criteria and with the approval of the competent authority.

Funds for SCSP/TSP in Ministry

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of the funds earmarked for Scheduled Caste 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 fund 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 OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) to (d) Since the Ministry does not have any Plan schemes, no funds have been allocated or earmarked under the Schedule Cast Sub Plan or/and Tribal Sub-Plan.

Indians stranded in Nigeria

695. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 119 Indian expatriates have been stranded in Nigeria's delta region without receiving their salaries for the past several months;

(b) whether they are the employees of a very large business house which has more than ample assets to pay their salaries;

(c) the action being taken by the Ministry and the Indian High Commission in Abuja to come to the rescue of these Indian nationals; and

(d) the punitive action being contemplated against the business house for their failure to observe their contractual agreements *vis-a-vis* their Indian expatriates employees?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The majority of these Indians have since left for India. 31 Indian employees of Delta Steel Co. (DSC), Warri (Nigeria) are reported to be still in Nigeria. Four of them have expressed their desire to come back to India, for whom the Company is processing their request for air tickets.

(b) The majority share in Delta Steel Co., Warri is held by Global Steel Holding Co. (GSHC) which is registered in the Isle of Man.

(c) Ever since this matter was brought to the attention of this Ministry, this Ministry has taken up the matter vigorously with the company to settle the matter with the Indian workers employed by them. The Indian High Commission in Abuja has also taken up the matter with M/s Delta Steel Co. (DSC) and followed up on a regular basis. A meeting was called by the High Commissioner on February 9-10, 2012 to resolve the differences between the employer and the employees. The Mission has been pursuing the matter with the Company as soon as the matter was brought to their notice and with the Government of Nigeria since December, 2011.

It has been reported that the management of Delta Steel Company has made a settlement with the 14 ex-employees from India who had resigned.

(d) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has asked the Government of Maharashtra to investigate and initiate action against those companies through which the employees were recruited.

DSC has shut its operations since October, 2011 reportedly due to non-availability of raw materials. Meanwhile, the company was taken over in May, 2012 by the para-statal-Asset Management Corporation of Nigeria/(AMCON). It is understood that the matter is currently under arbitration in the ICC Court in London as well as in the Federal High Court, Lagos and that the Nigerian Government has approached GSHC for an amicable settlement. The Ministry has also asked the Mission to file a claim with AMCON authorities in Nigeria on behalf of the Indian workers.

Funds earmarked for SCSP/TSP

696. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds earmarked for Scheduled Caste 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 fund 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 PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) and (b) Keeping in view the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission on 26 December, 2006, under para 2.2 of the BRGF guidelines, State Governments have been advised that particular care shall be taken to ensure that District Plan addressed the issues relating to SC/ST development. In this direction, following issues should be fully addressed by the States:—

(i) A separate Sub-Plan should be prepared, within the plan of each Panchayat and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), showing the scheme-wise allocations for SCs/STs.

(ii) Schemes benefiting SCs/STs should be allocated funds at least in proportion to the population of these communities in the jurisdiction for which the plan has been prepared.

(iii) Amenities such as schools, anganwadis, health centres etc. should be provided on priority in those villages that have a substantial SC/ST population.

The budget allocations under Plan schemes of this Ministry were inclusive of SCSP and TSP components upto the financial year 2010-11. From the year 2011-12, funds are earmarked separately for SCSP and TSP. The funds earmarked under SCSP and TSP is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Separate budget head has been opened for SCSP and TSP for the year 2011-12. The details of budget heads are as under:—

Schedule Caste Sub-Plan	:	2515-Other Rural Development Programme (Major Head)
		101-Panchayati Raj (Minor Head)
		789-Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes
Tribal Sub-Plan	:	2515-Other Rural Development Programme (Major Head)
		101-Panchayati Raj (Minor Head)
		796-Scheduled Tribe Sub-Plan

Statement

The funds earmarked under SCSP and TSP during the Annual Plan 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	BE			RE		
		Total Outlay	Outlay Earmarked		Total Outlay	Outlay Earmarked	
			SCSP	TSP		SCSP	TSP
(A) Central Sector Scheme (CSS)							
1.	Rural Business Hubs	3.00	0.49	0.24	0.76	0.11	0.06
2.	Action Research	3.00	0.49	0.24	2.00	0.29	0.14
(B) Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)							
3.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana	84.00	13.61	6.88	84.00	13.61	6.88
4.	BRGF (ACA)	5050.00	818.10	414.10	3917.00	634.55	321.19
TOTAL:		5140.00	832.69	421.46	4003.76	648.56	328.27
Percentage			16.20%	8.20%	16.20% 8.20%		

Fund spent through Panchayati Raj System

697. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of budget that is being spent through Panchayati Raj institutions; and
- (b) the amount of untied fund (funds not associated with any Central scheme) that have been allocated for the village level Panchayats, which they can spend as per the wish of Gram Sabha members?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):
(a) and (b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj implements various schemes for and through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Details of these schemes alongwith the budgeted allocations are given in Statement-I to IV (*See below*). Under the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), untied funds are given to Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies for filling critical gaps in development of 272 identified backward districts. Funds are to be spent on projects selected through decentralized process of planning under which the district plan is consolidated by the District Planning Committee (DPC) and forwarded to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj through the State Government concerned. The current year's allocation under BRGF is Rs. 5350 crores.

Statement-I

Overall trends in expenditure vis-à-vis BE/RE in 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Programme	Financial		
		Allocation		Releases (Upto 31.03.2010)
		BE	RE	
1.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana			
	(a) Training and Capacity Building	35.00	34.00	34.28
	(b) Infrastructure Development	4.00	4.00	3.94
2.	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats.	20.60	19.67	19.67
3.	Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme	9.00	9.00	9.00
4.	Rural Business Hubs	1.80	1.80	1.60
5.	Panchayat Manila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan	3.60	2.60	2.20
6.	BRGF	4670.04	3670.00	3669.99
	TOTAL:	4744.04	3741.07	3740.68

Statement-II

Overall trends in expenditure vis-à-vis BE/RE in 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Programme	Financial		
		Allocation		Releases (Upto 31.12.2010)
		BE	RE	
1.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana			
	(a) Training and Capacity Building	34.00	34.00	34.00
	(b) Infrastructure Development	9.00	9.00	9.00
2.	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats.	21.60	21.60	0.00
	Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme	9.00	9.00	0.00
4.	Rural Business Hubs	1.80	1.80	0.45
5.	Panchayat Manila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan	2.70	2.70	0.02
6.	BRGF	6690.00	6690.00	6689.08
	TOTAL:	6768.10	6768.10	6732.55

Statement-III

Overall trends in expenditure vis-à-vis BE/RE in 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Programme	Financial		
		Allocation		Releases (Upto 31.12.2011)
		BE	RE	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana			
	(a) Training and Capacity Building*	52.50	52.50	19.85
	(b) Infrastructure Development*	21.00	21.00	19.82
2.	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats*	36.00	36.00	1.50
3.	Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme*	27.90	27.90	1.24

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Rural Business Hubs*	2.70	0.70	0.49
5.	Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan*	2.70	2.70	1.08
6.	BRGF	5050.00	3917.00	3917.00
TOTAL:		5192.80	4057.80	3960.98

Note: *10% of the GBS has been earmarked for North Eastern States under this schemes.
Releases under this head are linked to the releases under the functional heads.

Statement-IV

*Overall trends in expenditure vis-à-vis BE/RE in 2012-13
(as on 31.07.2012)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Programme	Allocation BE	Releases (Upto 31.07.2012)
1.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana		
(a)	Training and Capacity Building	75.00	8.40
(b)	Infrastructure Development	40.00	7.60
2.	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats	40.00	0.00
3.	Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme	40.00	0.38
4.	Rural Business Hubs	0.25	0.00
5.	Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan	1.75	0.53
6.	BRGF	5350.00	420.26
TOTAL:		5547.00	437.17

Gram Panchayats in Rajasthan

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

- the total number of Gram Panchayats in Rajasthan;
- the number of Panchayat Ghars constructed under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) in the State;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Rajasthan has 9177 Gram Panchayats.

(b) As per information received from State, a total number of 125 Panchayat Ghars have been constructed under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Apart from the RGSY, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has provided financial assistance to Rajasthan under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA), Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) and e-PRI, as per details are given in Statement.

Statement

Status of Funds released during the last 04 years under Development Grant.

Capacity Building Grant Components of BRGF, Training and Capacity

Building and Infrastructure Development Components of Rashtriya

Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY), Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva

Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA), Panchayat Empowerment and

Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) and

e-PRI to the State Rajasthan

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Components	Funds Released				
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Development Grant of BRGF	183.50	109.34	296.23	277.45	866.52
2.	Capacity Building of BRGF	0.00	32.08	8.45	8.70	49.23
3.	Training and Capacity Building of RGSY	—	—	2.17	1.30	3.47
4.	Infrastructure Development of RGSY	—	3.00	—	5.96	8.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	PMEYSA	—	—	—	0.32	0.32
6.	PEAIS	—	—	1.50	2.25	3.75
7.	e-PRI	—	—	—	1.62	1.62

Road map for Panchayati Raj

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

(a) the salient features of the 'Road Map for Panchayati Raj 2011—17' released by the Prime Minister at the National Panchayati Raj Day function on 24 April, 2011; and

(b) the progress made in Rajasthan in implementing the Road Map?

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

(a) "Roadmap for the Panchayati Raj" is a document that addresses a broad range of issues in Panchayati Raj, relating to empowerment, enablement and accountability of Panchayats. The document has been shared with all States including Rajasthan.

(b) In Rajasthan, on 2nd October, 2010 all activities relating to 5 departments dealing with basic needs of rural population, namely, Elementary Education, Medical and Health, Agriculture, Social Justice and Empowerment and Women and Child Development were fully devolved to Panchayats alongwith staff upto district level and funds. Officials of all these departments have been placed under direct administrative control of Panchayats. Untied Fund Grant of Rs. 777.54 crores from State Budget 2011-12 has been transferred to Panchayats. Department-wise Activity Mapping regarding transferred activities at all the 3-tiers of Panchayats has been issued for role clarity. PESA Rules have been notified on 1.11.2011 empowering Gram Sabha/Panchayats of Scheduled area. Capacity building of elected representatives has been done through Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj Sansthan-cum-State Institute of Rural Development at State level and 3 Panchayat Training Centres at Ajmer, Jodhpur and Dungarpur. Detailed guidelines for preparing plans at village level through Gram Sabha have been issued and formats have been prescribed to prepare the same at Panchayat level. Guidelines for the functioning of Standing Committees of Panchayats have been issued.

Funds for Bihar under BRGF

700. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of fund that has been allocated to Bihar State under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in last three years;

- (b) the amount that has been released out of those allocation to the State;
- (c) whether amount released has been spent by the State and any survey is conducted to check the effect of the fund in the Bihar State; and
- (d) the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Statement showing the District-wise funds Released/Utilisation Reported under Development Grant and Capacity Building Grant Components of BRGF (as on 31.07.2012) of Bihar is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) Survey to check the effect of the fund in the Bihar State has not been conducted at the State level. However, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj requested the World Bank to undertake an independent evaluation of the implementation of the BRGF Programme. The World Bank Mission visited two districts in each of the eight States, which included Bihar also, in July, 2009 and submitted a composite evaluation report. The BRGF districts in Bihar selected for the study were Madhubani and Khagaria. The main findings of the World Bank Mission are as follows:—

1. In most States, BRGF stimulated grassroots participation in Gram Sabhas and bottom-up planning.
2. BRGF stimulated capacity building (esp. top-down orientation and training) activities targeted at PRI officials and functionaries.
3. The local bodies are eagerly taking up planning and implementing projects under the Programme as it provides flexibility.
4. The projects are generally addressing local needs within core local government mandates in a relatively cost effective manner.
5. Strong Technical Secretariat is needed for the District Planning Committee.

The Ministry has taken action in respect of recommendations of the World Bank Mission and have also requested the States to take action on the recommendations of the Review Mission.

Statement
Bihar: District-wise Funds Released/Utilisation Reported under Development Grant and Capacity Building Grant
Components of BRGF (as on 31.07.2012)

Sl. No.	Districts	Annual Entitlement	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (as on 31.07.2012)		Total		
			Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported			
		2007-08 to 2010-11	2011-12 onwards										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Araria	16.76	18.12	12.64	12.64	20.88	13.38	8.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.33	26.02
2.	Aurangabad	16.76	18.13	12.52	12.52	21.00	16.71	12.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.65	29.23
3.	Banka	15.67	16.81	15.67	15.67	15.67	15.26	14.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.06	30.93
4.	Begusarai	16.59	17.92	16.59	16.59	16.59	16.59	12.88	6.79	5.04	0.00	51.10	39.97
5.	Bhagalpur	17.19	18.64	13.00	13.00	21.38	7.60	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.38	20.60
6.	Bhojpur	16.67	18.01	15.00	15.00	18.34	17.78	14.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.78	32.78
7.	Buxar	14.31	15.18	10.79	10.79	17.83	15.15	11.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.70	25.94
8.	Darbhanga	18.97	20.78	14.34	14.34	23.60	16.04	11.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.08	30.38
9.	Gaya	21.18	23.44	16.07	16.07	26.29	20.82	15.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.99	36.89

Written Answers to Starred and Unstarred		[17 AUG., 2012]				Questions set for the 16th August, 2012				321	
10. Gopalganj	16.23	17.49	16.23	16.23	16.23	11.96	5.67	5.53	0.00	49.911	38.13
11. Jamui	15.24	16.30	11.53	11.53	18.95	18.48	14.20	0.00	0.00	44.68	30.01
12. Jehanabad (Arwal)	14.48	15.38	11.41	11.41	17.55	17.55	10.18	5.06	5.20	44.34	34.02
13. Kaimur (Bhabua)	15.17	16.22	11.47	11.47	18.87	15.57	11.30	0.00	0.00	41.64	27.04
14. Katihar	17.44	18.95	13.58	13.58	17.44	14.92	3.94	0.00	15.01	49.97	28.50
15. Khagaria	13.89	14.68	10.50	10.50	17.28	12.02	7.95	0.00	0.00	35.73	22.52
16. Kishanganj	14.23	15.08	14.23	14.23	14.23	8.21	7.65	0.00	0.00	36.11	22.44
17. Lakhisarai	12.69	13.23	9.55	9.55	15.83	15.83	9.55	5.75	3.68	38.61	31.13
18. Madhepura	14.65	15.59	13.19	13.19	16.11	15.03	12.95	0.00	0.00	42.25	28.22
19. Madhubani	20.43	22.53	14.39	14.39	26.47	20.75	14.56	0.00	0.00	55.42	35.14
20. Munger	13.52	14.23	10.04	10.04	17.00	14.54	10.35	0.00	0.00	37.39	24.58
21. Muzaffarpur	20.59	22.73	15.33	15.33	25.85	20.19	14.80	0.00	0.00	55.98	35.52
22. Nalanda	16.94	18.34	12.55	12.55	21.33	15.46	10.74	0.00	0.00	44.62	28.01
23. Nawada	15.76	16.92	11.98	11.98	19.54	19.37	15.06	0.00	0.00	46.58	31.35
24. Paschim Champanan	20.40	22.50	15.36	15.36	25.44	18.57	13.38	0.00	0.00	54.18	33.93
25. Patna	22.79	25.38	17.18	17.18	28.40	22.08	16.62	0.00	0.00	62.20	39.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.	Purbi Champanan	21.57	23.90	21.57	21.57	21.57	11.28	11.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.36	32.85
27.	Purnia	17.92	19.52	17.92	17.92	17.92	9.47	9.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.96	27.39
28.	Rohtas	18.12	19.76	14.31	14.31	21.93	16.83	12.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.02	31.14
29.	Saharsa	14.52	15.44	11.74	11.74	17.30	12.75	9.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.39	24.49
30.	Samastipur	19.62	21.56	19.62	19.62	19.62	11.41	11.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.43	31.03
31.	Saran	19.11	20.95	14.49	13.13	23.73	18.87	12.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.96	32.00
32.	Sheikhpura	11.58	11.90	11.58	11.58	11.58	11.58	6.57	3.20	5.33	0.00	35.06	26.36
33.	Sheohar	11.36	11.63	8.59	8.59	14.13	12.80	9.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.86	21.39
34.	Sitamarhi	17.63	19.17	13.28	13.28	21.98	20.00	15.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.53	33.28
35.	Supaul	15.51	16.62	11.51	11.51	19.51	14.33	9.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.80	25.84
36.	Vaishali	17.50	19.02	13.46	13.46	21.54	21.54	12.40	5.28	6.62	0.00	54.02	40.28
SUB-TOTAL (DG):		602.99	652.05	493.21	491.85	708.91	564.99	408.58	31.75	46.41	0.00	1657.11	1088.59
Capacity Building (CB)		36.00	36.00	25.78	24.72	31.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.12	24.72
GRAND TOTAL (DG+CB):		638.99	688.05	518.99	516.57	740.25	564.99	408.58	31.75	46.41	0.00	1714.23	1113.31

States with no election of Panchayat

†701. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the name of States where no election for Panchayat have been held so far for the last twelve years and the arrangement made by Central Government to ensure that States conduct these election; and

(b) whether Central Government would establish any Election Commission on national level which could conduct Panchayat election of all the States?

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

(a) The election to the Panchayats in different States/UTs are held as per their respective statutes. As per information available there is no State/UT in which election to the Panchayats have not been held during the last 12 years.

There is no such proposal under consideration.

Panchayati Raj System in Uttar Pradesh

702. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Uttar Pradesh where Panchayati Raj System is yet to be strengthened;

(b) the areas where Panchayati Raj System is working satisfactorily; and

(c) the steps being taken to further strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a) to (c) 'Panchayats' is a State subject, and the Panchayati Raj system in Uttar Pradesh operates as per the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act. Elections to three tier Panchayats have been held regularly in Uttar Pradesh. The Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) has transferred 14 subjects to Panchayats and devolved taxes. Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has continuously urged all States, including GoUP, to devolve powers to the Panchayats in accordance with the constitutional stipulation. MoPR has provided assistance to GoUP for capacity building of Panchayats through the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY), Capacity Building grant of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA) and promoted e-enablement of Panchayats through e-Panchayat Scheme. An untied grant is provided to Panchayats through States for bridging critical gaps in local infrastructure in backward districts in Uttar Pradesh on the basis of decentralized planning under BRGF which is implemented in 35 districts of Uttar Pradesh. GoUP has taken steps to ensure that

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

decisions taken at Panchayat level are approved by the Gram Sabha and to ensure that Panchayat meetings are held as per rules.

BRGF in Andhra Pradesh

703. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of districts identified under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of projects/works that have been undertaken under BRGF in Andhra Pradesh since 2007-08 to 2011-12, year-wise and district-wise;

(c) the physical targets set and achieved during the above period, year-wise and district-wise; and

(d) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised during the above period, year-wise and district-wise?

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

(a) The list of BRGF districts in Andhra Pradesh is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of projects/works that have been undertaken under BRGF in Andhra Pradesh from 2007-08 to 2011-12 is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Statement showing the physical targets set and achieved since 2007-08 to 2011-12, year-wise and district-wise is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized during the 2007-08 to 2011-12, year-wise and district-wise is given in Statement-IV (i) to (iii).

Statement-I

*The details of Districts identified Pradesh under Backward Region
Grant Fund (BRGF) in Andhra*

Sl.No.	Districts
1	2
1	Adilabad
2	Anantapur
3	Chittoor
4	Kadapa
5	Karimnagar

1	2
6	Khammam
7	Mahaboobnagar
8.	Medak
9.	Nalgonda
10.	Nizamabad
11.	Rangareddy
12.	Vizianagaram
13.	Warangal

Statement-II

*The details of projects/works that have been under taken under BRGF in
Andhra Pradesh from 2007-08 to 2011-12*

Sl. No	The following are the type of Projects/Works which have been undertaken under BRGF
1.	Anganwadi Centres (Woman and Child Welfare)
2.	Agriculture Infrastructure
3.	Drinking Water
4.	Electrification
5.	Health Centres
6.	Panchayat Bhavan (GP Office Building)
7.	Roads
8.	School Buildings/Classrooms
9.	Sanitation/Drainage
10.	Veternary Services
11.	Social Welfare (SC, ST, BC Hostel Buildings Infrastructure)
12.	Others (Bus shelters, Dobhi ghats, Milk collection Centers, Community halls and Fishery development etc.

Statement-III*Physical targets set and achieved during the period from 2007-08 to 2011-12*

Sl. No.	District	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of works	Achieved	No. of works	Achieved	No. of works	Achieved	No. of works	Achieved	No. of works	Achieved
1.	Adilabad	2612	2583	2772	1829	3834	3023	3432	2022	3453	1833
2.	Anantapur	3340	3340	5389	717	9575	8194	4609	2799	4264	1329
3.	Chittoor	718	718	2821	1722	4600	3831	3561	2334	3893	3211
4.	Kadapa	1649	1042	2473	1485	2753	1149	4734	2845	3035	1999
5.	Karimnagar	2651	2584	3002	1924	4127	2225	6116	5160	4361	2079
6.	Khammam	1542	1352	3777	3005	4488	4167	6618	4027	4258	3381
7.	Mahaboobnagar	2965	2826	3565	1494	5383	3008	5388	4762	4509	3019
8.	Medak	792	699	5007	3003	6809	3789	6700	2885	5910	2701
9.	Nalgonda	1843	1843	3198	1211	4929	3677	4049	3610	3486	1589
10.	Nizamabad	2537	2027	3827	2799	4139	1856	4807	4325	2096	1126
11.	Rangareddy	1092	1092	1969	1539	2104	1522	2509	1199	2519	1401
12.	Vizianagaram	3158	3068	6751	4996	8151	4896	6042	4328	2819	1533
13.	Warangal	2484	2484	2634	2215	4541	3051	4019	1937	4234	2860
TOTAL:		27383	25658	47185	27939	65433	44388	62584	42233	48837	28061

Note: The Balance works were taken up in the Next year as spill overworks.

Statement-IV

Funds sanctioned, released and utilized during the period from 2007-08 to 2011-12

(i)	Sl. No.	District	2007-08				2008-09				2009-10				(Rs. in lakhs)
			Sanction/ Releases	Utilized	OB	Releases	Total	Utilized	Opening balance	Sanction/ Releases	Total	Utilized	Opening balance	Utilized	
	1.	Adilabad	2446.79	2404.43	42.36	1782.00	1824.36	1757.26	67.10	2672.97	2740.07	2148.84			
	2.	Anantapur	2900.86	2900.32	28.34	2172.00	2200.34	1649.26	551.74	3169.61	3721.35	3062.70			
	3.	Chittoor	2775.00	2677.63	97.37	1920.00	2017.37	1920.00	97.37	2899.98	2997.35	2869.11			
	4.	Kadapa	2525.00	1582.99	1082.64	1735.00	2817.64	2503.11	314.53	2678.50	2993.03	2185.10			
	5.	Karimnagar	2408.24	2397.81	50.80	1705.00	1755.80	1705.00	50.80	2617.00	2667.80	1981.05			
	6.	Khammam	2462.91	2283.60	209.93	1863.00	2072.93	1688.55	384.38	2694.04	3078.42	2024.60			
	7.	Mahaboobnagar	2914.00	2141.60	772.40	2093.00	2865.40	2600.00	265.40	3056.00	3321.40	2378.89			
	8.	Medak	2263.00	2041.48	221.52	1477.00	1698.52	1368.74	329.78	2263.00	2592.78	1952.15			
	9.	Nalgonda	2579.00	2579.00	0.00	3798.00	1798.00	1678.10	119.90	2705.00	2824.90	2138.00			
	10.	Nizamabad	1947.84	1935.00	12.84	1358.00	1370.84	1358.00	12.84	2097.85	2110.69	1354.34			
	11.	Rangareddy	2137.42	1862.58	299.44	1624.00	1923.44	1514.38	409.06	2335.55	2744.61	1997.84			
	12.	Vizianagaram	1890.00	1778.46	111.54	1417.00	1528.54	1062.75	465.79	1890.00	2355.79	1377.72			
	13.	Warangal	2606.00	2606.81	10.82	1735.00	1745.82	1315.45	430.37	2606.00	3036.37	2337.32			
		TOTAL:	31856.06	29191.71	2940.00	22679.00	25619.00	22120.60	3499.06	33685.50	37184.56	27807.66			

(ii)		(Rs. in lakhs)							
Sl. No.	District	2010-11				2011-12			
		Opening balance	Releases	Total	Utilized	Opening balance	Sanction/ Released	Total	Utilized
1.	Adilabad	591.23	2781.17	3372.40	2049.31	1323.09	1032.00	2355.09	2092.60
2.	Anantapur	1525.99	3318.46	4844.45	3773.81	1632.93	1160.00	2792.93	2084.95
3.	Chittoor	792.18	3053.34	3845.52	3478.68	366.84	3285.00	3651.84	2171.68
4.	Kadapa	3536.41	2830.13	6366.54	4743.91	2197.87	1328.00	3525.87	2538.62
5.	Karimnagar	686.77	2754.10	3440.87	2959.50	761.49	1896.00	2657.49	2261.26
6.	Khammam	1053.82	2809.95	3863.77	2262.26	1347.93	1665.00	3012.93	3012.93
7.	Mahaboobnagar	763.40	3142.04	3905.44	3436.78	772.28	1619.00	2391.28	2344.41
8.	Medak	1115.35	2328.32	3443.67	2279.35	1174.23	2519.00	3693.23	2234.47
9.	Nalgonda	686.90	2775.35	3462.25	3276.10	386.15	1202.00	1388.15	1387.50
10.	Nizamabad	259.35	2230.53	2489.88	2111.88	378.00	827.00	1205.00	1195.95
11.	Rangareddy	731.40	2445.31	3176.71	2151.02	1344.90	1123.00	2467.90	1896.42
12.	Vizianagaram	899.47	1948.90	2848.37	2093.55	589.96	653.00	1242.96	1217.37
13.	Warangal	699.05	2671.81	3370.86	2549.65	77.13	1585.00	1662.13	1625.98
TOTAL:		13341.32	35089.41	48430.73	37165.80	12152.80	19894.00	32046.80	26064.14

Help to Panchs

704. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Panchs should be helped to perform better; and
- (b) whether there was need to create a system of incentives for them?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has incentivized best performing Panchayats and Gram Sabhas.

Vacant posts of civil servants

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than 3000 posts of IAS, IPS and other civil servants are vacant in the country;
- (b) whether shortage of staff has been affecting administrative work and policing activities in the States;
- (c) the action plan to fast fill up such posts;
- (d) whether it is proposed to relax some standards for admission to ensure fast track recruitment; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the details of vacancies in Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and Indian Police Service (IPS) as on 1.1.2012 are as under:—

Name of the Service	Total Authorized Strength (TAS)	Officers in-position	Cadre Gap
IAS	6154	4377	1777
IPS	4730	3475	1255

The vacancy position in respect of other civil servants is not centrally maintained.

(c) The Government has increased annual intake of IAS and IPS Officers under Direct Recruitment (DR) Quota. In promotion quota prompt actions have been taken for holding of Selection Committee Meeting for selection of State Service officers to IAS and IPS.

(d) and (e) No, Sir, the appointment/recruitment is made as per the Recruitment Rules for the concerned service and the regulations made thereunder.

CVC Policy for handling complaints

706. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2993 given in the Rajya Sabha on 3rd May, 2012 and state:

(a) whether Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) could not have its logic conclusion as per their own timebound complaint handling policy in complaint No. 579/11/8 and another complaint registered and sent to CVO, Ministry of Culture *vide* O.M. No. 011/MCD/043-145090, dated 16th September, 2011 and thereafter another complaint which was referred to CVO, DDA *vide* Commission O.M. No. 011/MCD/043-162379 dated 20 January, 2012;

(b) whether the 'Issues' elaborated the aforesaid complaints have/had also been supported with corroborative proofs; and

(c) whether this type of lackadaisical attitude adopted by CVC would not generate a lot of cynicism in the minds of complainants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Time limit for investigation of complaints referred by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) to the CVOs of organizations concerned or received directly and taken up for investigation by CVO is clearly laid down in the Commission's circular No. 000/VGL/018 dated 23.05.2000.

In so far as complaints sent by the CVC for necessary action are concerned, the CVOs are expected to decide issues whether to file or take up investigation within one month of receipt of complaint. As regards, complaint No. 579/11/8 alleging that the building of Sarva Priya Club in Sarva Priya Vihar, New Delhi is unauthorized and Health trade License was issued to the Club without obtaining occupancy certificate, the same was sent by the CVC to CVOs of MCD, DDA and GNCTD *vide* Commission's O.M. No. 011/MCD/043 dated 09.05.2011 for submission of investigation report. On a further complaint alleging that ASI has not taken any action on the building despite serving notice on the building, comments of CVO, Ministry of Culture were also sought *vide* Commission's O.M. No. 011/MCD/043 dated 16.09.2011. Further, complaint dated 12.12.2011 received in this regard was also sent to CVO, DDA for necessary action *vide* OM No. 011/MCD/043/162379 dated 20.01.2012.

DDA submitted a report *vide* their letter dated 23.09.2011 informing that the area stands transferred to MCD and DDA has no role to play in the matter. MCD furnished a report *vide* their letter dated 07.12.2011 informing that health trade license can be obtained without obtaining NOC from building department and therefore, the allegations is not substantiated. On receipt of further complaint, MCD has been advised by the CVC on 28.03.2012 to furnish a consolidated report to the Commission.

A report has been received from GNCTD also wherein it is indicated that the liquor license to Sarva Priya Club was granted after obtaining all the necessary documents and verifications with due approval of competent authority and there is no irregularity/ discrepancy on the part of Excise Department.

(c) The chronology of events does not indicate any lackadaisical attitude on the part of CVC.

Shortage of staff in CBI

707. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is chronic shortage of staff at all levels, in CBI during the last five years;

(b) if so, whether Government is thinking of constituting a separate cadre for this prestigious investigating agency so that annual average requirement could be included in Class-I component of all-India services examination held every year by the UPSC; and

(c) whether a dedicated CBI cadre on the lines of provincial police services could be created for posts at the level of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The occurrence of the vacancy and filling up of the same as per notified recruitment rules are continuous processes. The vacancies have also increased due to increase in sanctioned strength of various ranks in CBI during the years. The details of sanctioned strength *vis-a-vis* vacancies in CBI since 01.01.2008 to till date is as under:—

As on	Sanctioned strength	Vacancy
01.01.2008	5959	1336
01.01.2009	5960	1086
01.01.2010	5961	719
01.01.2011	6526	1379
01.01.2012	6590	924
01.08.2012	6596	806

(b) No, Sir.

(c) CBI has its own separate cadre which is manned by officers recruited through Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). However, there is no proposal to create a dedicated CBI cadre on the lines of provincial police services.

Rotation of sensitive posts

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

(a) whether Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) had asked all Central Vigilance Officers (CVOs) *vide* their circular no. 17/4/08 dated 1.5.2008 to ensure that officials posted on sensitive posts were rotated after 2-3 years to avoid developing vested interest;

(b) if so, the details of posts identified as sensitive in Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T) by CVO, DoP&T;

(c) whether posts of Director (Canteen) and JS&CWO are sensitive since they look after the affairs of Kendriya Bhandar which works on commercial basis; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to rotate them to avoid developing their vested interest in Kendriya Bhandar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Central Vigilance Commission had *vide* its circular No.98/VGL/60 dated 15.04.1999 and 02.11.2001 and Circular No. 17/4/08 dated 01.05.2008 issued instructions to the organizations under its advisory jurisdiction regarding rotation of officials working in sensitive posts. As per the instructions, the organizations were to identify the sensitive posts and effect rotational transfers on these posts every 2 or 3 years to avoid development of vested interest by the people working on these posts.

Identification of sensitive posts and rotation of officers holding these posts are ongoing processes and the Commission has asked the CVOs of the organizations to ensure implementation of Commission's guidelines.

The details of posts identified as sensitive in the Department of Personnel and Training are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Since the posts of DS/Director are filled either by Central Secretariat Service or Central Staffing Scheme Officers, and no such officers generally complete more than five years at a time, these posts were not included in the exercise of identification of sensitive posts. As such, the post of Director (Canteen) and JS&CWO have not been identified as sensitive.

The present incumbent on the post of Director (Canteen) is from 31.12.2010 and on the post of JS&CWO is from 03.08.2011.

Statement

Sections under the charge of AS (S&V)

Sl.No.	Name of the Desk/Section
1	2
1.	US(AVD-I)(A)

1	2
2.	US(AVD-I)(B)
3.	US(AVD-I)(C)
4.	US(AVD-I)(D)
5.	S.O.(AVD-I)
6	US(AVD-IV/II)
7.	S.O.(AVD-IV)
8	US(AIS)
9.	US(S-II)
10.	S.O.AIS(I)
<i>Sections/Desks under the charge of EO&AS</i>	
Sl.No.	Name of the Desk/Section
1.	US(SM-II)
2.	US(ACC)
3.	US(FA-UN)
4.	S.O.EO(SM-I)
5.	S.O.EO(SM-II)(A)
6	S.O.EO(SM-II)(B)
7.	S.O.EO(SM-III)(A)
8	S.O.EO(SM-III)(B)
9.	S.O.EO(MM-I)
10.	S.O.EO(MM-II)
11.	S.O.EO(ACC)(A)
12.	S.O.EO(ACC)(B)
13.	S.O.EO(FA-UN)
<i>Sections/Desks under JS(E)</i>	
Sl.No.	Name of the Desk/Section
1.	S.O.(Esst. B)

Sections/Desks under the charge of JS (AT&A)

Sl.No.	Name of the Desk/Section
1.	US(CS-I)(P)
2.	US(CS-I)(U)
3.	US(CS-I)(CR)
4.	US(CS-I)(T)
5.	US(CS-II)(A)
6.	US(CS-II)(B)
7.	SO(CS-I)(P)
8.	SO(CS-I)(D)
9.	SO(CS-I)(U)
10.	SO(CS-I)(S)
11.	SO(CS-I)(A)
12.	SO(CS-I)(CR)
13.	SO(CS-I)(ER/PR)
14.	SO(CS-II)(A)
15.	SO(CS-II)(B)
16.	SO(CS-II)(C)
17.	SO(SRS-I)
18.	SO(SRS-II)
19.	US(Admn.)
20.	US(Coord.)
21.	US(AT)
22.	DO(AT)
23.	SO(AT)
24.	SO(AD-I)
25.	SO(AD-II)(A)
26.	SO(AD-II)(B)
27.	SO(Vig)
28.	Secretary, CCSCSB
29.	Asstt. Secretary, CCSCSB

CBI decision to close several cases of corruption

†709. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that CBI has decided to close several cases of corruption during the past three months;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) the details of the cases; and
- (d) the quantum of money involved in these cases as revealed in the primary investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Policy for posting in deputation

710. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy for posting of IAS/IPS/IFS in States on deputation basis;
- (b) the number of IAS/IPS/IFS officers that have completed five years period of deputation but still not reverted to their parent department, State-wise, batch-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken for their reversion to their parent department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Relaxation of CCS rules

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

- (a) whether the provisions of Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 and Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 can be relaxed; and
- (b) if so, under what conditions and circumstances the provisions of Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 and Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 can be relaxed and who is the competent authority to relax the same?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. So far as CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 are concerned, the Central Government can relax the requirements of any Rule to such extent and subject to such conditions as it may consider necessary, for dealing with the case in a just and equitable manner. However, any order of the Central Government which may be issued relaxing the requirement of any Rules in any particular case should be authenticated as an order of the President in accordance with the requirements of Article 77 of the Constitution.

So far as CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 are concerned, power to relax time limit or to condone delay vests with the authority competent under these Rules to make any order for good and sufficient reasons or if sufficient cause is shown, extend the time limit in these rules for anything required to be done under these rules or condone any delay.

Cases probed by CBI on telecom licence

712. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) which is probing multiple cases relating to allocation of telecom licences plans to file a closure report shortly after filing final charge sheet;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the aspects which are yet to be examined by CBI; and
- (d) by when the investigations into telecom licences/spectrum is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There are 3 Regular cases registered by CBI in connection with allocation of telecom licences, which are:—

- (i) RC-DAI-2009-A-0045 dated 21.10.09
- (ii) RC-DAI-2011-A-0022 dated 09.10.11
- (iii) RC-DAI-2011-A-0024 dated 17.11.11

In RC-DAI-2009-A-0045 — charge sheet dated 02.04.2011, first supplementary charge sheet dated 25.04.2011 and second supplementary charge sheet dated 12.12.2011 have been filed. Further investigation on few issues is pending. Case nos. RC-DAI-2011-A-00232 and RC-DAI-2011-A-0024 are under investigation.

- (c) (1) In CBI case no. RC-DAI-2009-A-0045, following 2 issues regarding investigation abroad are under further investigation:—

- (a) Dual Technology Policy acceptance and suspected quid pro quo in its application.
- (b) Investigation regarding suspected quid pro quo by Unitech Ltd.
- (2) Investigation of case no. RC-DAI-2011-A-0022
- (3) Investigation of case no. RC-DAI-2011-A-0024
- (d) The investigation of RC-DAI-2011-A-0024 is under legal scrutiny. The investigation of the 2 issues relating to RC-DAI-2009-A-0045 mentioned above and investigation of RC-DAI-2011-A-0022 can only be finalized after execution of Letters Rogatory abroad.

Vacant posts of IAS

713. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of posts of Indian Administrative Services (IAS) are lying vacant in various States and at the Centre and the reasons therefor;
- (b) the break-up of vacancies, State-wise and at the Centre; and
- (c) the steps that are being taken to fill the vacancies and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the Civil List of IAS officers as on 01.01.2012, as against Total Authorized Strength of 6154 officers, 4377 officers were in position. Thus, there was a deficit of 1777 posts in IAS. The Total Authorized Strength, *inter-alia*, includes, Central Deputation Reserve which is 40% of the Seniority Duty Posts. There is a mismatch between the number of IAS officers required and the number of officers available in Direct Recruitment Quota as well as in the quota to be filled up through appointment by promotion. The requirement/sanctioned strength of IAS officers in the country enhances through periodic cadre review due to increase in development activities etc. There are several constraints to match this gap. In DR posts the intake in IAS cannot be increases beyond a limit as it will disturb the pyramidal structure of the service and there are issues regarding inadequate capacity to impart training to a bigger batch. In promotion quota the primary reason for gap is non preparation of the select list due to litigation/non finalization of the seniority of the members of State Civil Services.

(b) The details of Total Authorized Strength of IAS officers and IAS Officer-in-position as on 01.01.2012 are given in Statement. (*See below*). The details of Cadre-wise deficit include Central Deputation Reserve also.

- (c) The intake of IAS officers through Civil Services Examination has been

increased over the years. The details of year-wise vacancies of IAS under DR Quota notified to UPSC during the last 6 years are as under:—

CSE Year	No. of vacancies
2007	110
2008	120
2009	130
2010	150
2011	170
2012	180

To accelerate the filling up of promotion quota posts, State-wise vacancies in promotion quota are determined in the beginning of a calendar year itself.

Statement

Cadre Gap in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) as on 01.01.2012

Sl. No.	Cadre	Total Authorised Strength	Total Officers in Position as on 1.1.2012	Shortage (3-4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	376	284	92
2.	AGMUT	337	221	116
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	248	205	43
4.	Bihar	326	198	128
5.	Chhattisgarh	178	124	54
6.	Gujarat	260	208	52
7.	Haryana	205	178	27
8.	Himachal Pradesh	129	101	28
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	137	91	46
10.	Jharkhand	208	108	100
11.	Karnataka	299	219	80
12.	Kerala	214	158	56

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	417	299	118
14.	Maharashtra	350	295	55
15.	Manipur-Tripura	207	137	70
16.	Nagaland	91	52	39
17.	Odisha	226	148	78
18.	Punjab	221	161	60
19.	Rajasthan	296	184	112
20.	Sikkim	48	33	15
21.	Tamil Nadu	355	286	69
22.	Uttarakhand	120	84	36
23.	Uttar Pradesh	592	376	216
24.	West Bengal	314	227	87
TOTAL:		6154	4377	1777

Purchasing/selling rates of Kendriya Bhandar

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

(a) whether the information which cannot be denied to the Parliament or a State Legislature shall not be denied to any person as per the provisions of section 8(1)(j) of the RTI Act, 2005;

(b) whether Kendriya Bhandar has furnished their purchase and selling rates to the Parliament in answer to various Parliamentary Questions;

(c) if so, the reasons for not disclosing the purchase and selling rates of items by Kendriya Bhandar under RTI to information seekers; and

(d) the action Government proposed to be taken in the matter to ensure that Kendriya Bhandar disclose their purchase and selling prices under RTI?

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

(b) Yes, Sir, as and when asked.

(c) Kendriya Bhandar has informed that the purchase and selling rates of the items under RTI are disclosed in accordance with their policy regarding disclosure of

commercial sensitive information. As per this policy such information is withheld from disclosure for minimum period of 4 years prior to the current year. This is based on the exemption provision under Section 8(1)(d) of RTI Act, 2005.

(d) Does not arise.

Growth rate of Indian economy

†715. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that growth rate of Indian economy during last three months of the financial year 2011-12 was assessed at 5.3 per cent;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the reason behind this decline in growth rate is slow down in global economy;

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) whether Government would consider new model of development to make our economy free from external effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. According to the Revised Estimates of Annual National Income released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of Indian economy during 2011-12 is estimated to be 6.5 per cent with the growth rate for the last quarter of 2011-12 being 5.3 per cent. The reasons for deceleration in the growth rate of economy during 2011-12 can be attributed to a number of global as well as domestic factors *viz.*, uncertainty in the global economy, exacerbation of the Euro Zone crisis, hardening of crude oil prices in the international market, tight monetary policy and supply side bottlenecks etc.

India's growth prospects will depend largely on its ability to tackle supply side constraints in the domestic economy. However, at the same time, growth cannot be viewed in isolation from developments in the world economy because our economy is now globally integrated. The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan highlights various strategies and steps needed to achieve rapid and inclusive growth rates in different sectors of the economy. It recognizes the need for higher levels of investments in agriculture, both by the public and private Sector alongwith reforms to streamline the incentive structures which will yield better results. Seeds and irrigation have been identified as the priority areas for raising the productivity on the supply side. On the demand side, the need to remove most of the controls that have denied a unified and seamless all India market for most agricultural products has been identified as key priority area.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In the manufacturing sector, issues like improvement in the global competitiveness, development of physical infrastructure, role of small and medium enterprises, availability of skilled workforce etc. have been identified as the priority areas. Further, accelerating the pace of investment in infrastructure, strengthening of the social sectors such as education and health, overcoming environmental challenges, enabling service sector to contribute substantially towards economic growth etc. have been identified as thrust areas. For both agriculture and manufacturing, development of infrastructure is crucial. The Twelfth Plan will outline a viable strategy for infrastructure development. The above mentioned measures will help in achieving higher, sustainable and inclusive growth during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Demand of funds by Maharashtra

†716. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has made demand for an additional fund from the Central Government for the ongoing monorail, metro rail and various infrastructure projects in Mumbai;

(b) whether Government would consider the demand of the State Government of Maharashtra for expeditious completion of all projects being run in Mumbai; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Chief Minister of Maharashtra had sent a Memorandum on 06.01.2011 seeking Central assistance and clearance for major infrastructure projects to be taken up in the State. The total Central assistance sought was Rs. 20,036 crore over a period of time which included following projects:—

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Central assistance (Rs. in crore)
1.	Mumbai Metro Rail Projects	7478
2.	Mumbai Trans Harbour Link	1862
3.	Virar-Alibag Multi Modal Corridor	2000
4.	Mumbai Trans Harbour Metro Link	2857
5.	Rajiv Gandhi Sea Link	3492
6.	JNNURM-UIG	2347

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The projects mentioned in the Memorandum are in various stages of implementation by the State Government with the support of Government of India. In order to expedite implementation and completion of these projects, Government of India is reviewing them from time to time.

Growth rate in country

†717. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of growth rate in India during the last three years;
- (b) the target set for growth rate in India during the above said three years;
- (c) whether Government has remained unsuccessful in achieving those targets;
- (d) if so, the reasons for not meeting those targets; and
- (e) the steps being taken for achieving the said targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) aimed at achieving an average annual growth rate of 9 per cent during the Plan period which includes the last three years *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. Based on the estimates released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the details for growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2004-05) prices for the last three years are as under:—

Year	2009-10	2010-11 (QE)	2011-12 (RE)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.0	7.0	2.8
Industry	8.4	7.2	3.4
Services	10.5	9.3	8.9
GDP at factor cost	8.4	8.4	6.5

QE: Quick Estimates; RE: Revised Estimates

(d) and (e) The reasons for deceleration in the growth rate of economy can be attributed to the global factors *viz.* global economic slowdown coupled with Euro zone crisis, oil price hikes and domestic factors like tight monetary policy and supply side bottlenecks in the economy etc.

The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan highlights various strategies and steps needed to achieve rapid and inclusive growth rates in different sectors of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the economy. It recognizes the need for higher levels of investments in agriculture, both by the public and private sector alongwith reforms to streamline the incentive structures which will yield better results. Seeds and irrigation have been identified as the priority areas for raising the productivity on the supply side. On the demand side, the need to remove most of the controls that have denied a unified and seamless all India market for most agricultural products has been identified as key priority area. In the manufacturing sector, issues like improvement in the global competitiveness, development of physical infrastructure, role of small and medium enterprises, availability of skilled workforce etc. have been identified as the priority areas. Further, accelerating the pace of investment in infrastructure, strengthening of the social sectors such as education and health, overcoming environmental challenges, enabling service sector to contribute substantially towards economic growth etc. have been identified as thrust areas. For both agriculture and manufacturing, development of infrastructure is crucial. The Twelfth Plan will outline a viable strategy for infrastructure development. The above mentioned measures will help in achieving higher, sustainable and inclusive growth during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Allocation of funds for SCSP and TSP

718. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has ensured the allocation of funds for the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) became population proportionate of the SCs and STs following the new formula suggested by the Task Force;

(b) if not, the shortfall in these allocations during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12; and

(c) the steps the Planning Commission has taken to ensure the compliance of its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) To ensure the allocation of funds for SCSP/TSP in population proportionate of SCs and STs as per the recommendations of the Task Force, Planning Commission *vide* its letter dated 15.12.2010 has requested all the Central Ministries/Departments to implement the recommendations of the Task Force beginning the Annual Plan 2011-12 and requesting them to ensure appropriate earmarking of funds under SCSP and TSP in their Annual Plan Proposal 2011-12. Further, earmarked funds scheme-wise under SCSP and TSP must be separately indicated in the Statement of Budget Estimate (SBE) in the Annual Plan 2011-12. Those Ministries/Departments who fall under "No Obligation" Category as per Task Force were also urged to make efforts at providing some allocation on a voluntary basis for welfare of SCs/STs under their schemes.

(b) Since the recommendations of the Task Force were issued in November, 2010, the shortfall for year 2010-11 cannot be worked out. For the Annual Plan 2011-12, the Total Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) was Rs. 335521.00 crore and as per the Task Force recommendations, the concerned Ministries/Departments were required to earmark 14.3% of their Plan allocation under SCSP and 8.2% under TSP. An outlay of Rs. 30562.60 crore has been earmarked under SCSP which accounts for 9.11% of Total GBS. Under TSP, an outlay of Rs. 17371.35 crore has been earmarked which accounts for 5.17% of Total GBS.

(c) In addition to what has been mentioned in Part (a) above, the Planning Commission *vide* its letter dated 30.01.2012 to the Central Ministries/Departments has again requested them to ensure appropriate earmarking of funds under SCSP/TSP in their Annual Plan proposal for 2012-13, as recommended by the Task Force.

People brought above poverty line

719. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who have been brought above the poverty line in the country, particularly in the rural areas during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the estimated number of people living below poverty line as on date in rural areas;

(c) whether Government proposes to formulate any scheme to raise the living standard of people living below poverty line, particularly from rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Planning Commission estimates percentage and number of people living below poverty line using large sample survey data of Household Consumer Expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The surveys are carried out by the NSSO every 5 years. The results of last such survey are available for the year 2009-10. As such, the estimates for the last three years and the current year are not available. On the basis of two latest surveys conducted during 2004-05 and 2009-10, poor persons in the rural India has reduced from 32.58 crore in 2004-05 to 27.82 crore in 2009-10. The State-wise details of reduction in number of poor persons in rural areas during 2004-05 to 2009-10 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The number of people living below poverty line in rural areas is estimated as 27.82 crore in 2009-10.

(c) to (e) Government is implementing number of schemes to raise the living standard of people living below poverty line and to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission, Total Sanitation Campaign, and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) etc. All these programmes and Government policies relating to inclusive economic growth aim at reducing the incidence of poverty and improving living condition of poor in the country and have made a substantial contribution in blunting the sharp edges of poverty and deprivation.

Statement

*Number of people brought above the poverty line in rural areas
during 2004-05 and 2009-10*

(In lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Number of Poor		Persons brought above poverty line in rural areas
		2004-05	2009-10	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180.05	127.90	52.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.17	2.74	0.43
3.	Assam	89.42	105.26	-15.84
4.	Bihar	451.03	498.65	-47.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	97.85	108.25	-10.40
6.	Delhi	1.06	0.35	0.71
7.	Goa	1.75	0.65	1.10
8.	Gujarat	128.54	91.59	36.95
9.	Haryana	38.76	30.39	8.37
10.	Himachal Pradesh	14.35	5.56	8.79
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.56	7.27	4.29

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Jharkhand	116.18	102.22	13.96
13.	Karnataka	134.72	97.44	37.28
14.	Kerala	42.20	21.59	20.62
15.	Madhya Pradesh	254.42	216.86	37.56
16.	Maharashtra	277.80	179.84	97.96
17.	Manipur	6.71	8.85	-2.14
18.	Meghalaya	2.87	3.55	-0.68
19.	Mizoram	1.10	1.62	-0.52
20.	Nagaland	1.55	2.76	-1.21
21.	Odisha	198.78	135.50	63.28
22.	Puducherry	0.81	0.01	0.80
23.	Punjab	36.67	25.12	11.55
24.	Rajasthan	166.36	133.82	32.54
25.	Sikkim	1.50	0.71	0.78
26.	Tamil Nadu	134.42	78.27	56.15
27.	Tripura	11.90	5.37	6.53
28.	Uttar Pradesh	600.53	600.59	-0.06
29.	Uttarakhand	23.14	10.32	12.82
30.	West Bengal	227.47	177.78	49.69
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.10	0.01	0.09
32.	Chandigarh	0.20	0.03	0.17
33.	Dadra and Nagar	1.11	1.02	0.10
34.	Daman and Diu	0.02	0.22	-0.20
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.03	-0.03
ALL INDIA:		3258.09	2782.13	475.96

“–” means increase in number of poor.

Construction and infrastructure development

720. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether construction is booming in India since the present Government has given more importance to construction and infrastructure development; and
- (b) if so, whether Government would declare construction as an industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The growth of domestic construction sector has been mainly driven by favourable policy initiatives by the Government. The initiatives *inter-alia* include assignment of industry status to construction sector, promotion of Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mechanism to inspire private participation, allowing 100% FDI through automatic route in select sub-sectors of construction development, setting up of Infrastructure Development Funds (IDFs), relaxation to Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) and foreign investors in purchase of infrastructure-related bonds, rolling out 'take out' financing scheme by India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd. (IIFCL) etc.

The Construction sector has been given industry status in 2000.

Allocation of planned budget for States

721. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry would allocate District-wise planned budget for any State from its annual budget for various schemes in India, so that allocated annual budget for various parameters of Planning, could not be diverted to other categories and other District within any State, any change in the utilisation of sanctioned budget or reallocation of unused budget should be decided exclusively by the Planning Commission of India; and
- (b) if not, the detailed reasons for not implementing in the above said crucial matter, specially in this advanced stage of computerisation of planning at every level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Planning Commission.

(b) The Planning Commission approves the outlays and allocation of funds under various sectors/schemes for the Annual Plan of the State as a whole. Since the planning and development of an area is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned and the Central Government, on its part, supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Special Area Programmes, Flagship Programmes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, it is, therefore, for the State Governments to further allocate funds to the districts keeping in view the requirement of funds for various State Plan

as well as Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the districts concerned. However, funds are allocated, district-wise, under some specific schemes like the District Component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Backward and Tribal Districts, etc. and under these schemes also, funds are released to the State Governments.

National Poverty Headcount Ratio (HCR)

722. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Poverty Headcount Ratio (HCR) stands now at 47.8 per cent;
- (b) if so, in what manner country would achieve poverty HCR level of 26.72 per cent by 2015 which seems unrealistic;
- (c) the number of States in the country that are likely to achieve their own Millennium Development Goal by 2015; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Sir. The latest estimate of poverty in the country is 29.8% in 2009-10.

(b) The UNDP's Millennium Development Goal relating to poverty is to "Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the Percentage of Population below the National Poverty Line". This implies reduction of poverty ratio from about 47.5 per cent in 1990 to about 23.75 per cent by 2015. As per the latest estimates of poverty made by the Planning Commission, the poverty ratio in 2009-10 is 29.8%. With continued growth in GDP and an equally robust agricultural growth, the poverty ratio is expected to be close to the MDG target by 2015.

(c) and (d) Planning Commission has not fixed any State specific targets on poverty for Millennium Development Goals.

Dependency on PPP model

723. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the dependency on Public Private Partnership (PPP) model by Planning Commission to develop India's infrastructure is workable at all;
- (b) in what manner the durability of relationship between public and private corporation be justified in PPP model;
- (c) whether PPP infrastructure projects were without sincerity of purpose, aims at privatising gains at public expense; and

(d) whether it is a fact that public-private partnership metro projects have not been successful the world over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Public Private Partnership (PPP) model has been quite successful in India in channelising private investment in Infrastructure sector. During the Eleventh Plan the private investment in infrastructure is anticipated at 37% of the total investment against 22% achieved in the Tenth Plan. The increase in private capital into public projects has resulted in reduction of infrastructure deficit. The relationship between public and private sector in PPP mode is governed by a long-term Concession Agreement which clearly delineates the rights and obligations of both the public and private sector.

(c) No, Madam. The PPP models have been developed in a way that enables the private sector to secure a reasonable return at manageable levels of risk, assure the user of adequate service quality at affordable cost and facilitate the Government in procuring value for public money. The projects are awarded through a transparent competitive process in order to get the lowest price.

(d) No, Madam. The PPP model has been used in development of metro projects in the world on a very limited scale. As a result, there is no evidence of their being unsuccessful. However, for example, in India one project in Hyderabad and two projects in Mumbai have been awarded on PPP mode and it is too early to judge their success.

Projects under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Scheme

724. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra has sent a project under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the projects have been sanctioned;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) how much time it will take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (e) No proposal has been received from Government of Maharashtra so far, during the current financial year, under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojana. However, during 2011-12, proposals were received for construction of 8 SC girls' hostels and 21 SC boys' hostels, against which sanctions have been issued for construction of 8 SC girls' hostels with central assistance of Rs. 16.00 crore and 17 SC boys' hostels with central assistance of Rs. 17.00 crore,

as per approved norms of the Scheme, 4 (four) hostels were not approved as the percentage level of SC population in these districts was below 2%.

Permission for raising height of the Sardar Sarovar Dam

725. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Narmada Control Authority can grant final permission for raising height of the Sardar Sarovar Dam only after receiving recommendation for the same from the R&R sub-group which is chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; and

(b) by when the next meeting of the R&R sub-group of the NCA proposed to be convened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Sir.

The Narmada Control Authority can grant final permission for raising the height of Sardar Sarovar Dam from time to time after it obtains the clearances from the R&R Sub-Group of NCA (including consultation with the Grievances Redressal Authorities) and the Environment Sub-Group.

(b) The date for the next meeting of the R&R Sub-Group of NCA has not yet been fixed.

**Physically and mentally challenged persons as
per latest census**

†726. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of physically and mentally challenged persons in the country according to the latest census; and

(b) the details of the percentage and proportional data of employment provided by centre and various State Governments for upliftment of disabled persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The total number of persons with disability in the country, which includes physically and mentally challenged persons, is 2.19 crore as per Census, 2001. The disability related data of Census, 2011 is not available so far.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As per information received in Department of Personnel and Training from 69 Ministries/Departments, there were 11,134 Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) as on 1.1.2008, from 67 Ministries/Departments, there were 9,243 PwDs as on 1.1.2009 and from 67 Ministries/Departments, there were 10,279 PwDs as on 1.1.2010 in employment under Central Government. Data relating to State Governments is not maintained centrally.

**Programme for prevention of drug use in
Educational Institution**

727. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what programmes have been undertaken in schools and colleges for prevention of drug use among children;
- (b) where and in which schools and colleges prevention programmes have been undertaken; and
- (c) which organisations have conducted these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) University Grant Commission under the Department of Higher Education has not yet started any such programme.

Central Board of Secondary Education under the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy is implementing the Adolescence Education Programme at secondary level from class IX onwards as part of the co-curricular activities in schools affiliated to it. The programme includes sensitizing the students regarding the ill-effects of substance abuse and its consequences. As preventive measures, students are also given proper knowledge, information and guidance by the trained nodal teachers on such issues. The Board also issues circulars from time to time drawing attention of the schools to create awareness amongst the students regarding the harmful effects of drug abuse.

Besides, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, in collaboration with the National Bal Bhawan, has undertaken awareness generation programme about the ill-effects of alcoholism and drug abuse amongst the children of the age group of 12 to 16 years through the affiliated Bal Bhawans and Bal Kendras across the country through a series of activities like poster making, creative writing, lecture, rally, nukkad natak etc. at local, zonal and national level.

Schemes implemented for OBCs in the country

728. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes being implemented by the Ministry for OBCs in the country, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the targets and achievements of each of the above schemes in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise and scheme-wise;
- (c) whether it is not a fact that there have been shortfalls in achievements under the above schemes;
- (d) if so, the details of the same in each of the scheme and the reasons thereof; and
- (e) how the Ministry is planning to overcome such shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) This Ministry is implementing following Schemes in the country, including Andhra Pradesh for the welfare of OBCs:—

(i) Pre-Matric Scholarship to OBC students; (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship to OBC students; (iii) Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls (iv) Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of OBCs.

(b) The funds under the above Scheme at (i) to (iii) above were notionally allocated to States, including Andhra Pradesh, on the basis of their total population, during the last three years. The States, in turn, send the physical and financial achievements to the Ministry. The year-wise achievement under the above schemes in Andhra Pradesh is given in Statement (*See below*).

Under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary organization for the welfare of OBCs, the State Government did not send suitable proposals.

(c) to (d) In some years, there have been shortfalls in achievements under the schemes of Pre-Matric Scholarship, Hostels and Assistance to Voluntary Organizations, due to non receipt of complete documents/proposals. Besides, release of funds is an ongoing process and is subject to completeness of proposals, their conformity to the norms of the Scheme and availability of funds.

(e) The Ministry takes the following steps for more effective implementation of its schemes:—

- (i) State Governments are regularly pursued for sending complete proposals in time alongwith progress reports.
- (ii) Implementation of schemes is also reviewed by the Ministry at regular intervals and in Annual Conferences with Ministers/Secretaries of State Governments.

Statement

The year-wise achievement under schemes in Andhra Pradesh

Scheme	Year	Funds (Rs. in lakh)	Physical (Beneficiaries in lakh)
Pre-Matric Scholarship to OBC students	2009-10	533.00	1.23
	2010-11	*	0.32
	2011-12	*	\$
Post-Matric Scholarship to OBC students	2009-10	2035.00	1.19
	2010-11	1693.00	1.19
	2011-12	4616.00	\$
Construction of Hostel for OBC Students	2009-10	240.00	900 (seats)
	2010-11	*	\$
	2011-12	*	\$

*Funds not released.

\$Physical achievement not reported by the State Government.

Schemes in effect in the social sector in West Bengal

†729. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- the schemes in effect in the social sector in West Bengal;
- the number of schemes to be implemented; and
- the reasons for not implementing these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The mandate of the Ministry is to empower its target groups, namely, (i) Scheduled Castes (ii) Other Backward Classes. (iii) Persons with Disabilities (iv) Senior Citizens and (v) Victims of alcoholism and substance abuse through programmes for educational, economic and social development and rehabilitation as appropriate. The names of major schemes being implemented by the Ministry through various Implementing Agencies in West Bengal are given in the Statement (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The existing schemes have adequate provisions for the welfare of the target groups of the Ministry.

Statement

Schemes in effect in the social sector in West Bengal

Sl. No.	List of major Schemes being implemented by the Ministry
------------	---

Scheduled Castes Development

1. Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students
2. Pre Matric Scholarship for Children of those Engaged in 'unclean' occupations
3. Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes Students studying in Classes IX and X
4. Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana
5. Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan
6. Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
7. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes
8. Upgradation of merit of SC Students

Other Backward Classes Development

1. Pre Matric Scholarship to Other Backward Class Students
2. Post Matric Scholarship to Other Backward Class Students
3. Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls
4. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of Other Backward Classes

Persons with Disabilities

1. Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances
2. Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme

Social Defence

1. Integrated Programme for Older Persons
 2. Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse
-

Amount disbursed to handicapped in Andhra Pradesh

730. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount disbursed by the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation to handicapped in the State of Andhra Pradesh under various schemes during the last three years, year-wise, scheme-wise and district-wise;

(b) the details of comparative figures relating to other States during the same period, year-wise, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to give any special emphasis in the Twelfth Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Year-wise, district-wise amount disbursed by National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (through NGOs under Micro Credit Scheme) to persons with disabilities under self employment Schemes during the last three years in Andhra Pradesh is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Details of comparative figures relating to other States during the same period year-wise, State-wise are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) to (e) For greater emphasis in the Twelfth Plan, the Working Group on empowerment of persons with disabilities constituted by the Planning Commission has, *inter-alia* made recommendations for grant of back end subsidy for loans given by NHFDC, grant for skill development, grant for interest free education loan and reimbursement of one time guarantee fee and annual service charges in implementing credit guarantee scheme while extending loans to persons with disabilities under NHFDC scheme.

Statement-I

*Year-wise, district-wise amount disbursed by NHFDC under
Micro-Credit Scheme to the State of Andhra Pradesh*

(Amount: Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	District	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Amount	Bene- ficiaries	Amount	Bene- ficiaries	Amount	Bene- ficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kurnool	24.85	103	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Prakasam	7.67	58	0	0	0	0
3.	Mahabubnagar	4.90	43	0	0	0	0
TOTAL:		37.42	204	0	0	0	0

(*) NHFDC implements the economic development programmes in the State of Andhra Pradesh through 'Andhra Pradesh Vikalangula Cooperative Corporation (APVCC)' being the nominated State Channelizing Agency (SCA) of NHFDC in the State. An amount of Rs. 138.08 lakh was released to Andhra Pradesh in FY 2009-10 to APVCC (Rs. 100.66 lakh) and NGOs (Rs. 37.42 lakh under Micro Credit Scheme) for further disbursement to 404 PwDs. However, APVCC did not implement the proposals and refunded the entire released amount Rs. 100.66 lakhs in respect of 200 PwDs without utilizing. Also, APVCC is not implementing NHFDC proposals at present.

Statement-II

Year-wise, State-wise allocation of loans by NHFDC during last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Amount	Bene-ficiaries	Amount	Bene-ficiaries	Amount	Bene-ficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138.08(*)	404	0.00	0	0.00	0
2.	Assam	0.00	0	90.78	100	0.00	0
3.	Bihar	5.00	20	0.00	0	0.00	0
4.	Chandigarh	3.18	15	11.41	48	1.85	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	146.19	144	232.65	152	284.84	160
6.	Delhi	28.74	62	40.38	144	10.00	36
7.	Goa	0.00	0	10.00	8	10.00	8
8.	Gujarat	578.65	1511	29.75	76	169.50	435
9.	Haryana	600.79	865	192.81	292	926.50	1838
10.	Himachal Pradesh	134.30	126	232.77	208	220.39	228

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.31	43	98.74	105	157.00	176
12.	Jharkhand	22.48	11	96.57	78	0.00	0
13.	Karnataka	50.00	100	100.00	200	70.00	101
14.	Kerala	260.99	258	0.00	0	218.00	290
15.	Lakshadweep	3.80	4	18.55	22	10.00	13
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	86.22	88	1.53	1
17.	Maharashtra	379.15	363	409.36	310	241.73	319
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	10.00	20	52.50	85
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0	50.00	178	0.00	0
20.	Odisha	5.50	24	176.45	36.5	36.35	27
21.	Puducherry	104.88	189	39.23	74	283.43	392
22.	Punjab	52.79	85	72.67	80	150.00	320
23.	Rajasthan	142.10	230	201.20	239	134.66	124
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0	6.30	2	5.00	13
25.	Tamil Nadu	370.07	1553	796.14	3239	879.15	3624
26.	Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3.11	4	0.00	0	464.50	921
28.	Uttarakhand	1.92	2	34.79	56	727.00	1444
29.	West Bengal	6.06	19	147.03	272	31.85	62
TOTAL:		3079.59	6032	3183.80	6356	5085.78	10625

Sub quota for minorities in OBC reservation

731. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh High Court has quashed the sub-quota for minorities in OBC reservation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry would provide reservation on the basis of economic status rather than minority status; and

- (d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, in its judgment dated 28.05.2012 has set aside the carving out of a sub-quota of 4.5% in favour of minorities out of the 27% reservation for OBCs. The Hon'ble High Court had observed that:—

- (i) no empirical evidence was placed before it to enable it to conclude or to support the requirement of carving out a special class of beneficiaries from the existing backward classes.
- (ii) no material was placed before it to demonstrate that persons belonging to the religious groups *i.e.* Muslims, Christians, Parsis, Sikhs and Buddhists are more backward than any other category of backward classes or that they need any preferential treatment as compared to OBCs.
- (iii) that the sub-quota was created only on grounds of religion and thus impermissible in view of the specific language of Article 15(1) and Article 16(2) of the Constitution.

A SLP was filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for grant of special leave to appeal against the final judgment and Order dated 28.05.2012 passed by Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh. Hon'ble Supreme Court has admitted the SLP.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration. The matter is presently *sub-judice*.

Devas-Antrix deal enquiry

732. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of enquiry into the Devas-Antrix deal;
- (b) the findings of the enquiry; and
- (c) the action that Government has taken on the finding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The High Power Review Committee (HPRC) constituted in February, 2011 and the High Level Team (HLT) constituted subsequently in May, 2011 to examine various aspects of Antrix-Devas deal have submitted the report.

(b) The High Power Review Committee in its findings has reported that while agreement with Devas does not indicate any short selling of spectrum, it does, however, indicate certain financial and strategic gaps, procedural lapses and lack of transparency. The full text of the High Powered Review Committee has been placed on the ISRO website (www.isro.gov.in) and Department of Space website (www.dos.gov.in).

The High level Team, in its findings, has pointed out that there have been serious lapses of judgment on the part of number of officials. In case of some, their actions verged on the point of serious violation of norms and breach of public trust. The HLT also has identified officers responsible for various types of omission and commission. The conclusions and recommendations of the High Level Team has been put on the ISRO website (www.isro.gov.in) and Department of Space website (www.dos.gov.in).

(c) Based on the recommendations of the High Powered Review Committee and the recommendations of the High Level Team, the following steps have been taken by Government:—

A set of governance and systemic reforms have already been implemented within ANTRIX, Department of Space and in the conduct of business in Space Commission, as given below:—

- (i) Secretary, DOS/Chairman, ISRO relinquished the post of Chairman, ANTRIX. A full-time Chairman-cum-Managing Director has been appointed on July 7, 2011. A Coordination Management Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DOS was constituted with representatives from ISRO and ANTRIX. The Antrix Board is being re-constituted.
- (ii) DOS secretariat has been strengthened by appointing a Director (Legal) and Director (Projects and Procurement). Appointment of a Director level functionary for Costing is under process. The Internal Audit function of DOS has been restructured and strengthened with (i) A centralized internal Audit, (ii) An Audit plan and Audit calendar and a training scheme put in place.
- (iii) The Satellite Communications and Navigations Programme Office at DOS/ISRO Headquarters has been restructured into three separate Wings, dealing with (i) Frequency Management, (ii) SATCOM Policy Implementation and (iii) Satellite Communication programmes.
- (iv) SATCOM Policy (1997) as well as the Norms, Guidelines and Procedures (2000), approved by Cabinet have been put on the ISRO Website in July, 2011 and later on the DOS Website.
- (v) Space Commission, with addition of Prof. Goverdhan Mehta, as Member, would give a different perspective. A Standing Project Appraisal Committee is in place to review all Project proposals before being taken up to Space Commission for approval. Space Commission is periodically apprised on matters related to ANTRIX.
- (vi) The INSAT Coordination Committee (ICC) has been reconstituted. Technical Advisory Group and Standing Pricing Committee have also been activated. The allocation of transponders of GSAT-8 and GSAT-12 has been cleared by ICC on November 29, 2011. ICC is evolving revised guidelines for transponder

allocation in future. Costing and revision in pricing are being addressed by ICC. Matters related to orbital slots and spectrum, including possible usage of S band orbital slots available with DOS, are also being addressed by ICC.

- (vii) A revised utilization plan has been made for GSAT-6 and GSAT-6A satellites, taking into account the strategic and societal imperatives of the country.
- (viii) Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Department of Revenue have been requested to conduct necessary investigation for possible acts of omission and commission.
- (ix) Based on the recommendations of the High Level Team report, four former space scientists have been excluded from re-employment, committee roles or any other important role under the Government and have been divested of any current assignment/consultancy with the Government.

National Steel Policy for steel production

733. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Steel Policy has estimated an increase of domestic steel production capacity to 180 mntpa by 2019-20;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether in order to meet the steel production capacity, mining of iron ore would need to double from its current production levels;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether extraction levels of iron ore reserves have been estimated; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) National Steel Policy, 2005 has estimated domestic steel production to be 110 Million Tonnes Per Annum by 2019-20.

(c) and (d) During the Year 2011-12, the country's total production of iron ore was approximately 169.66 million tonnes as against the total estimated consumption of about 116.3 million tonnes by the domestic iron and steel industry. As per the National Steel Policy 2005, 190 million tonnes of iron ore will be required to support production of 110 million tonnes of steel by the Year 2019-20.

(e) and (f) As per Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), Ministry of Mines, as on 1.4.2010, the iron ore 'resources' in the country are 28.526 billion tonnes, out of which 8.115 billion tonnes are 'reserves' and 20.411 billion tonnes are 'remaining resources'.

Installation of Ultra Mega Steel Plants in the country

734. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that various States have shown luke warm response to the installation of Ultra Mega Steel Plant in the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and the responses of the States in this regard; and
- (c) what efforts are being made to make Ultra Mega Steel Plants popular with the State?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) A Concept Paper on Ultra Mega Steel Projects (UMSPs) had been prepared and circulated among the State Governments for their views/comments. The Governments of Kerala, West Bengal, Gujarat, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab etc. have not supported the proposal. As such implementation of the concept of UMSP has not been found feasible.

Investment for raising capacity of SAIL

735. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) plans Rs. 1.31 lakh crore investment to raise its capacity;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that four plants out of five plants of SAIL will be modernized or its capacity will be expanded; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (d) The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has undertaken modernisation and expansion at its five integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur and Burnpur and special steel plant at Salem to enhance its crude steel production capacity from 12.8 Million Tonne Per Annum (MTPA) to 21.4 MTPA in the current phase with indicative investment/expenditure Rs. 61,870 crore. The plant-wise details of present production capacity and likely enhancement as a result of current modernisation and expansion of five integrated steel plants are given below:—

Plant	Installed crude steel capacity (MTPA)	Enhanced crude steel capacity after current modernization and expansion (MTPA)
1	2	3
Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)	3.93	7.00

1	2	3
Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)	1.80	2.20
Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)	1.90	4.20
Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL)	4.36	4.61
IISCO Steel Plant (ISP)	0.50	2.50

Decrease of production of steel in SAIL

736. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has failed to complete its modernisation and expansion projects on time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to non-implementation of modernisation and expansion programme, the production of steel has decreased during the year 2011-12; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has undertaken modernisation and expansion at its five integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur and Burnpur and special steel plant at Salem to enhance its crude steel production capacity from 12.8 Million Tonne Per Annum (MTPA) to 21.4 MTPA in the current phase.

Expansion of Salem Steel Plant has been completed in September, 2010. For other plants, the completion of certain packages has already commenced and the current phase of Modernisation and Expansion is expected to be completed by 2013. In case of expansion of IISCO Steel Plant, difficult and unforeseen soil conditions, removal of underground boulders and hillocks etc. led to substantial increase in civil and structural work which also entailed extra time.

(c) and (d) Production of crude steel by SAIL during the 2011-12 was 13.35 Million Tonne (MT) as compared to 13.76 MT produced last year. Lower crude steel production during 2011-12 was mainly due to repairs of blast furnace and coke oven batteries at Bhilai Steel Plant and frequent power disruptions at Bokaro Steel Plant.

Domestic demand of steel

737. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in position to meet the ever increasing domestic demand of steel in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) As per the available information, real consumption of finished steel is estimated to be 70.92 million tonnes as against production of 73.42 million tonnes during 2011-12. Steel is a de-regulated sector. Therefore, for meeting any mismatch between domestic supply and demand or otherwise import/export of finished steel is also permissible.

Status of capacity utilisation of steel plant

738. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of capacity utilisation of the steel plants in the country since 2009;
- (b) the reasons for under achievement;
- (c) how many plants are non-functional and the reasons thereof; and
- (d) Government's proposal to augment the steel production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The status of capacity utilization of crude steel in SAIL and RINL since 2009 is as given below:—

(Figures in per cent)

Year	SAIL	RINL
2009-10	105	114
2010-11	107	115
2011-12	104	111

The status of capacity utilization of private sector steel plants is not maintained by Ministry of Steel.

(c) and (d) Steel is a deregulated sector, hence, no information is available about non-functional private sector steel plants. The detailed strategy regarding physical and financial matters of the steel projects are decided by the individual investors themselves on the basis of commercial prudence. The Government promotes/encourages growth of steel industry through suitable policy measures. In order to promote the domestic steel industry, the Government has framed the National Steel Policy and constituted an Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) to monitor and coordinate the issues concerning major steel investments in the country related to infrastructure, raw material supply, environmental clearance and other related constraints. Public Sector Undertakings like Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) have already launched massive expansion/modernization programmes to augment steel production

capacity and adopt modern technology which is energy efficient, cost effective and environment friendly.

Production loss of SAIL

739. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL which is expected to tap the market with its follow-on public offer has come under scathing attack from the Steel Ministry for production loss;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the company's modernisation programme of its three plants at Burnpur, Rourkela and Bhilai was delayed that has resulted in cost escalation and production loss;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by SAIL to complete its modernisation programme in time to achieve the production target of 19 mt. for 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The Ministry has expressed its concern to the fact that production of crude steel in 2011-12 has been lower by 3% over corresponding period of last year (CPLY) mainly due to repairs of blast furnace and coke oven batteries at Bhilai Steel Plant and frequent power disruption at Bokaro Steel Plant. SAIL has been advised to take immediate steps to improve its performance. While, there is no proposal of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) to tap the market by issue of fresh shares, the Government has decided to disinvest 10.82% of paid up equity in SAIL out of its shareholding of 85.82% through offer for sale of shares as per SEBI Rules and Regulations.

(c) to (e) The expansion plan of Rourkela Steel Plant is at an advanced stage and is likely to be completed within schedule. In case of expansion of IISCO Steel Plant, Burnpur, difficult and unforeseen soil condition, removal of underground boulders and hillocks etc. led to substantial increase in civil and structural work and also entailed extra time. In case of Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) expansion, the timelines were affected due to inadequate deployment of manpower, lack of technically competent/skilled manpower and non-deployment of modern and robust equipment by the contractors.

SAIL has taken various measures for expediting the project works including enhancing delegation of powers for faster decision making, strengthening of project management organization by recruiting/redeploying fresh/experienced project managers, assistance to contractors in the form of supply of steel, pipe and other SAIL products, provision of space for fabrication yard inside/outside the plant to facilitate the contractor in fabricating structures and reducing transportation delays, constitution of Board Sub Committee to review the physical and financial progress of modernization and expansion plans of SAIL periodically.

Irregularities in awarding of tender in NMDC

740. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:
SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether irregularities in award of tender in National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) under the Ministry of Steel has been reported;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some representations have also been received with respect to alleged irregularities in award of tenders by NMDC;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has taken action against these irregularities;
- (f) if so, the details thereof;
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (h) the details of action proposed by Government for transparency in award of tenders by NMDC and to root out corruption therein?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (h) Some representations regarding alleged irregularities in award of tenders by NMDC for installation of Thin Slab Caster for Rolling Mill and Hot Strip Mill for the Integrated Steel Plant at Nagarnar were received. Preliminary examination has revealed that no irregularities were committed. These representations are under further examination in consultation with Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO), NMDC and Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).

However, for ensuring transparency in award of tenders, NMDC has introduced Integrity Pact, which is to be signed by NMDC and the bidder for procurement cases of Rs. 10 crore each and above and all works whose estimates are more than Rs. 20 crore. Works whose estimates are more than Rs. 10 lakhs are awarded through open tender basis by the NMDC with wide publicity in leading news papers, company's website and central procurement portal.

**Explosion in Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited
in Visakhapatnam**

†741. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there was an explosion in Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited based in Visakhapatnam on 13th June, 2012;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
 - (c) loss of life and property occurred in this explosion;
 - (d) the steps being taken by Government to check the recurrence of such incidents;
- and
- (e) the assistance provided by Government to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) On 13th June, 2012 while commissioning Converter-1 of Steel Melting Shop-2 in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), an accident took place due to explosion in the Oxygen Pressure Reducing Station-3. 19 people lost their lives, out of which 9 had died on the spot, while all 10 injured persons succumbed to their injuries. There has been damage to the pipelines, valves and the control room building of the Pressure Reducing Station-3 which caused a loss of about Rs. 11 crore.

(d) Government of India has constituted a High Level Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. S.R. Jain, Ex-Chairman, Steel Authority of India Limited to investigate the incident and to make necessary recommendations to prevent re-occurrence of such incidents in future. The committee has submitted its report to Ministry of Steel on 27th July, 2012 and RINL has been directed to submit an Action Taken Note on the recommendations of the report within 30 days.

(e) Government of India has directed RINL to pay an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs as *Ex-gratia* to each of the families of the deceased employees of RINL in addition to the statutory and other entitled payments and Rs. 10 lakhs as *Ex-gratia* to each of the families of the deceased employees of companies other than RINL. RINL has also provided all other possible assistance to the families of deceased on the direction of the Government.

Upgradation of Surajkund Craft Mela

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

- (a) whether Government has decided to upgrade Surajkund Craft Mela as Surajkund International Craft Mela from 2013;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for hosting similar Melas in other parts of the country, especially in Madhya Pradesh on regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Haryana has decided to upgrade Surajkund Mela as Surajkund International Crafts Mela from 2013. In addition to the

Partner country, there will be greater participation from large number of countries from the year 2013 onward. Role of the participating countries will include creating country specific ambience at the designated areas in the Mela ground, bringing craftsmen and cultural troupes for showcasing art and craft of the country etc.

(c) Development, promotion and implementation of tourism projects including fairs and festivals is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The projects which are complete as per scheme guidelines are sanctioned subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority. No such proposal has been received from State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Development for Cruise Tourism

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

- (a) whether Government has identified certain ports to be developed for Cruise Tourism;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the present status of work on these projects; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to enhance the country's share in global Cruise Tourism sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The Steering Committee on Cruise Tourism has identified the ports of Chennai, Cochin, New Mangalore, Mormugao and Mumbai for development of Cruise Tourism.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tourism has assisted the Cochin Port Trust in 2008-09 with financial assistance of Rs. 14.50 crores for upgrading the cruise infrastructure under its scheme — Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure Development. This project has been completed. Further, during 2011-12, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 492.03 lakh for the project — Development of Cruise Passenger Facilitation Centre at Cochin Port.

(d) The Government of India has approved the Cruise Shipping Policy in June, 2008. Some salient features of this policy include conducive fiscal regime, development of facilities at Ports and connectivity through rail, road transport, air and metro, quick completion of immigration formalities, hassle free custom clearance and proper waste disposal system ensuring cleaner ocean. An Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee with Secretary (Shipping) as Chairman was constituted in June, 2010 to address issues relating to development of cruise shipping. Ministry of Tourism has developed a CD on Cruise Tourism and also participated in the cruise shipping conventions.

Funds for attraction of global tourism

744. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's global tourism share is 0.6 per cent and it is a dismal figure considering the fact that India has a wide variety of tourist attractions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has higher tourism potential as compared to popular destinations such as Thailand and Singapore but lack of facilities remains a hindrance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to provide more funds for maintenance and cleanliness of our Tourist attractions to achieve one per cent global share during the Twelfth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The share of India in International Tourist Arrivals in 2011 was 0.64 per cent.

Although the tourism sector in India has grown in the recent years, it is felt that with India's vast bounties of nature, its great treasures of art, architecture and philosophical thought, its rich cultural heritage, its varied rural countryside and wildlife, age - old practices of Yoga, Siddha, etc. spread across different States/Union Territories (UTs), there is immense tourism potential to tap, which can lead to further growth in tourism.

(c) and (d) The numbers of International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) in Thailand, Singapore and India during 2011 were 19.1 million, 10.4 million and 6.3 million, respectively.

Some of the factors responsible for ITAs in any country, including India, are air connectivity, availability of reasonably priced hotel accommodation, good tourism infrastructure, etc.

To achieve the target of one per cent share of International Tourist Arrivals by end of Twelfth Plan and for undertaking various activities relating to the development and promotion of tourism, the Working Group on Tourism, constituted by Planning Commission, has recommended total outlay of Rs. 22800 crore for tourism sector during Twelfth Plan.

Ministry of Tourism has launched "Campaign Clean India" to achieve and sustain an acceptable level of cleanliness and hygiene practices at tourism destinations for inclusive and sustainable development of tourism.

Proposal for pilot project under Clean India Campaign

745. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to launch the Pilot Project under Clean India Campaign in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and salient features of the said project;
- (c) the details of the monuments proposes to be covered under the pilot project in the country, State-wise; and
- (d) the details of the funds allocated for the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism has launched a Campaign Clean India to sensitize all sections of society on the importance of cleanliness and hygiene in public places particularly monuments and tourist destinations. The Campaign is a blend of persuasion, education, training, demonstration and sensitization of all segments of our society. The Ministry has identified about 100 monuments/destinations which include World Heritage sites in India, ASI monuments and other important tourist destinations under this Campaign. The objective is to ensure that the cleanliness and environmental hygiene, specific to the identified destinations, are truly world class and that they serve as models to be replicated elsewhere. One of the components of this campaign is adoption of monuments/destinations by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/Corporate sector as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility for its upkeep and cleanliness. It is a voluntary scheme and no funds have been allocated for this project. Under the scheme, India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has adopted Qutab Minar for its cleanliness and upkeep.

Connectivity for religious tourism

746. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the religious tourism is getting more attraction day by day, if so, the details of these religious places, State-wise details thereof;
- (b) whether all these places have been connected with roads, railway and air, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is planning to start Hally taxi to connect the selected religious places, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) Ministry of Tourism does not compile data on tourist visits to individual tourist destinations including religious places in various States/Union Territories (UTs). However, total number of domestic and foreign tourist visits including the visits to religious spots, to different States/UTs during 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given in Statement (See below).

(b) Ministry of Tourism organizes the meetings with Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Railway, Ministry of Civil Aviation and other concerned organizations from time to time in order to improve the connectivity to major tourist centres in the country.

(c) Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to States/UTs for last mile connectivity to the tourism destinations, development of roads within Panchayat limits, development of Heliport, etc. based on proposals received from them which are complete in all respects as per the Scheme Guidelines, *inter-se*-priority and subject to availability of funds.

Statement

Domestic and foreign tourist visits to States/UTs during 2009–2011

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009		2010		2011 (Provisional)	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.42	0.14	1.81	0.15	2.02	0.16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1574.90	7.95	1557.90	3.23	1531.20	2.65
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.95	0.04	2.28	0.03	2.33	0.05
4.	Assam	38.51	0.15	40.51	0.15	43.39	0.16
5.	Bihar	157.85	4.23	184.92	6.36	183.97	9.72
6.	Chandigarh	9.15	0.38	9.05	0.39	9.10	0.37
7.	Chhattisgarh*	5.12	0.01	5.66	0.02	6.44	0.02
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.07	0.07	4.96	0.02	4.22	0.01
9.	Daman and Diu	5.63	0.06	7.74	0.05	8.33	0.04
10.	Delhi*#	88.34	19.58	135.58	18.94	154.29	21.60
11.	Goa	21.27	3.77	22.02	4.41	22.25	4.46
12.	Gujarat	159.10	1.03	188.61	1.31	210.17	1.66
13.	Haryana	64.08	1.37	69.15	1.06	59.88	1.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Himachal Pradesh	110.37	4.01	128.12	4.54	146.05	4.85
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	92.35	0.54	99.73	0.48	130.72	0.72
16.	Jharkhand	76.10	0.14	68.85	0.16	107.96	0.72
17.	Karnataka	327.02	3.27	382.02	3.81	841.07	5.74
18.	Kerala	77.89	5.49	85.95	6.59	93.81	7.33
19.	Lakshadweep	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	231.06	2.01	380.80	2.50	441.20	2.70
21.	Maharashtra	306.28	24.26	484.65	50.83	553.33	48.15
22.	Manipur	1.24	neg.	1.14	neg.	1.35	0.01
23.	Meghalaya	5.91	0.05	6.53	0.04	6.68	0.05
24.	Mizoram	0.57	0.01	0.57	0.01	0.62	0.01
25.	Nagaland	0.21	0.01	0.21	0.01	0.25	0.02
26.	Odisha	68.92	0.46	75.92	0.50	82.71	0.61
27.	Puducherry	8.51	0.54	8.36	0.51	8.98	0.52
28.	Punjab	53.70	1.10	105.84	1.37	164.17	1.51
29.	Rajasthan	255.59	10.73	255.44	12.79	271.37	13.52
30.	Sikkim	6.16	0.18	7.00	0.21	5.52	0.24
31.	Tamil Nadu	1157.56	23.69	1191.88	28.05	1375.13	33.74
32.	Tripura	3.18	0.04	3.42	0.05	3.60	0.06
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1348.32	15.50	1447.55	17.33	1554.30	18.87
34.	Uttarakhand	219.35	1.06	302.06	1.27	259.46	1.25
35.	West Bengal	205.29	11.80	210.72	11.92	222.57	12.13
TOTAL:		6688.00	143.72	7477.03	179.10	8508.57	194.95

(a) *Estimated using all-India growth rate.

(b) *#DTVs estimated using all – India growth rate, Figure of advance estimates of Foreign Tourist Arrivals at Delhi Airport adopted for FTVs.

(c) neg.: Negligible.

(d) Note: Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

**Funds allocated to Jammu and Kashmir Government
to promote tourism**

747. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that tourism is a growing industry, worldwide;
- (b) if so, the steps Government is taking to promote different types of tourism in the country;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Bhaderwah in Jammu and Kashmir is a very beautiful place and having all qualities to promote for tourism;
- (d) if so, whether Government is planning to promote this place;
- (e) how much money has been given to Jammu and Kashmir Government to promote the tourism in the last three years, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether Government is aware of the fact that how much money has been spent in Jammu and how much in Kashmir valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The World tourist arrival has reached 983 million in 2011 showing a growth of 4.6% over the previous year. The foreign tourist arrival in India in 2011 was 6.29 million registering a growth of 8.9% over last year.

(b) The Ministry of Tourism has taken the initiative of identifying, diversifying, developing and promoting the nascent/upcoming niche products of the tourism industry such as Cruise, Adventure, Medical and Wellness, Golf, Polo, Meeting Incentives Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) and Film Tourism.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/UTs. The projects which are complete as per scheme guidelines are sanctioned subject to availability of funds and *inter se* priority.

(e) The details of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) sanctioned to Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Year	Amount sanctioned
1.	2009-10	46.00
2.	2010-11	54.80
3.	2011-12	168.56

(f) Implementation and monitoring of progress of tourism projects including expenditure is primarily the responsibility of the State Government.

Development of tourism with foreign financial assistance

†748. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes and programmes being implemented in the country to help State Governments for the development of tourism;

(b) whether the number of tourist sites in the country are being developed with the foreign financial assistance;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial assistance received and utilised in the last three years, year-wise and project-wise;

(d) whether Government has identified any other site or any tourist site for development in Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) Identification, development and implementation of tourism infrastructure projects including Madhya Pradesh are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for the tourism projects identified during the prioritization meetings in consultation with them subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

The main scheme under which CFA is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations for development of tourism infrastructure by the Ministry of Tourism is "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits".

(b) and (c) A Loan Agreement for an amount equivalent to 7331 million Japanese Yen (Rs. 299 crore approx.) has been signed with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for Phase-II of Ajanta Ellora Conservation and Tourism Development Project. A total amount of Rs. 133.56 crore has been utilized during the last three financial years and this financial year upto 30.11.2011.

A Loan Agreement has also been signed with JICA for a loan of 9495 million Japanese Yen (Rs. 395.63 crore approx) for development of Buddhist Circuit in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The process for selection of Project Management Consultant (PMC) for this project is underway in consultation with JICA.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Tourism has appointed a National Level Consultant (NLC) to identify Tourism Circuits in each State (except North Eastern States) and Union

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Territory (UT). The following circuits have been identified by the NLC for Madhya Pradesh.

- (i) Gwalior-Shivpuri-Orchha-Jhansi-Khajuraho.
- (ii) Jabalpur-Bandhavgarh-Amarkantak-Bilaspur,
- (iii) Bhopal-Sanchi-Bhojpur-Itarsi-Bhimbetka-Satpura-Pachmarhi.
- (iv) Ujjain-Indore-Omkareshwar-Maheshwar-Mandu

Allocation of funds to Kerala for development of tourism

749. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated to Kerala for development and tourism sector in the last three years;
- (b) whether it is a fact that some of the proposals from Government of Kerala to promote tourism in the State are pending before Government; and
- (c) if so, the reasons for the delay of approvals in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se*-priority and adherence to Scheme Guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism does not earmark funds for allocation to different States of the country including Kerala. The details of funds sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism to the State Government of Kerala for various projects in the tourism sector during the last three years are as under:—

Sl. No.	Sanction Year	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
1.	2009-10	7	12.98
2.	2010-11	3	42.87
3.	2011-12	7	23.76

The Ministry of Tourism is releasing CFA to various State Governments/UT Administrations keeping in view the utilisations of funds for the projects already sanctioned.

Promotion of tourism in India

†750. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries of the world from which maximum number of tourists come to India;

(b) the details of the steps being taken by the concerned Ministry to promote tourism in India among the people of other countries;

(c) the details of the manner in which tourist sites of the new States are being publicised among tourists coming on the visit to India;

(d) the special provisions being proposed by the Ministry to promote Indian tourism; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The details of 5 countries from which Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India were maximum in 2011 are given below:—

Country	FTAs (P) (in Million)	% Share
USA	1.00	15.97
UK	0.79	12.57
Bangladesh	0.40	6.34
Sri Lanka	0.31	4.85
Canada	0.26	4.05
Other Countries	3.53	56.22
TOTAL:	6.29	100.00

P: Provisional

(b) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, as part of its on-going activities releases print, electronic and online media campaigns, under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets covering tourists destinations and products in all States/Union Territories (UTs) of the country. The holistic promotion includes promotion of various Indian tourism products and destinations. Besides, the Ministry through its overseas

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

offices, *inter-alia* organises Road Shows, Know India Seminars, Workshops; participates in various Fairs, Exhibitions and Events to promote various Indian tourist destinations and products.

The Ministry of Tourism also provides financial assistance to stakeholders for promotion of tourism in the international and domestic markets under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

Publicity of tourist places in the States/UTs are primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to the States/UTs for production of publicity materials.

Committee on tourism

751. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted any committee on tourism to recommend measures for the development of tourism in the country;
- (b) if so, whether the committee submitted its report;
- (c) if so, the recommendation of the committee; and
- (d) if not, by when it is likely to submit its recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) An Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister to facilitate resolution of Inter-Ministerial issues involved in the development of tourism in the country as well as issues raised by industry association.

The First Meeting of the Committee was held on 19 January, 2012. Issues discussed in the meeting related to facilitation of issue of visas to foreign tourists, tourist visa on arrivals, broadbasing of hospitality education, etc. The second meeting of the Committee was held on 13.08.2012 to review the follow-up action taken in the first meeting. In addition, some issues raised by States and Industry associations in the hospitality sector were also discussed.

Funds for development of tourist spots in Shimla

†752. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the funds provided by Central Government under Tourism Destination for developing tourist spots Chanshal and Giriganga in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the tourists spots of Himachal Pradesh which are under consideration under this scheme and the norms for this scheme; and

(c) the number of local people who have been given employment under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 405.00 lakh in 2009-10 for Integrated Development of Jubbal and Kotkhai including Development at Giriganga area in Himachal Pradesh as Tourist Destination under the Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC) Scheme. Ministry has not received any proposal from the State Government for Development of Chanshal area in the last three years.

Development, promotion and implementation of tourism projects is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The projects which are complete as per scheme guidelines are sanctioned subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority.

(c) The State Government has informed that tourism related infrastructure is developed in the State for tourists under the Destination Development Scheme of the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. Specifically there are no funds under this scheme for the creation of direct employment. However, with the development of a tourist destination, the local people may get employed directly/indirectly.

**Number of original forest dwellers tribal
families in the country**

†753. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of the original forest dwellers tribal families in the country;

(b) the details of the schemes implemented by Government for their welfare; and

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned and released and the information given about their utilization by the State Government during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) Demographic details in respect of the people residing in the forest areas in the country are maintained by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The schemes/programmes implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are meant for the socio-economic development of all the tribal people in the country, including the forest dwelling tribal families. The Ministry is not implementing any scheme/programme specifically for the welfare of forest dwelling tribal families in the country.

The Ministry is, however, administering the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 which seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional for forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded.

(c) Since the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is not implementing any scheme/programme specifically for the welfare of forest dwelling tribal families in the country, the details sought in part (c) of the question in respect of the forest dwelling tribal families are not available.

Rehabilitation of tribal in Forest Rights Act

754. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of tribals in the country who are yet to be extended benefits mentioned in Forest Rights Act;

(b) how many tribals have been forced to leave their traditional abodes since 2008 due to new projects sanctioned by Government;

(c) how many of them have been rehabilitated; and

(d) whether there is a time limit within which Government proposes to rehabilitate the remaining areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) The Forest Rights Act, 2006, administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land only in the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional for forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The Act does not apply to all the Scheduled Tribe population in the country. Hence, this question does not arise.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is not maintaining any such data.

(d) In view of the reply to parts (b) and (c) above, this question does not arise.

Development of STs in Andhra Pradesh

755. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry for

socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry does not monitor the schemes/programmes being implemented in States; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements various Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes for the socio-economic development of tribal people in the country including in Andhra Pradesh. A list of schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is regularly monitoring all the schemes/programmes being implemented in the country as well as in Andhra Pradesh.

Statement

***Major Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the
Welfare and Development of Scheduled Tribes***

Central Sector Schemes

1. Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations (under which residential, non-residential schools, computer training centres and knitting, weaving and handloom training centres run by NGOs for Scheduled Tribes students are supported, apart from hospitals, mobile dispensaries etc.).
2. Vocational Training in Tribal Areas. The Schemes of Vocational Training in tribal Areas a self-employment or employment oriented scheme aimed at benefiting ST boys and girls equally.
3. Scheme of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribes (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Pockets.
4. Development of Primitive Tribal Groups.
5. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs.
6. Top Class Education for ST students.
7. Scheme of National Overseas Scholarships for STs.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

8. Schemes of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students.
 9. Upgradation of Merit of ST Students.
-

10. Scheme of construction of hostel for ST Girls and Boys.

11. Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas.

Special Area Programme

12. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan for employment-cum-income generation activities.

13. Grant-in-Aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for promotion of Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and upgradation of the levels of administration of Scheduled Areas. A part of grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution is used for setting up of "Ekalavya Model Residential Schools" for providing quality education of ST students (both girls and boys) from Class VI to XII.

This Ministry is also implementing the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 which seeks to recognize and vest forest rights over forest land in forest dwelling STs and other traditional forest dwellers.

**Scheme for rehabilitation of poor, widows, divorced,
destitute and single women**

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

(a) the details of the programmes and schemes being implemented for the rehabilitation of poor, widowed, destitute, divorced and single women in the country and manner in which they are provided help;

(b) the details of the quantum of funds sanctioned, released to the State Governments and the funds utilized by them during the last three years programme/scheme-wise;

(c) the number of people benefited by these schemes during the said period State-wise; and

(d) the assessment of Government about the success achieved so far by the implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India implements two shelter based schemes, namely, Swadhar and Short Stay Home for providing emergency outreach services to women in difficult circumstances who do not have societal/family support or independent means of income. Under these schemes free shelter, food, medical care, counseling etc. are being provided to the beneficiaries. Vocational training is imparted to the beneficiaries with a view to rehabilitate them.

(b) and (c) Under these schemes, funds are released directly to the implementing agencies which include State Government agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The year-wise funds released under these schemes to the implementing agencies in various States and the number of women benefited, calculated on the basis of sanctioned capacity of the Homes, during the last three years are given in Statement (See below).

(d) The schemes seek to improve the life of women who are in difficult circumstances thereby making them self reliant by providing vocational training. The scheme could benefit 35959 women in 2009-10 and 38241 and 40270 women during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. Considering the positive impact of the schemes on the target group, the Ministry has decided to merge both the schemes into "Swadhar Greh" scheme with better financial norms and extend the coverage to all the districts in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released and number of women benefited under Swadhar and Short Stay Home scheme during last three years are as under

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of women benefited	Funds Released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of women benefited	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of women benefited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	397.02	5118	581.33	4588	557.87	4214
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.66	72	3.78	65	14.48	72
3.	Assam	118.62	1542	286.40	1581	231.33	1714
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.35	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Bihar	84.77	1036	86.79	916	57.50	560
6.	Chandigarh	3.72	72	5.35	40	4.29	72
7.	Chhattisgarh	7.81	388	54.31	380	30.40	416
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	7.21	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Delhi	2.75	144	15.59	120	15.44	144
11.	Gujarat	15.08	304	63.57	360	40.95	426
12.	Goa	—	—	—	44	0.45	72
13.	Haryana	21.91	710	103.18	661	108.74	710
14.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Jharkhand	16.57	244	36.87	220	31.62	244
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.59	294	34.67	230	26.14	294
17.	Karnataka	420.86	3462	531.80	2970	562.23	3766
18.	Kerala	41.51	482	62.75	525	64.85	438
19.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	162.55	1602	283.24	1596	211.86	1880
21.	Maharashtra	301.30	4973	719.80	4681	643.90	4801
22.	Manipur	105.55	1232	252.94	1203	246.59	1332
23.	Mizoram	6.07	—	4.34	90	13.35	122
24.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Nagaland	11.86	422	41.10	412	3141	322
26.	Odisha	388.65	4801	775.73	4149	739.04	4751
27.	Punjab	10.90	288	23.07	200	41.59	216
28.	Puducherry	4.26	144	—	—	24.27	144
29.	Rajasthan	4.20	682	78.26	750	132.23	694
30.	Sikkim	3.55	72	5.16	45	5.26	72
31.	Tamil Nadu	348.72	3398	513.38	3024	509.92	3226
32.	Tripura	17.12	360	27.97	253	39.79	360
33.	Uttar Pradesh	398.43	5111	826.84	5306	833.96	5009
34.	Uttarakhand	47.44	632	102.70	646	93.94	682

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	West Bengal	253.91	3492	343.91	3186	464.91	3517
TOTAL:		3231.73	35959.00	5864.83	38241.00	5785.52	40270.00

**Policy to check incidents of crimes and sexual
abuse in children homes**

†757. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any policy to check the increasing incidents of crimes and sexual abuse in children homes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of children homes where incidents of sexual abuse have taken place during last one year in the country; and
- (e) the action taken in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act] is the primary law to deal with the children in need of care and protection as well as children in conflict with law. Section 34 (3) of the JJ Act provides for mandatory registration of all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) housing children in need of care and protection with the intent of enforcing minimum standards of care, under the Act and Rules thereunder, for the services provided for children in these Homes. The JJ Act and Central Model Rules thereunder provide for mechanisms for stringent monitoring of quality of services through Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) and Inspection Committees set up by the State Government at State, district and city levels. Further, the Rules provide for setting up of Children's Committees in every institution which are, *inter-alia*, also encouraged to report incidents of abuse and exploitation, if any. Besides, Rule 60 of the Model Rules framed under the JJ Act also prescribes comprehensive measures to respond in case any kind of abuse, including sexual abuse, neglect and maltreatment is noticed in the CCI.

To ensure that children in all the Homes receive the best of care, and are not subject to abuse and neglect, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been strongly urging the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all CCIs under the JJ Act and set up functional inspection committees, where not available.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, the recently notified — ‘The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012’ provides for stringent punishment for persons who, being on the management or staff of a Home, commit sexual assault on such child.

(d) and (e) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Child welfare under Integrated Child Protection Scheme

†758. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to promote child welfare under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS);

(b) the number of children benefited under the ICPS;

(c) the organisation with which Government has established a partnership under Government civil society partnership scheme; and

(d) the number of children benefited from Madhya Pradesh and the number of children Government proposes to provide benefit by 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for creation and management of infrastructure and human resources necessary for establishing a safe and secure environment for children, especially children in difficult circumstances. Financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for improving, setting up and maintenance of Homes, Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and Open Shelters for children in need of care and protection. Besides, financial assistance is also provided for setting up of dedicated service delivery structures at State and District levels, with staff exclusively engaged for providing services to children including *inter-alia* need assessment, training and sensitization, awareness generation etc. The Scheme also focuses on non-institutional care through adoption, foster-care and after-care. All States except Jammu and Kashmir have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry for implementation of the Scheme.

(b) Since, 2009-10 a total of 1,81,353 children have benefited under various components of ICPS.

(c) The Scheme, being Centrally sponsored, is being implemented mainly through the State Governments/UT Administrations and funds are being released to them. The State Governments/UT Administrations are, in turn, implementing various components of the scheme either by themselves or through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, the Childline service, which is a 24-hour telephone helpline for children in distress, is being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development through the Childline India Foundation (CIF), Mumbai, a registered Society, under Government-Civil Society Partnership.

(d) Since, 2009-10 a total of 741 children from Madhya Pradesh have benefited under various components of ICPS. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has proposed 1567 children to be benefited under the Scheme in 2012-13.

Status of sexual offences against women

†759. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where sexual offences against women have increased and the names of States where it has decreased during the last three years; and

(b) the reasons for this increase or decrease, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the data of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Sikkim and Delhi have shown consistent increases in sexual offences against women under Section 354, 509 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 during the period 2009 to 2011, while the States of Uttarakhand, Goa, Nagaland, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep have shown consistent decreases during the same period.

Sexual offences against women occur due to a number of factors like unequal economic and social status and position of women, which is an outcome of patriarchy and the deeply entrenched socio-cultural attitude, lack of enforcement of laws and proper investigation which leads to increased impunity amongst the perpetrators of such crimes etc. Increased awareness of the law, economic empowerment of women and effective law enforcement mechanism result in increased reporting of such cases as well as reduction in the incidence of such crime.

Children died due to malnutrition in Maharashtra

760. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 24000 children died in Maharashtra due to malnutrition;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are lakhs of children still in the grip of malnutrition; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the steps taken to save the children from near certain death and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per the information received from State Government of Maharashtra, the number of deaths in the age groups of 0-1 years and 1-6 years were 19020 and 5344 respectively. These were due to several reasons such as illiteracy, premature deliveries, poverty, diseases like malaria, diarrhea, pneumonia etc.

(b) As per National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 37% children below 5 years are underweight and 63.4% are anaemic in Maharashtra.

(c) The approach to deal with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: First is the Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. The second approach, is the direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Besides the implementation of the above programmes and various other measures, the Government of Maharashtra has established the Rajmata Jijau Malnutrition Mission. Further, the Kuposhanmukta Gram Abhiyan is implemented under the Navsanjivani Yojana for tribal areas to address malnutrition in Maharashtra.

Welfare schemes for women

761. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the welfare schemes under implementation for the welfare of women in the country;

- (b) quantum of funds allocated and utilised under these schemes during the last three years and this year;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the inadequate welfare schemes for women workers in the private sector;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Many Welfare Schemes for women are implemented by Government of India, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The details of major schemes under implementation by Ministry of Women and Child Development for the welfare of women are as under:—

- (i) RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL CRECHE SCHEME FOR THE CHILDREN OF WORKING MOTHERS (RGNCs) provides day care facilities to the children in the age group 0-6 years from families with monthly income of less than 12000/-. In addition to being a safe space for the children, the creches provide services such as supplementary nutrition, pre-school education and emergency healthcare, etc.
- (ii) CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD: The main women welfare related schemes and programmes being implemented by CSWB are family counselling centres, awareness generation programme and condensed courses of education for women.
- (iii) NATIONAL MISSION FOR EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN (NMEW) is an initiative of the Government of India for empowering women holistically. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme sanctioned in April, 2011 and acts as an umbrella Mission with a mandate to strengthen inter-sectoral convergence.
- (iv) WORKING WOMEN'S HOSTEL (WWH) Scheme envisages provision of safe and affordable hostel accommodation to working women, single working women, women working at places away from their home-towns and for women being trained for employment.
- (v) SUPPORT TO TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (STEP) for Women was launched as a Central Sector Scheme during 1986-87. It aims at making a significant impact on women by upgrading skills for self and wage employment. The target group includes the marginalized assetless rural women and urban poor.
- (vi) RASHTRIYA MAHILA KOSH (RMK) with a corpus of Rs. 100 crore extends micro-finance services to bring about the socio-economic upliftment of poor women.

- (vii) INDIRA GANDHI MATRITVA SAHYOG YOJANA (IGMSY) is a Conditional Cash Transfer scheme for Pregnant and Lactating (P&L) women introduced in the October, 2010 to contribute to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers.
 - (viii) SWADHAR SCHEME: The Ministry of Women and Child Development had been administering Swadhar scheme since 2001 for women in difficult circumstances. Under the Scheme, temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services are provided to women and girls rendered homeless due to family discord, crime, violence, mental stress, social ostracism. Another scheme with similar objectives/target groups namely Short Stay Home (SSH) is being implemented by Central Social Welfare Board.
 - (ix) UJJAWALA is a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.
- (b) The quantum of funds allocated and released under the schemes during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in Statement (*See* below).
- (c) Coverage target group under various schemes as mentioned in (a) above does not distinguish among women workers of various sectors including private sector.
- (d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement									
The quantum of funds allocated and released under schemes during the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12									
Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
1.	RGNCS	100.00	87.30	100.00	99.89	70.00	69.35	85.00	73.76 (Feb.'12)
2.	CSWB-Family Counselling	16.97	6.23	15.81	11.47	15.29	24.81	13.70	10.48 (Feb.'12)
3.	CSWB-Awareness Generation	5.37	3.15	3.00	5.99	3.5	3.5	1.86	1.01 (Feb.'12)
4.	CSWB-Condensed Course	7.57	3.82	4.47	7.0	7.83	7.45	3.04	2.23 (Feb.'12)
5.	NMEW	Not App.	Not App.	Not App.	Not App.	Not App.	Not App.	40.00	6.01
6.	WWH	20.00	2.41	10.00	9.17	15.00	14.29	10.00	0.49
7.	STEP	37.00	16.02	15.00	12.29	25.00	24.32	20.00	3.72
8.	RMK*	30.30	26.48	14.71	15.63	12.78	12.49	19.85	12.76
9.	IGMSY	Not App.	Not App.	Not App.	Not App.	390.00	117.8	520.00	294.00
10.	Swadhar	15.00	14.94	20.00	14.97	34.21	34.21	30.00	24.59
11.	Ujjawala	10.00	4.36	5.00	4.98	10.00	8.68	10.00	9.98

*In case of RMK, it is Loan Sanctioned/Released.

Pending cases with National Commission for Women

†762. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that presently 20 thousand cases are pending with National Commission for Women set up for advocating for rights of women;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has fixed responsibility for this lackadaisical approach of commission; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Commission has informed that they have received 86,364 complaint cases from 2007 till 08/08/2012 including around 66,000 cases that require reconciliation. So far around 20,000 cases have been acted upon of which 10,083 cases have been closed by the Commission. The Commission is dealing with the backlog on priority.

The complaints received at the Commission are acted upon in the following manner:—

- (i) The complaints of police apathy/police inaction are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for ensuring a timely and fair investigation of the matter. The Action Taken Reports (ATR) thus received from the corresponding State Governments are examined and further monitored;
- (ii) For serious crimes, the Commission Constitutes Inquiry Committees, which makes on the spot inquiries, examines various witnesses, collects evidence and submits reports with recommendations. Such investigations help in providing immediate relief and justice to the victims of violence and atrocities. The Commission monitors the implementation of the recommendation of the Inquiry Committees by taking up the matter with the concerned State Governments/Authorities;
- (iii) Family disputes/matrimonial disputes are resolved through counseling. Both the parties are called to NCW for a personal hearing and are counseled to save their matrimonial home;
- (iv) In some complaints, written replies/comments on affidavits are sought from the opposite parties/respondents in response to the allegations leveled against them in the complaint;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (v) Some complaints received from women are also forwarded to the various State Commissions for Women, the National Human Rights Commission, the National Commission for SC/ST and their State counterparts for initiating appropriate action at their end. These complaints are those complaints which are not directly related to the deprivation of women rights;
- (vi) Some complaints related to "Domestic Violence/Matrimonial Dispute" are forwarded to the concerned authorities for appropriate action in view of the provisions of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. In many complaints, the District Magistrate and Collector and the Superintendent of Police are urged upon to provide necessary legal aid and guidance to the victims of "Domestic Violence" under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

The Government monitors the pendency of the cases with NCW and a monthly report is called from NCW regarding the disposal of cases.

Plan to eliminate malnutrition

†763. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite all efforts malnutrition is not coming down in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any plan to eliminate malnutrition;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) status of malnutrition in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight and 69.5 % are anemic. 35.6% of women in the age group of 15-49 years suffer from chronic energy deficiency (CED) (measured as low body mass index) and 55.3% are anemic.

There has been decline in under nutrition as prevalence of underweight has declined from 42.7% in 1988-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4% in 2005-06 (NFHS-3) for children below 3 years of age. The anemia in children below 3 years has increased from 74.3 % (NFHS-2) to 78.91% (NFHS-3).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, and cannot be improved by a single sector alone. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc.

(c) and (d) The approach to dealing is the Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. The second approach, is the direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/ Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) as Direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Further, some of the recent decisions by the Government to improve the nutrition situation have been to (i) strengthen and restructure ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three, (ii) prepare a multi-sectoral programme to address the maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts, (iii) launch a nationwide information, education and communication campaign against malnutrition and (iv) bring strong nutrition focus in programmes in sectors like health, drinking water supply and sanitation, school education, agriculture, food and public distribution. In addition, the proposed National Food Security Bill, will also contribute towards food security.

(e) The State-wise details of the underweight and anemic children and women are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

Statement-I

Prevalence of underweight in children (under 5 years) and Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) in women (age 15-49 years), — NFHS-3 (2005-06), State-wise

Sl. No.	State	% underweight children (below 5 years of age)	% underweight women (age 15-49 years) (BMI below normal)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5	33.5
2.	Assam	36.4	36.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	16.4
4.	Bihar	55.9	45.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	47.1	43.4
6.	Delhi	26.1	14.8
7.	Goa	25.0	27.9
8.	Gujarat	44.6	36.3
9.	Haryana	39.6	31.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5	29.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6	24.6
12.	Jharkhand	56.5	43.0
13.	Karnataka	37.6	35.5
14.	Kerala	22.9	18.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	60.0	41.7
16.	Maharashtra	37.0	36.2
17.	Manipur	22.1	14.8
18.	Meghalaya	48.8	14.6
19.	Mizoram	19.9	14.4
20.	Nagaland	25.2	17.4
21.	Odisha	40.7	41.4

1	2	3	4
22.	Punjab	24.9	18.9
23.	Rajasthan	39.9	36.7
24.	Sikkim	19.7	11.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	29.8	28.4
26.	Tripura	39.6	36.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4	36.0
28.	Uttarakhand	38.0	30.0
29.	West Bengal	38.7	39.1
	INDIA:	42.5	35.6

Statement-II

*Prevalence of anemia in children and women — NFHS-3 (2005-06),
State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	ANEMIA	
		Children (6-59 months) %	Women (15-49 years) %
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.8	62.9
2.	Assam	69.6	69.5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.9	50.6
4.	Bihar	78.0	67.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	71.2	57.5
6.	Delhi	57.0	44.3
7.	Goa	38.2	38.0
8.	Gujarat	69.7	55.3
9.	Haryana	72.3	56.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	54.7	43.3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	58.6	52.1

1	2	3	4
12.	Jharkhand	70.3	69.5
13.	Karnataka	70.4	51.5
14.	Kerala	44.5	32.8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	74.1	56.0
16.	Maharashtra	63.4	48.4
17.	Manipur	49.1	35.7
18.	Meghalaya	64.4	47.2
19.	Mizoram	44.2	38.6
20.	Nagaland	NA	NA
21.	Odisha	65.0	61.2
22.	Punjab	66.4	38.0
23.	Rajasthan	69.7	53.1
24.	Sikkim	59.2	60.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	64.2	53.2
26.	Tripura	62.9	65.1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	73.9	49.9
28.	Uttarakhand	61.4	55.2
29.	West Bengal	61.0	63.2
INDIA:		69.5	55.3

Living condition of widows in Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh

764. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the miserable living conditions of abandoned widows in Vrindavan, UP particularly after coming into light the horrifying manner of disposal of their dead bodies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Taking cognizance of the news-item published in Hindu Daily News paper dated 8th January, 2012 "Vrindavan widows are denied dignity even in death", the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India had requested the State Government of U.P. to enquire about the matter and also verify the credentials of the organizations who are running the shelter homes. The Government of Uttar Pradesh conducted the enquiry and informed that no such fact came to the notice during the enquiry and the article of the newspaper seemed to be biased and baseless.

Prevention of child marriage

765. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in our country some States have legislation to prevent child marriage; and

(b) whether the law to discourage child marriage can be used for preventing helpless divorced women to get the civil service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Government has enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006, which extends to all the States and Union Territories of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Act also applies to all citizens of India without and beyond India.

(b) Under PCMA 2006, every child marriage is voidable at the option of the contracting party who was a child at the time of the marriage, within two years of the child attaining majority. Entry to civil services is open to all men and women of eligible age and qualification irrespective of their marital status.

Improvement of condition of women

766. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets enunciated in the Eleventh Five Year Plan regarding improvement of condition of women;

(b) to what extent they have been achieved; and

(c) the areas where women have achieved equality with men in wages, working conditions and decision making during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Eleventh Plan recognised women as change agents and envisioned inclusive growth and advocated

ending the exclusion and discrimination faced by women. To integrate the gender prospective into the budgeting process, a scheme on gender budgeting was also introduced. Path-breaking legislations like Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 were enacted during the Eleventh Plan.

The monitorable targets for Women's Agency and Child Rights for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and current status are as under:—

Sl. No.	Indicators	Targets for the Eleventh Five Year Plan	
		Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	Reducing Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1000 live births	28	47*
2.	Reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) per 1000 live births	1	2.12**
3.	Reducing Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	2.1	2.5\$
4.	Reducing anaemia among women and girls (15-49) years	Half its present level i.e. 28.05 #1	NA
5.	Reducing Malnutrition among children of age group (0-3) — Current level of weight for age below-2SD	Half its present level i.e. 20.2 #2	NA
6.	Raising the sex ratio for age group (0-6) years	935	914##
7.	Providing clean drinking water for all by 200g and ensuring no slip-back	100%.	70.16% @
8.	Ensure direct and indirect beneficiaries of Government schemes are women	33%	Sex disaggregated data is not available for all schemes but schemes such as MNREGA have almost 50% women beneficiaries.

1	2	3	4
9.	Reduce dropout rate for primary and secondary schooling for both and girls.	10%	For Girls: Primary: 35%, Secondary: 41%. Gender gap in literacy reduced. ***

Source:

* SRS Bulletin, December, 2011 (RGI).

** Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India (Special Survey of deaths) 2007-08.

\$ SRS Statistical Report, 2010.

#1 NFHS-3 (2005-06), (As per NFHS-# (2005-06) anemia among women and girls (15-49) years was 56.1% and Half = 28.05%).

#2 NFHS-3 (2005-06). As per NFHS-3 (2005-06) Malnutrition among children of age group (0-3) years was 40.4% and Half = 20.2%.

Census, 2011.

@ (Achievement as on 1.04.2012). Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

*** (National Rural Drinking Water Programme), (<http://www.ddws.gov.in>).

NA Not Available.

**** Selected Educational Statistics (SES)-2010.

Decreasing the ratio of women

767. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ratio of women has been decreased in several States;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to address this issue; and

(d) whether female foeticide has been increased during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) According to Census of India 2011 ratio of females per thousand males improved from 933 at all India level in 2001 to 940 in 2011. However, the ratio of girl children in the age group of 0-6 years (child sex ratio) declined from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011. Details of Sex ratio and child sex ratio, State-wise, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Government recognizes that the problem of declining child sex ratio in India is not an isolated phenomenon but must be seen in the context of the low status of women and the girl child as a whole, within the home and outside. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has taken a number of steps to address the issue of declining child sex ratio. While programmes for improvement of nutrition benefit all children including girl children, like the Integrated Child Development Scheme, specific interventions for girl children include pilot cash transfer scheme of 'Dhanlakshmi', setting up a Sectoral Innovation Council for improving child sex ratio and acting upon its recommendations, and the pilot scheme 'Sabla' for a comprehensive Intervention for adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18, with a focus on out of school girls in select 200 districts of the country. National Girl Child Day is celebrated on 24th January every year, and recently, the Ministry of Women and Child Development had recommended to the States and other Central Ministries and Departments that all public servants take a pledge on 9th August, 2012 on Eliminating Gender Biased Sex-Selection and Violence against Women.

(d) The National Crimes Records Bureau (NCRB) collects and disseminates statistics on foeticide under Sections 315 and 316 of the Indian Penal Code. However, this information is not maintained gender-wise. During 2009, 2010 and 2011 the number of foeticide cases reported were 123, 111 and 132 respectively.

Statement

Details of sex ratio and child sex ratio, State-wise

India/State/Union Territory	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)			
	Total sex ratio		Child sex ratio (age group 0-6 years)	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Year	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA	933	940	927	914
Jammu and Kashmir	892	883	941	859
Himachal Pradesh	968	974	896	906
Punjab	876	893	798	846
Chandigarh	777	818	845	867
Uttarakhand	962	963	908	886

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	861	877	819	830
NCT of Delhi	821	866	868	866
Rajasthan	921	926	909	883
Uttar Pradesh	898	908	916	899
Bihar	919	916	942	933
Sikkim	875	889	963	944
Arunachal Pradesh	893	920	964	960
Nagaland	900	931	964	944
Manipur	974	987	957	934
Mizoram	935	975	964	971
Tripura	948	961	966	953
Meghalaya	972	986	973	970
Assam	935	954	965	957
West Bengal	934	947	960	950
Jharkhand	941	947	965	943
Odisha	972	978	953	934
Chhattisgarh	989	991	975	964
Madhya Pradesh	919	930	932	912
Gujarat	920	918	883	886
Daman and Diu	710	618	926	909
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	812	775	979	924
Maharashtra	922	925	913	883
Andhra Pradesh	978	992	961	943
Karnataka	965	968	946	943
Goa	961	968	938	920
Lakshadweep	948	946	959	908
Kerala	1058	1084	960	959

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	987	995	942	946
Puducherry	1001	1038	967	965
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	846	878	957	966

Appointment of protection officer

768. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether protection officers has been appointed at each district in States where the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is applicable;

(b) in how many districts has the appointment of protection officers still to be made, State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for non-appointment of protection officers at the district level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Under Section 8(1) of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005, the State Governments are required to appoint such number of Protection Officers in each district as they may consider necessary. All the State Governments and UT Administrations have appointed Protection Officers. A Statement showing the number of Protection Officers appointed State-wise is given in Statement.

Statement

Status of appointment of Protection Officers under the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (As on 13.08.12 as provided by State/UTs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Districts	No. of Protection Officers appointed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	104
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	15
3.	Assam	27	22
4.	Bihar	38	21
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	181
6.	Goa	02	13

1	2	3	4
7.	Gujarat	26	44
8.	Haryana	21	20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	359
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	Act is not applicable to the State
11.	Jharkhand	24	136
12.	Karnataka	28	214
13.	Kerala	14	31
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50	368
15.	Maharashtra	35	3730
16.	Manipur	09	8
17.	Meghalaya	07	7
18.	Mizoram	08	9
19.	Nagaland	11	30
20.	Odisha	30	30
21.	Punjab	20	148
22.	Rajasthan	33	574
23.	Sikkim	04	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	31	33
25.	Tripura	04	60
26.	Uttar Pradesh	70	71
27.	Uttarakhand	17	13
28.	West Bengal	18	20
Union Territories			
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	03	6
30.	Chandigarh	01	3
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01	1

1	2	3	4
32.	Daman and Diu	02	2
33.	Delhi	10	17
34.	Lakshadweep	01	9
35.	Puducherry	04	7
TOTAL:		633	6310

**Expenditure incurred on preparation for Olympics and
sending teams and officials**

†769. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in Indian Team who have gone to Olympics being held in London, the number of players and supporting staff each in this team and the number of officials who have gone there; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government on the preparation for Olympics and sending this team to London, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) An Indian contingent comprising of 136 persons (81 Athletes, 34 Coaches, 4 Managers, 8 Doctors/Masseurs/Physiotherapists and 9 others) have been cleared for participation in XXX Olympic Games, London, 2012 at cost to Government. Besides the above, 2 P Category Hockey players, 2 Shooting and 2 Tennis Officials have also been cleared at cost to Government.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 135.60 crores (Rs. 65.05 crores on Coaching Camps and Rs. 70.55 crores on Foreign Exposure) has been incurred by Sports Authority of India. Besides this, an amount of Rs. 10.32 crore has been spent from National Sports Development Fund in preparation of athletes for London Olympics. The Ministry has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1.10 crore for participation of athletes/coaches/managers/officials etc. in the Games plus air-travel expenses for the to and fro journey to London.

**Unknown woman marching with Indian contingent
on opening day of London Olympic**

770. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) who was the unknown woman marching with Indian contingent on the opening day of the London Olympics;
- (b) how the woman could come and join the contingent;
- (c) whether it is not a serious breach of security;
- (d) whether the issue has been taken up with the Olympic Committee and other authorities; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) As per media reports, the mystery woman who happened to join the Indian contingent during the Opening Ceremony of London Olympic Games, 2012 has been identified as Madhura Honey of Bangalore. The Indian Olympic Association after taking cognizance of the issue, raised the matter with the London Organising Committee for Olympic Games (LOCOG) and learnt that the lady so identified was to perform during the Opening Ceremony of the Games. However, she managed to join the Indian contingent during the march past. The LOCOG have admitted its mistake over this breach at the Opening Ceremony and offered their apology to the Indian contingent.

**Scheme to promote sports in schools and colleges of
Uttar Pradesh**

†771. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to promote sports in schools and colleges;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of sports events organized in the schools and colleges of the country especially in Uttar Pradesh during the last two years;
- (c) the total amount allocated for sports event;
- (d) whether Government is initiating any schemes to make sports facilities mandatory for the private schools; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports including in schools and colleges is that of States, as 'Sports' is a State subject. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and the Sports Authority of India supplement the efforts of the States.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

School Games Federation of India (SGFI) and Association of Indian Universities (AIU) have been recognized by the Government of India as National Sports Promotion Organizations (NSPOs) and are eligible for the same level of assistance as are available for National Sports Federations (NSFs). The Scheme of Assistance to NSFs provides for assistance for conduct of National Championships and International tournaments in India, participation in International competitions abroad, organizing coaching camps, procurement of sports equipments, engagement of foreign coaches. SGFI and AIU are involved in promotion and development of sports and games in schools and colleges/universities respectively.

Conduct of National Championships in the Senior Category (both for men and women), in Junior and Sub-Junior Categories (both for boys and girls) is part of annual calendar of training and competitions of the NSFs. Participants in Junior and Sub-Junior Championships are basically from schools. Entitlements of financial assistance from the Government under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs are as under:—

Sl. No.	Event details	Financial assistance admissible (Rupees in lakhs)
1.	Senior National Championship for Men/Women (combined)	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
2.	Junior National Championship for Boys and Girls (combined)	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
3.	Sub-Junior National Championship for Boys and Girls (combined)	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
4.	Regional Championships upto a maximum of 6 Championships for Men and Women per year.	@ Rs. 1.00 lakh for each Zonal Championship upto a maximum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for six Zonal Championships

Note: In case the Federations organizes the championships separately for Men and Women, only 50% of the admissible grant is considered for sanction for each category.

It would be seen from the Table above that the quantum of financial assistance is three times in case of Sub-Junior National Championship and two times in case of the Junior National Championships compared to that of the Senior National Championships. This is to amplify the concerted efforts of the Government in promoting games and competitions at the school and college levels.

Further, the main feeder of the sportspersons for various sports disciplines is from schools and colleges. So, sportspersons, including those from schools and colleges representing the country in various international sports events through the concerned NSFs avail the requisite financial assistance and facilities of coaching under the provisions of the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs.

National University Games and National School Games have been the main platforms for Talent Search and Talent Promotion on scientific lines and in a professional way for the purpose of throwing up sporting potential to feed the national stream and creating a large pool of talent with attainable and sustainable performance.

For identifying the talent and nurturing and training of the identified talent in the age group of 8 to 25 years, which is mainly from schools and colleges, the Sports Authority of India is running the following schemes:—

- (i) **National Sports Talent Competition (NSTC):** The main objective of the scheme is to identify gifted and talented sportspersons among school children in the age group of 8-14 years.
- (ii) **Army Boys Sports Companies (ABSC):** is implemented in collaboration with the Army. Children in the age group of 8-14 years are imparted with scientific training to achieve excellence at national and international levels. The scheme also provides job opportunities in the Indian Army.
- (iii) **Special Area Games (SAG):** This Scheme follows an area-specific approach to scout and nurture talent for modern competitive games and sports from tribal, rural, coastal and hilly areas of the country. The main objective of the scheme is to train talented and meritorious sportspersons in the age group of 14-21 years.
- (iv) **SAI Training Centres (STC):** Under this scheme, talented youth in the age group of 14-21 years are given the option to join the scheme on residential or non-residential basis.
- (v) **Centres of Excellence (COX):** The main objective of this scheme is to identify and train outstanding sportspersons in the age group of 17 to 25 years and above who are medal prospects for the country in international competitions.

Trainees under the above-mentioned schemes are provided with stipend, sports kit, accidental insurance as well as competition exposure.

As regards the sports events organized in schools and colleges of the country especially in Uttar Pradesh, it is stated that the Ministry does not maintain data about the sports events organized in Schools and Colleges.

(c) Details of grants released to NSFs including SGFI and AIU during the last three years and current year are given in Statement.

(d) and (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, has been enacted, making elementary education a Fundamental Right, which, *inter-alia*, provides for:

- (i) A play ground for each school;
- (ii) A part time instructor for physical education in upper primary school; and
- (iii) Supply of play material,, games and sports equipment, as required, to schools.

In terms of the provisions of the RTE Act, no school shall be established or recognized unless it fulfills the norms specified in the Schedule attached to the Act.

Further, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made it mandatory to all schools affiliated to it to provide one compulsory period for sports upto 10th class and two periods in a week for classes 11 and 12.

Statement

Details of grants released to National Sports Federations from the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs during last three years and current year (including grants released from the Scheme of Preparation of Teams for CWG 2010 and OPEX 2012)

Sl.No	Name of the Federation	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Athletics Federation of India, New Delhi	309.94	308.30	790.00*	0.00	1408.24
2.	Archery Association of India, New Delhi	360.31	42.10	606.00*	3.75	1012.16
3.	All India Chess Federation, Chennai	163.00	180.05	162.13	18.00	523.18
4.	National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi	658.45	509.53	1440.00*	0.00	2607.98
5.	All India Tennis Association, New Delhi	263.81	256.64	11.29*	0.00	531.74
6.	Judo Federation of India, New Delhi	49.66	62.33	425.00*	0.00	536.99
7.	Rowing Federation of India, Secunderabad	88.79	64.71	319.00*	6.00	478.50
8.	Table Tennis Federation of India, New Delhi	375.51	356.36	360.00*	6.50	1098.37
9.	Swimming Federation of India, Ahmedabad	125.07	35.36	122.00*	7.50	289.93
10.	Squash Racket Federation of India, Chennai	168.25	146.54	68.40	0.00	383.19
11.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, New Delhi	174.30	165.89	1531.00*	11.00	1882.19

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Organizations relating to the discipline of Hockey (Men) and (Women)	762.82	435.76	1809.00*	0.00	3007.58
13.	Indian Weightlifting Federation, New Delhi	101.13	116.53	567.00*	1.21	785.87
14.	Badminton Association of India,	435.48	150.71	910.00*	0.00	1496.19
15.	Equestrian Federation of India, New Delhi	5.05	0.00	0.00	1.60	6.65
16.	All India Football Federation, Delhi	41.90	610.51	174.99	1.25	828.65
17.	Indian Golf Union, New Delhi	16.43	41.69	23.53	6.76	88.41
18.	Wrestling Federation of India, I.G. Stadium Delhi	470.00	153.98	983.00*	3.16	1610.14
19.	Yachting Association of India, New Delhi	147.85	85.95	255.00*	4.48	493.28
20.	Indian Amateur Kabaddi Federation, Jaipur	11.77	10.00	121.00	0.75	143.52
21.	Volleyball Federation of India, Chennai	73.91	150.53	84.68	8.00	317.12
22.	Gymnastics Federation of India, Jodhpur	87.8	18.43	636.00*	0.00	742.23
23.	Amateur Handball Federation of India, Jammu and Kashmir	13.55	46.44	78.70	6.50	145.19
24.	Basketball Federation of India, New Delhi	61.60	24.24	227.89	0.00	313.73
25.	Fencing Association of India, Patiala	30.56	174.06	36.06	7.50	248.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Indian Kayaking and Canoeing Association, New Delhi	26.21	0.00	185.72	3.00	214.93
27.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	23.98	47.65	75.82	0.00	147.45
28.	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	142.83	221.39	13.38	0.06	377.66
29.	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	3.81	12.00	285.89	0.00	301.70
30.	All India Carrom Federation, New Delhi	13.58	23.77	10.96	2.75	51.06
31.	All India Karate-Do-Federation, Chennai	0.00	10.18	0.00	0.00	10.18
32.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India, Delhi	12.49	14.75	12.75	4.50	44.49
33.	Atya Patya Federation of India, Nagpur.	5.92	12.00	10.50	5.00	33.42
34.	Cycle Polo Federation of India, New Delhi	9.34	7.76	12.00	8.96	38.06
35.	Indian Polo Association, New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Indian Power lifting Federation	11.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	12.00
37.	Kho-kho Federation of India, Kolkata	4.50	7.50	16.50	11.50	40.00
38.	Korfball Federation of India, New Delhi.	13.31	5.50	2.50	0.00	21.31
39.	Netball Federation of India, Delhi	65.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.00
40.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India, Nagpur.	8.00	12.00	12.00	1.00	33.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41.	Shooting Ball Federation of India, New Delhi	12.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	36.00
42.	Softball Federation of India, Indore	12.25	13.75	11.75	11.50	49.25
43.	Taekwondo Federation of India, Bangalore	11.89	55.10	490.00*	7.00	563.99
44.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India, Bangalore	9.00	19.75	15.25	5.50	49.50
45.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India, Gorakhpur.	5.00	9.00	8.50	0.00	22.50
46.	Tug of War Federation of India, New Delhi	9.75	16.00	11.25	0.25	37.25
47.	Wushu Association of India, New Delhi	30.91	0.00	90.56	0.00	121.47
48.	Billiards and Snooker Federation of India, Kolkata	38.87	50.11	50.20	20.00	159.18
49.	Indian Rugby Football Union, Mumbai	2.02	1.41	0.00	0.00	3.43
50.	Winter Games Federation of India, New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
51.	Cycling Federation of India, Delhi	49.78	82.34	0.00	4.61	136.73
52.	Malkhamb Federation of India	0.16	11.50	0.00	0.00	11.66
53.	Amateur Soft Tennis Federation of India, Ahmedabad	10.75	14.75	11.75	5.65	42.90
54.	Bridge Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55.	Ice Hockey (NSPO), New Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56.	School Games Federation of India. Bhopal	43.54	5.20	0.00	0.00	48.74
57.	Indian Olympic Association, New Delhi	204.00	1324.60	39.54	0.00	1568.14
58.	Sports Authority of India, J.N. Stadium, New Delhi	2000.00	3700.16	322.00	1370.00	7392.16
59.	Association of Indian Universities (NSPO)	158.45	381.00	160.89	6.61	706.95
60.	Tenpin Federation of India	0.00	55.10	0.00	0.00	55.10
61.	Bowling Federation of India	56.86	64.27	0.00	0.00	121.13
62.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
63.	Jump Rope Federation of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
TOTAL:		7992.64	10337.18	13603.38	1568.35	33501.55

*the figures include expenditure incurred for London Olympics 2012.

Sports complex for Uttarakhand

†772. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry will consider construction proposal of a sports complex to train and enhance sports talent in the State of Uttarakhand;
- (b) if so, by when; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The 13th Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs. 25 crore for construction of an international level sports complex at Haldwani (Nainital) in order to train and enhance sports talent in the State of Uttarakhand, as there is no such facility in the State at present. The international sports complex at Haldwani will have an area of 15.30 hectare. The sports complex will have an athletics pavilion, multipurpose hall, cricket stadium, hockey stadium, swimming pool, two lawn tennis courts, two basketball courts, three volleyball courts, one practice running track of 200 metres, administrative block, other facilities for drinking water, public toilets, parking. The total cost of the project will be Rs. 28.69 crores and the project is to be completed within 3 years. The above proposal was considered by the Review Committee headed by Secretary, Department of Sports and recommended a first instalment of Rs. 6.25 crore to the State Government. The Review Committee recommended that the State Government immediately start work on the project and strive to complete the project within the duration of 13th Finance Commission (2010-2015) in order to avoid cost escalations.

Transparency in functioning of sports bodies

773. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps proposed to be taken for bringing transparency and accountability in the functioning of sports bodies in the country;
- (b) whether Government has conducted inquiries into the various allegation of irregularities in the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) and Indian Premier League (IPL) in the country; and
- (c) whether it is not possible to make sports bodies like BCCI accountable in each transaction and scrutiny by competent authorities so as to ensure transparency in its functioning?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) In order to bring transparency and accountability in the functioning of the national sports bodies, Government has formulated a regulatory framework that is the Draft National Sports Bill with the objective of promoting good governance among sports bodies. The Draft of the National Sports Bill has been placed in the public domain for pre-legislative stakeholders consultations, the salient features of which are as under:—

- (i) Central Government support for development and promotion of sports including financial and other support for preparation of National teams, athletes' welfare measures and promoting ethical practices in sports including elimination of doping practices, fraud in age and sexual harassment in sports, Rights and obligations of the Indian Olympic Association and National Sports Federations (including adoption of basic universal principles of good governance and professional management of sports).
- (ii) Participation of athletes in the management/decision making of the concerned NSF and the Indian Olympic Association through the Athletes Advisory Council.
- (iii) Duties and responsibilities of the Sports Authority of India and the Government of India, which have been clearly defined.
- (iv) Mechanism for sports dispute settlement and establishment of a Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal.
- (v) Greater autonomy to National Sports Federations and dilution of control of Government over the National Sports Federations.
- (vi) Bring National Sports Federations under Right to Information Act, 2005 with certain exclusion clauses for protecting personal/confidential information relating to athletes.
- (vii) Specific provision has been inserted in the anti-doping clause to exclude the administering by the National Anti Doping Agency of those provisions of the World Anti Doping Agency Code to which the International Federation of the Sport is not subject.
- (viii) A duty has been enjoined upon the coaches, guardians and other support personnel to prevent unethical practices in sports such as doping and fraud of age.

Specific provisions have also been proposed to ensure that National Sports Federations (NSFs), the National Olympic Committee, the Sports Authority of India adopt or undertake measures not only to prohibit sexual harassment at workplace for sports but also provide appropriate conditions for women in respect of work, leisure, health

and hygiene. Other measures have been provided for setting up a complaint mechanism for redressal of complaints with a committee headed by a woman, or a special counselor, whilst adhering to the principle of confidentiality.

(b) and (c) In the recent past, several controversies about BCCI/IPL regarding allotment of franchises, match fixing, betting of round tripping of funds reported in various sections of print and electronic media, have come to the notice of the Government. Various agencies of the Government namely the Enforcement Directorate, Income Tax and Service Tax Department have conducted inquiries into the allegations of irregularities in the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)/ Indian Premier League (IPL) in the country. Sport bodies are autonomous and cannot be taken over by the Government. However, Government has taken a series of initiatives to encourage good governance practices in National Sports Federations (NSFs).

Match fixing in IPL Matches

774. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been serious cases in the recently concluded Indian Premier League (IPL) matches regarding match fixing etc.;

(b) the action taken by Government to enquire into franchisee biddings and the role of Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) in this whole episode;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Enforcement Directorate (ED) has issued notice to BCCI on IPL-2 fund transfer wherein Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) violations have been involved;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government on BCCI and IPL franchises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) In the recent past, several controversies about Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)/Indian Premier League (IPL) regarding allotment of franchises, match fixing, betting etc. reported in various sections of print and electronic media, have come to the notice of the Government. Various agencies of the Government namely the Enforcement Directorate, Income Tax and Service Tax Department have conducted inquiries into the allegations of irregularities in the BCCI/IPL in the country.

Based on the investigations conducted, the Adjudicating Authority under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) has issued 11 show cause notices to BCCI and its functionaries for contraventions of the relevant provisions of FEMA in relation to conduct of IPL – 2.

Procedure for selection of officials for London Olympics

775. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the officials chosen to represent India at London Olympics; and
(b) the procedure adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The names of officials chosen to represent India at London Olympics, 2012 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The International Olympic Committee (IOC) mandates country specific National Olympic Committees, the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) in our case, to chose the officials representing any country. The IOA has informed that it has included the coaches and support staff in the Indian contingent on the basis of the recommendations of the concerned National Sports Federations.

Statement

The names of officials chosen to represent India at London Olympics, 2012

Sl. No.	Discipline	Name of Official	Whether Coach/ Manager
1	2	3	4
01.	Archery	1. Purnima Mahato	Coach (Woman)
		2. Limba Ram	Coach (Men)
		3. Ravi Shankar	Coach (Men)
		4. Paresh Nath Mukherjee	Manager
02.	Athletics	1. Bahadur Singh Chauhan	Chief Coach
		2. Virender Singh	Coach (Men)
		3. Usha P.T.	Coach (Women)
		4. Keragodu Linge Gowda	Coach (Men)
		Shive Gowda	
		5. Ramakrishna Gandhi	Coach (Men)
		6. Alexander Artsubashev	Coach (Men)
		7. Pramod Jadam	Manager (men)

1	2	3	4
		8. Dr. Arun Kumar Mendiratta	Doctor (Men)
03.	Boxing	1. Gurbaksh Singh Sandhu	Chief Coach (Men)
		2. Igelsias Fernandez Bias	Foreign Coach
		3. Anoop Kumar	Coach (Women)
		4. Jaydev Bisht	Coach (Men)
		5. Abhishekh Chowdhary	Coach (Men)
		6. H.V. Raja Kadannamma	Physio (Men)
		7. Bhupinder Singh	Manager (Men)
04.,	Badminton	1. Gopi Chand Phullela	Coach (Men)
		2. Edwin Iriawan	Coach (Men)
05.	Shooting	1. Stanislav Lapidus	Rife Coach (Men)
		2. Anatoli Piddubny	Pistle Coach (Men)
		3. Smirnov Pavel	Pistle Coach (Men)
		4. Marcello Dradi	Shotgun Coach (M)
		5. Prof. Sunny Thomas	National Coach
		P. Category Official	
		1. Uwe Linn	Coach (Men)
		2. Amit Bhattcharjee	Coach (Men)
6.	Swimming	Pradeep Kumar Sreedharan	Coach (Men)
7.	Hockey (M)	1. Michael Jack Nobbs	Chief Coach
		2. Mohammed Riaz Nabi	Coach
		3. Dayal Clarence Stephen Lobo	Manager
		4. David Ian John	Stand in Manager
		5. Bibhu Kalyan Nayak	Doctor
		6. Shrikant Iyengar	Physio
		7. Harishankar Narayanan	Video Analyst
8.	Judo	Jiwan Sharma	Coach (Men)

1	2	3	4
9.	Rowing	Ismail Baig	Coach (Men)
10.	Table Tennis	Leszek Kucharski	Coach (Men)
11.	Tennis	1. Shiv Misra	Official (Men)
		2. Nasima Imran Mirza	Official (Women)
		3. Milos Galecic	Official (Men)
		P. Category Official	
		1. Shayamal Vallabhjee	Coach
		2. Sanjay Singh	Coach
12.	Wrestling	1. Vinod Kumar	Coach (Men)
		2. Yashbvir Singh	Coach (Men)
		3. Om Parkash Yadav	Coach (Men)
		4. Raj Singh	Manager (Men)
13.	Weightlifting	1. Hansa Sharma	Coach (Women)
		2. Deodutt Sharma	Coach (Men)
14.	Medical Staff	1. Sarala Subba Rao Raghunath Rao	Doctor, SAI
		2. Sanjogita Soodan	Doctor
		3. Ramesh Chandra Trivedi	Physiotherapist
15.	Contingent	1. Ajit Pal Singh	Chief De Mission (Men)
	Official	2. Muralidharan Puthiya Kovilakath	Dy. Chief De Mission (Men)
		3. Sandeepan Handa	Olympic Attache (Indian High Commission) (Men)
		4. Harpal Singh Bedi	Press Attache (Men)
		5. Puskar Singh Negi	Accounts (Men)
		6. Nazima Khan	Technical (Women)
		7. Arvind Bala	Administration (Women)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[The VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development**II. Reports and Accounts (2008-09), (2009-10), (2010-11) of various Institutes, Shiksha Abhiyans (Councils) and Universities and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy), under Section 38 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, alongwith Explanatory Statement:—

- (1) S.O. 1264 (E), dated the 1st June, 2012, granting relaxation to the State of Odisha in respect of the minimum qualification norms notified by the National Council for Teacher Education for appointment of teachers.
- (2) S.O. 1390 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, granting relaxation to the State of Meghalaya in respect of the minimum qualification notified by the National Council for Teacher Education for appointment of teachers.
- (3) S.O. 1391 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, granting relaxation to the State of Tripura in respect of the minimum qualification notified by the National Council for Teacher Education for appointment of teachers.

[Placed in Library for (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 7063/15/12]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (NIT), Bhopal, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (NIT), Bhopal, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7138/15/12]

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (ii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Nagaland University, Kohima, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 32 of the Nagaland University Act, 1989.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7067/15/12]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ujala Society, Directorate of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Jammu and Kashmir, 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 (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7065/15/12]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA Rajya Mission Authority), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2008-09, 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. 7134/15/12]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA Rajya Mission Authority), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, 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 (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7135/12/12]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA Rajya Mission Authority), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh,

[Shrimati D. Purandeswari]

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 (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7066/15/12]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA), Bhubaneswar, 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 (vi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7064/15/12]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, 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 (vii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7142/15/12]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), Shimla, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7427/15/12]

- (x) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad, for the year 2010-11.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) and (ix) (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7125/15/12]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7133/15/12]

- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jharkhand Education Project Council, Ranchi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7136/15/12]

- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7129/15/12]

- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Karnataka, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7128/15/12]

- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Shrimati D. Purandeswari]

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7132/15/12]

- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Haryana, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7428/15/12]

- (xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7131/15/12]

- (xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7137/15/12]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture

II. Reports and Accounts (2004-05), (2005-06), (2009-10) of various Agro Industries Development Corporations Limited and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (1) S.O. 1420 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2012, publishing the Fertilizer Control (Amendment) Order, 2012.
- (2) S.O. 1102 (E), dated the 15th May, 2012, notifying the specifications of customized fertilizers to be manufactured by M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited.
- (3) S.O. 1421 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2012, notifying the specifications in respect of provisional fertilizers to be manufactured by M/s. Paradeep Phosphate Limited.

[Placed in Library for (1) to (3) *See* No. L.T. 7091/15/12]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Assam Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2004-05, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7089/15/12]

- (ii) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Assam Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2005-06, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7090/15/12]

- (iii) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Mumbai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Shri Harish Rawat]

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7088/15/12]

- (iv) (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Odisha Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7087/15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2010-11) of the Veterinary Council of India,
New Delhi and related papers**

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण दास महन्त) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 62 of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Veterinary Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7093/15/12]

**Notifications of Ministry of Communications and
Information Technology**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications) Notification No. G.S.R. 256 (E), dated the 27th March, 2012, publishing the Indian

Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2012, under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7159/15/12]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications) Notification No. G.S.R. 412 (E), dated the 31st May, 2012, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 256 (E), dated the 27th March, 2012.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7159/15/12]

Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2012: No. 5 of 2012-13: Union Government (Ministry of Civil Aviation) Implementation of Public Private Partnership; Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7099/15/12]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2012: No. 6 of 2012-13 Union Government (Ministry of Power) Ultra Mega Power Projects under Special Purpose Vehicles; and

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7100/15/12]

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2012: No. 7 of 2012-13 — Union Government (Ministry of Coal) Allocation of Coal Blocks and Augmentation of Coal Production for the year ended March, 2012.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7101/15/12]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

Motion for nomination of a Member to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

“I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 14th August, 2012, adopted the following motion:—

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one

[Secretary-General]

Member of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri P.R. Rajan from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the member of Rajya Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee, may be communicated to this House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Statement by Minister. Shri Vayalar Ravi; not present.

**Motion for Election to the National Institutes of
Technology (NIT) Council**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

That in pursuance of clause (j) of sub-section (2) of Section 30, read with sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 31 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007 (No. 29 of 2007), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the National Institutes of Technology (NIT) Council in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Prof. P.J. Kurien from the membership of Rajya Sabha on the 1st July, 2012.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Statement regarding Government Business

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that the Government Business in this House for the week commencing 21st August, 2012, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the Architects (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:—
- (a) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2012;
 - (b) The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010;
 - (c) The Protection of Women Against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill, 2010; and
 - (d) The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Depiction of a Christian Priest in bad light in a film

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, a Hindi feature film titled, '*Kya Supercool Hain Hum*' was released throughout the country a few weeks back. The film, which is basically a comedy film, is reportedly running to packed houses in the country.

In one of the scenes in the film, a Christian priest has been shown in bad light and is shown solemnising 'marriage' of two dogs. Earlier, one of the dogs in the film was named as 'Fakruddin', which name was deleted by the producers.

A scene shows a priest sprinkling holy water when a bitch and a dog engage in sexual act. Actor, Anupam Kher, in the film says, "Mother Mary said that his dead mother was reincarnated as a bitch." There are many other dialogues in the film which can hurt sentiments of Christian community. This scene has hurt the religious sentiments of Christian community which hail a priest in high esteem, and that a priest is not only bestowed with serious religious duties but is supposed to be guide and philosopher to many members of the community.

Comedy certainly is a part of every society, but while presenting comedies in any art form, no one's religious sentiments can be hurt. Freedom of expression does not give licence to a producer or a director to play with the sentiments of others, much less with religious sentiments.

The film contains a number of double-meaning filthy dialogues. I have no objection to them if they have been considered as permissible by the Censor Board. But, in a movie, with this type of background, showing a Christian priest solemnising 'marriage' of two dogs is all the more objectionable.

In any case, producers, directors and others in charge of the film production and distribution should be hauled up under sections 295A and 298, which are the two main

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

provisions dealing with offences relating to religion as mentioned in the Indian Penal Code.

The powers of the Union Government of reviewing the decision of Film Censor Board should now be restored back by way of an amendment to the Cinematography Act. However, an FIR can be lodged by the Central or the State Government under the said provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the producers/exhibitors can be refrained from exhibiting the film.

Besides, it must be remembered that section 295A is a cognisable offence and, therefore, it is the duty of the police machinery to take action and arrest the culprits.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Shantaram Naik.

**Brutal killing of the General Manager in Maruti Suzuki Plant
at Manesar in Gurgaon, Haryana**

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड) : महोदय, लोग रोजी-रोटी की तलाश में एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में जाते हैं, उसी तरह से झारखंड के अवनीश कुमार देव मानेसर के मारुति सुजुकी फैक्ट्री में **General Manager** के पद पर काम कर रहे थे। 18 जुलाई, 2012 को वहीं काम करने वाले वर्कर्स के द्वारा पहले तो उनका पैर तोड़ दिया गया और फिर जिस ऑफिस में वे थे, उसमें आग लगा दी गई, जिसके कारण उनकी मौत हो गई। अभी जहां एक तरफ सरकार यह चाहती है कि जल्दी से जल्दी मारुति सुजुकी फैक्ट्री को खोला जाए, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो लोग उनकी मौत के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, उन सभी को अभी तक पकड़ा भी नहीं गया है।

महोदय, इस मामले में अभी जो **investigation** चल रही है, उससे उनके परिवार के लोग बिल्कुल संतुष्ट नहीं हैं और वे सीबीआई जांच की मांग कर रहे हैं। अगर ऐसी बात है, तो मैं केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि मानेसर फैक्ट्री में जो घटना घटी थी, उसके लिए सीबीआई जांच का आदेश दिया जाए। साथ ही साथ, मैं आपके द्वारा यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि मारुति सुजुकी कंपनी उनके आश्रितों के भविष्य का ख्याल रखे। महोदय, इसके साथ ही मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी लेबर लॉज़ हैं, **Industrial Disputes Act, 1947** हो या और कोई लेबर लॉज़ हों, ये पुराने समय के हिसाब से बने हैं। अभी जो नये-नये हालात पैदा हो रहे हैं, उनको डील करने में ये लेबर लॉज़ सक्षम नहीं हैं। अतः मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि जितने भी लेबर लॉज़ हैं, उनमें संशोधन किया जाए ताकि इस तरह की घटना दोबारा न घटे। धन्यवाद।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात) : सर, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

**Irregularities in construction of a Flood Protection
Wall in Yanam, Puducherry**

SHRI P. KANNAN (Puducherry): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the House, and also the concerned Minister, a very painful thing, as far as I am concerned, and, I believe, also for the whole House. Sir, in Puducherry, there is a pocket named 'Yanam'. There, a case is being investigated by the CBI wherein a lower-level officer forged the signature of the Regional Administrative Officer.

At the outset, it may appear to be a small case but if you go to the depth of this case, you will find that the proposal somehow went to Delhi without going through the proper channel, that is, through the Chief Minister or the Lieutenant Governor. Sir, Lieutenant Governor is the Administrator in a Union Territory. Without going through proper channel, this proposal directly reached Delhi and received some money, I understand, around Rs. 10 crores.

I do not know as to how could a file reach Delhi without proper channel, and, that too, on a forged letter with forged signature. More so, the Centre released around Rs. 10 crores for this project. I do not know where this money is, in whose hands it is, and, what has happened in this mysterious case, which, I think, has never happened in the history of India.

My point is that people's money should not go into the hands of the miscreants, or people's money should not go to those who manipulate anything anyway. Sir, we have an honest Prime Minister, we have an honest UPA Chairperson. If such a thing can happen in a small territory like Puducherry, what will happen in big States? It is a mysterious thing. It should be completely probed as to how it went to Delhi, and, how money was sanctioned without the signature of the Administrator. No Chief Minister, no Lieutenant Governor, no Chief Secretary sent the file but the file reached Delhi and they received huge amount of money! It is not a simple case. I do not want to give any adjective to it. I do not want to call it a 'scam' or anything but it is a very mysterious and unfortunate thing. Thank you.

**Problems being faced by NRIs in Gulf region due to
cancellation of flights of Air India**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to your notice a serious situation faced by the NRIs in Gulf countries due to continuous cancellation of Air India flights.

After the withdrawal of pilots' strike, Air India has not resumed the regular schedule from Gulf countries. The scheduled flights to various Gulf destinations are being cancelled.

Last Friday, I met a family in Delhi-Kotchi Air India flight. Actually, they had booked a Muscat-Daman-Calicut flight. At the last moment, the flight was cancelled, and, they

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

were compelled to first go to Delhi, then to Kotchi, and, from Kotchi to Calicut by road. This is the situation being faced by NRIs in Gulf countries. The continuous cancellation of flights has seriously affected many passengers as a result of which, they are not able to return to their duties as per schedule, and, consequently, it results in cancellation of their visa etc., which poses a threat to their jobs also. Majority of the expatriate families travel during the summer vacations. Some of the workmen choose to travel to their home State once in three years. The increase in air fares comes to about 500 to 600 percentage. As a result of this, the poor working class of the UAE alone ended up paying an additional fare of Rs. 1,215 crores. Around 98,000 direct paid seats are here and minimum one thousand Dirhams have been increased for each ticket. This means, the additional burden is for a sum of Rs. 1,215 crores. The total extra amount paid by the Indian expatriates in the Gulf sector is more than four thousand crore rupees. Sir, average fare from Muscat to New York per kilometer is 4.50 rupees, but from Muscat to Kochi, it is 15.50 rupees. This speaks volume of airline robbery, Sir. Air India and the Civil Aviation Ministry act as an agent for private airlines. The Civil Aviation Ministry acts as an official liquidator of Air India. We met the Prime Minister; we met the Civil Aviation Minister and submitted a memorandum. They had given an assurance to take steps to normalize the situation, but nothing has happened so far, Sir. This is a very serious issue. Approximately 34 per cent of the STP of our State comes from NRIs. We are facing a very serious situation, Sir. I urge the Minister to intervene in this situation and normalize the schedule of the Air India and schedule more special flights from Gulf countries to Kerala.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, the Government is...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Achuthan, you have said that you will associate yourself. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, we want an assurance from the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, we want an assurance...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, Mr. Achuthan, you can only say that you associate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, the Minister is there. ..(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, there is no Civil Aviation Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, Government should say something. *...(Interruptions)...* We met the Prime Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* We gave a representation. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Minister is saying something. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I will convey the sentiments of the hon. Members to the Hon. Minister for Civil Aviation for taking appropriate action. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, this matter is very serious. So, the hon. Minister will convey the sentiments of the hon. Members to the hon. Civil Aviation Minister who, I hope, will take action. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, we met the Prime Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, okay, that is all. *...(Interruptions)...* That assurance is enough. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the issue is very serious. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, Mr. Rajeeve, I also know that the issue is very crucial and important, but the hon. Minister has responded. What else do you want?

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, from Kerala to Gulf countries...*...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the issue is very serious and...*...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, I also know that it is a serious matter, but the Government has responded. *...(Interruptions)...* That is enough. The Government has responded. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. *...(Interruptions)...* The Government has responded. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: People are not able to come here. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All what he can say, he has said that. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Achuthan, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen.

**Mass scale dismissal of workers in Maruti Suzuki
Plant in Manesar**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Government and also of this august House, through you, to the mass-scale summary dismissal of the workers in the Maruti Suzuki plant at Manesar in the National Capital

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

Region in total violation of the law of the land and trampling under the foot all the principles of natural justice. This is an act of vindictive and retaliatory action of the management of Maruti Suzuki, unfortunately, in connivance with the law enforcement authorities. Sir, all of us are aware that on 18th July, there was an unfortunate incident of violence in which the General Manager of the plant was killed, many were injured and equipments were ransacked. Everybody, including the trade unions, condemned such incidents of violence and demanded independent inquiry into the antecedents and circumstances to find out specifically the persons or agencies responsible for such violence because trade unions never indulge in such violent activities. But, despite that, the management and the Government together made the workers the villain of the entire incident. More than 154 workers were arrested, now keeling behind the bar, many of whom were not present there on that fateful day. More than 55 persons have been named in the FIR. But the more interesting story is that although 55 persons were named in the FIR, who are awaiting trial by the Judiciary, and 154 persons were arrested, more than 500 workers were dismissed summarily. Today, the Chairman, Maruti Suzuki, on record, in the Press, said that many more terminations are in the offing.

Sir, as per law of the land, you cannot punish anybody without proving his guilt. But, in this case, more than 500 workers were given 'capital punishment' in respect of their livelihood without having been proved guilty. The matter is still under trial. On the other hand, making such a large-scale dismissal, as per the Central law, requires that management must get prior permission of the appropriate Government, which in this case is the State Government.

Sir, through you, I would ask the Central Government to enquire whether the State Government at all permitted such large-scale vindictive dismissal without proving the guilt. I also demand the Central Government to intervene in it so that the unlawful dismissal is revoked immediately and the offender, Maruti Suzuki, is brought to book. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

Problems being faced by Hindus residing in Pakistan

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सर, यह बहुत ही अमानवीय ढंग से पाकिस्तान में minorities पर और खास तौर हिंदुओं पर हो रहे अत्याचार का मामला है और इस मामले में सरकार की चुप्पी, वहाँ के लोगों और यहाँ रह रहे लोगों के मन में शंका पैदा कर रही है।

सर, आज तक ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ कि किसी हिंदू को इस्लाम में convert किया जाए और वहाँ के TV channel पर उसका live telecast दिखाया जाए। सर, कल मेरा कनाडा के एक रेडियो पर interview हुआ, जिसमें मुझसे लोगों ने क्वेश्चंस पूछे कि भारत इस मामले में क्या कर रहा है जबकि वहाँ सरेआम एक हिंदू को मुसलमान बनाकर और सिर्फ बनाकर ही नहीं बल्कि उसका live telecast किया गया है।

सर, यह हमारे sentiments को बहुत बड़ा धक्का है और यह एक अमानवीय घटना भी है। सर, इतना ही नहीं वहाँ सिंध के जकोबाबाद में एक 14 वर्ष की बच्ची, जो कि अभी बड़ी हो रही थी, उसको kidnap कर के convert किया गया और फिर उसकी शादी जबर्दस्ती एक मुस्लिम परिवार में हुई। सर, ये वहाँ पर रोज होने वाली घटनाएँ हैं। वहाँ पर इतनी insecurity पैदा हो गई है। सर अभी एक और चर्चा सदन में हुई है। न तो कोई अपना घर छोड़ना चाहता है और न कोई अपना बिजनेस छोड़ना चाहता है, लेकिन वहाँ से रोज 20-30 फेमिलीज पाकिस्तान को छोड़ हिन्दुस्तान आ रही हैं। सर, अभी कुछ दिन पहले वहाँ से 33 दिन का वीजा लेकर कुछ लोग वाघा बॉर्डर पहुँच गए और ढाई बजे तक उन लोगों को इंडिया में enter नहीं करने दिया गया। सब से पहले उनसे लिखवाया गया कि अगर आप हिन्दुस्तान में जाओगे, तो पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ एक भी शब्द नहीं बोलोगे, अगर वहाँ जाओगे तो आपको वापस आना होगा। अगर आपने पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ एक भी शब्द बोला तो जब आप यहाँ आओगे तो आपका जो हश्र करेंगे, वह आप जानते हैं। उन लोगों ने लिखकर दिया कि हम पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ कोई बात नहीं कहेंगे। हमारा 33 दिन का वीजा है और हम

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

जिस धार्मिक स्थान पर जाना चाहते हैं, वहां से होकर पाकिस्तान आएंगे, लेकिन जब उन लोगों ने वाघा बॉर्डर क्रॉस किया तो उन लोगों के मन में एक डर था। वह हमारी सरकार की तरफ देख रहे थे और सोच रहे थे कि हम वहां अपना घर छोड़कर अपना धर्म बचाकर आए हैं, अपनी जान बचाकर आए हैं, तो यहां की सरकार हमें कैसे receive करती है? सर, वहां के एक 14-15 साल के लड़के अक्षय का interview हुआ जिसमें उसने रो-रोकर कहा कि मैं जिंदा रहना चाहता हूं, मैं पढ़-लिखकर अच्छा इंसान बनाना चाहता हूं। कृपया मुझे हिन्दुस्तान की धरती पर शरण दीजिए, मुझे वहां मरने मत दीजिए।...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया। अब रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा...(व्यवधान)... अब रिकॉर्ड में नहीं आ रहा है।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूं।...(व्यवधान)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात) : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करती हूं।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूं।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूं।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक) : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूं।

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूं।

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, हम सब एसोसिएट कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

Serial bomb blasts in Pune

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के बारे में चर्चा हुई, जिसमें पुणे का भी जिक्र हुआ। पुणे आज आतंक का एक नया ठिकाना बन रहा है, यह एक गंभीर चेतावनी है। देश भर में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के स्टुडेंट्स को कहीं पीटा नहीं गया, लेकिन पुणे में 12 लड़कों को पीटा गया। ऐसे ही वहां एक अगस्त को पांच सिलसिलेवार धमाके हुए। चूंकि इसमें लोगों की जान नहीं गई, कोई मरा नहीं, कोई हताहत नहीं हुआ, इसलिए इसकी चर्चा कम हुई, लेकिन इसको कम नहीं आंकना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह एक आतंकी हमला था। इस आतंकी हमले को लेकर पुलिस और शहर की सारी प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था की काफी फजीहत हुई, क्योंकि वहां जो सीसीटीवी थे वे चल नहीं रहे थे, जो आवश्यक उपाय होने चाहिए थे वे नहीं थे, जो डिसास्टर मैनेजमेंट होता है वह ठिकाने पर नहीं था। पुलिस के अधिकारियों ने तो यहां तक कहा कि यह छोटी-मोटी घटना है, लेकिन इस बात को समझना चाहिए कि ये बम कम ताकत के नहीं थे, क्योंकि जो असली बम थे वे फटे नहीं, इसलिए ये धामके कम ताकत के लगे। ये पांचों बम ज्यादा ताकत के थे और जो भारत में विभिन्न जगहों पर पहले ऐसे विस्फोट हुए हैं, उससे मेल खात थे, जिसमें इंडियन मुजाहिदीन वगैरह का हाथ था। बहुत जगहों पर जो पहले बम विस्फोट हुए, ये वैसे ही बम थे। आतंकियों का यह दुर्भाग्य था और वहां के लोगों का अच्छा नसीब था, जो वे बम फटे नहीं। यह बम का मसला आतंकी हमला है, यह कोई छोटी-मोटी घटना नहीं है। इसलिए हमें इस भ्रम में नहीं रहना चाहिए कि वह छोटा सा हादसा था, जो हो गया। पहली मांग मैं यह करता हूं कि हमें यह बताया जाए कि इसकी इन्वेस्टीगेशन कहां तक पहुंची?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पुणे की एक दूसरी घटना में जर्मन बेकरी में बम विस्फोट हुए, जिसमें लोग मरे, कुछ गंभीर घायल हुए, लेकिन उसके कसूरवार कौन है, दोषी कौन हैं, तीन साल के बाद भी यह सामने नहीं आया। चूंकि उसकी जांच पूरी नहीं हुई और इस कारण सही गुनाहगार अभी तक कानून की गिरफ्त में नहीं हैं। यहां हमारी इन्वेस्टीगेशन की फेल्योर है। आज मुझे यही लगता है कि इन पांच सिलसिलेवार धमाकों की भी सही जांच नहीं होगी और फिर सही गुनाहगार नहीं मिल सकेंगे। होम मिनिस्ट्री के पास रिपोर्ट है, जांच एजेंसियों के पास भी जानकारी है कि पुणे में आतंकियों के स्लीपर मॉड्युल्स हैं। यह आतंक का एक नया ट्रेनिंग सेंटर बन गया है और वहां पुणे की सिक्युरिटी के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो गया है।...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : जावडेकर जी, टाइम हो गया। रिकॉर्ड में नहीं आएगा। बैठिए।

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात) : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करती हूं।

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूं।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक) : सर, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, hon. Members, I have got 32 Special Mentions. I am now going to call the names. Those who want to lay on the Table can do so now and those who want to read the Special Mentions can do so immediately before the House adjourns today. Now, I am going to call the names.

SPECIAL MENTIONS***Concern over the pathetic condition of women and children in shelter houses in the country, particularly in Haryana**

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the miserable and pathetic condition of women and children in shelter-homes of the country, especially in Haryana.

Women in Apna Ghar shelter-home in Haryana are being sexually assaulted and tortured. A girl was traded thrice on the false promise of marriage. She returned to the shelter-home after she was raped. She is now pregnant. Girls were being compelled to indulge in sexual activities with people having influential connections.

Sir, boys in this shelter-home were sold on the pretext of 'adoption', whereas girls were never offered for 'adoption' as they were being used for 'immoral' sexual activities.

The Government of Haryana had honoured the in-charge of the Apna Ghar shelter-home with the Indira Gandhi Mahila Shakti Award which carries a cash prize of one lakh rupees and a citation. She had also received the National Award last year for helping the destitute in Haryana. The Haryana Government had been very kind to her, and it has appointed her as a member of the Juvenile Justice Board, Rohtak.

Sir, I strongly condemn the malfunctioning of Apna Ghar and appeal the Government to take stern action against the people involved in scandals in this shelter-home.

I also urge upon the Government to instruct the State Governments to be more cautious and vigilant in giving away prestigious awards, and to constitute district-level committees which should periodically visit such shelter-homes and monitor their functioning by regularly interacting with the inmates.

Demand to give more powers to Central Vigilance Commission to curb corruption in the country

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the House knows, there is rampant corruption in almost all the sectors in every department of both Central and State Governments. In fact, the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is responsible to investigate and forward the cases for further action. But the agencies concerned are not at all initiating any action to stop corrupt practices in the Government Departments.

Recently the CVC has highlighted corrupt practices in coal sector such as CIL, MCL, SECL, WCL and NLC. Officers are minting money in transportation and allotment of coal blocks.

*Laid on the Table.

The CVC has also highlighted corruption in power sector and asked the Power Ministry to review all its procurement and contract manuals to remove the scope of irregularities but nothing has happened.

The CVC has also highlighted the delays in disposal of corruption complaints in the telecom sector, MTNL offices of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.

The cases of corruption were also highlighted by the CVC in Defence and Petroleum sectors. The CVC has also pointed out corruption in National Insurance Company Ltd., and LIC. In Delhi, the DDA, the NDMC and the MCD are the worst organisations as far as corruption is concerned. There is corruption in ports in Mumbai, Goa, Kolkata, Paradip, Vizag, Tuticorin and Kandla.

In Union Territories, the agencies concerned are not taking any action. There is also corruption in the premier investigation agency, the CBI. In view of these corruption cases, I demand the Government to amend the Act and give more executive power to the CVC so that it can take action against corrupt officials.

**Demand for early shifting of old railway gates of Haridwar and Delhi
railway lines in Moradabad on the new road built by the
Moradabad Development Authority**

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मुरादाबाद जिले में हरिद्वार रेलवे लाइन व दिल्ली रेलवे लाइन पर रेलवे फाटकों के स्थान बदलने का मामला उठाना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, मुरादाबाद में हरिद्वार रेलवे लाइन व दिल्ली रेलवे लाइन पर हरथला कॉलोनी व मोहल्ला सिराकुई में स्थित दोनों रेलवे लाइनों पर लगभग 50 वर्ष पुराने रेलवे फाटक बने हुए हैं तथा दोनों फाटकों से 500 मीटर की दूरी पर मुरादाबाद विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा हरिद्वार रोड से दिल्ली रोड को जोड़ने के लिए पक्का मार्ग भी तैयार कर लिया गया है, परंतु इसके लिए पुराने रेलवे फाटकों को नए पक्के मार्ग पर रेलवे द्वारा शिफ्ट किया जाना है। मुरादाबाद विकास प्राधिकरण ने डीआरएम, मुरादाबाद के कहने पर शिफ्टिंग चार्ज एक करोड़ रुपए भी जमा कर दिए हैं तथा प्राधिकरण नए फाटकों की रखवाली हेतु दोनों रेलवे लाइनों पर गुमटी बनाने तथा अन्य खर्च भी करने को तैयार है, किन्तु रेलवे विभाग द्वारा मुरादाबाद की जनता की वर्षों पुरानी इस मांग की लगातार उपेक्षा की जा रही है जिससे इस पीतल नगरी में जाम, पर्यटन तथा व्यवसाय हेतु आवश्यक संसाधनों का अभाव होता जा रहा है।

मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि जनहित में रेलवे विभाग शीघ्रातिशीघ्र दोनों रेलवे लाइनों पर स्थित पुराने रेलवे फाटकों को बंद कर लगभग 500 मीटर की दूरी पर बने गए पक्के मार्ग पर रेलवे फाटक शिफ्ट करे जिससे पीतल नगरी में आवागमन, पर्यटन व व्यापार की सुविधा समुचित रूप से मिल सके।

**Concern over the improper agreement for supply of fuel between
Coal India Limited and Power Companies**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the public sector company, Coal India Limited, has been made to enter into Fuel Supply Agreement with the power

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

companies, which is totally biased against the interest of the public sector, favouring the private power companies in particular, as per reports published in various print media. The Agreement reportedly contains penalty clause which would compel Coal India to pay huge penalty in case of shortfall in coal supply. On the other hand, Coal India will have to import a huge quantity of coal for meeting its supply obligation. Owing to mechanism of pricing of coal by pooling the imported coal and domestic produce together, the input cost for power generation will increase, thereby increasing the price of power. Such a mechanism will force the public sector power companies, NTPC in particular, to bear the burden of subsidizing the price of imported coal for the private generator companies although the PSU power companies do not consume imported coal at all. I demand that in the interest of transparency and propriety, the Government of India should present the details of the said Fuel Supply Agreement between the Coal India Limited and the power companies before this august House for a threadbare debate.

Demand to declare 'Yamuna Nagar-Kurukshetra-Jyotisar-Pehwa Road' in Haryana as 'a National Highway'

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यमुनानगर, लाडवा-कुरुक्षेत्र-ज्योतिसर-पेहवा तक लगभग 72 किलोमीटर का राजमार्ग राष्ट्रीय महत्व का मार्ग है, जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण नगरों को जोड़ता है। महाभारत की विश्व प्रसिद्ध भूमि कुरुक्षेत्र ऐतिहासिक मंदिरों और सरोवरों से सुसज्जित है। बालाजी का मंदिर निर्माणाधीन है, इस्कॉन मंदिर निकट भविष्य में बनने वाला है। यही एक ऐसा स्थान है, जहां दस में से नौ सिख गुरु पधारें थे। ज्योतिसर में योगेश्वर कृष्ण ने गीता का अमर संदेश दिया था। पेहवा तीर्थ का अपना महत्व है। कुरुक्षेत्र व ज्योतिसर में प्रति वर्ष देश-विदेश के यात्री भारी संख्या में पधारते हैं। सूये ग्रहण पर अपार भाड़ उमड़ती है। इन नगरों को जोड़ने वाली सड़कों को चारमार्गीय बनाने के कार्य को पूरा करने और उनके सुदृढीकरण की नितांत आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि ये नगर राष्ट्रीय महत्व के हैं। अतः यह कार्य केवल प्रदेश सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं मान ली जानी चाहिए। प्रदेश सरकार 72 किलोमीटर में से लगभग 40 किलोमीटर को चारमार्गीय बनाने का प्रयास कर रही है। अब तक पीपली से ज्योतिसर तक का भाग चारमार्गीय है। यमुनानगर से लाडवा तक की 22 किलोमीटर सड़क Built operate and Transfer Project के तहत चारमार्गीय बनाने के लिए स्वीकृत हो चुकी है, परन्तु पीपली से लाडवा तक का मार्ग जानलेवा बना हुआ है। पिछले तीन सप्ताह में यहां सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में लगभग 24 जानें जा चुकी हैं। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस 72 किलोमीटर सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किया जाए और इस सड़क को चारमार्गीय बनाकर इसका सुदृढीकरण किया जाए।

Demand to expedite the process of setting up a branch of Aligarh Muslim University at Kishanganj in Bihar

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : महोदय, किशनगंज में अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय (AMU) की Special Centre Branch की स्थापना का निर्णय UPA-I की सरकार ने फातमी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर लिया था। इसके लिए राज्य सरकार को 250 एकड़ ज़मीन देनी थी। सीमांचल में उठे जन आंदोलन के बाद राज्य सरकार ने दिनांक 30.12.2011 को 224.02 एकड़ ज़मीन का एग्रीमेंट AMU

के कुलपति के साथ कर दिया, किंतु सात महीने बीत जाने के बाद भी केंद्र सरकार द्वारा भवन निर्माण एवं शैक्षणिक सत्र आरंभ करने के लिए राशि का आबंटन नहीं किया गया है। बिहार विधान सभा चुनाव, 2010 के दौरान UPA Chairperson श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी ने किशनगंज में एलान किया था कि यदि बिहार सरकार ज़मीन दे देती है, तो हम अविलम्ब राशि आबंटित कर देंगे। ऐसा ज्ञात हुआ है कि ज़मीन एग्रीमेंट के बाद Visitor (President of India) के स्तर पर मामला लम्बित है, जिसमें Visitor की सहमति अनिवार्य है।

अतः मेरा केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि AMU को समुचित राशि आबंटित कर उसकी शाखा को किशनगंज में अविलम्ब खोलने की व्यवस्था करें।

Need to equip the police with electronic surveillance system in Delhi

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Maharashtra): Delhi the capital of the country has no electronic surveillance systems such as CCTV cameras in place to deter criminals and help the police force to crack cases of crime. Nor does the city police have adequate forensic science support to back its efforts with irrefutable evidence in nailing criminals and bringing them to justice.

The metropolitan policing requires three things — better surveillance, better vehicles and forensic support for the police force. If these are in place, it instills a sense of security in the public. It is not the number of policemen that matters, but more of hi-tech equipment to support the police force. There is also need for proactive public participation so that information needed to crack the cases is gathered and action can be taken.

In the past during the Commonwealth Games, Delhi did not have proper and effective CCTV facility to check terrorism and other crimes. For instance, in South Mumbai, 5,000 cameras are being installed, while Delhi is yet to make a beginning.

The megacities need to plan and develop the use of space in an integrated way to tackle infrastructure, housing, transport and other social and economic problems. Greater attention should be given to redevelopment of public space with a view to creating safe and accessible places for interaction and recreation.

The Government should develop and implement inclusive, gender-sensitive and effective crime prevention strategies and engage communities and civil society, including the private sector for effective community policing and private security.

Demand to take effective measures for eradication of leprosy from the country

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, अभी हाल ही में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ रोग संघ की रिपोर्ट आयी है जिसमें कुष्ठ रोग के बारे में जो जानकारी सामने आई है, वह अत्यंत भयावह है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 2010-11 में पूरी दुनिया में 2,28,474 कुष्ठ रोगी हैं, उनमें से अकेले भारत में 1,26,800 हैं। यह चिन्तनीय बात है। भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2005 में इस बीमारी को जड़ से समाप्त मान लिया

[श्रीमती माया सिंह]

था पर इस रिपोर्ट से यह सच्चाई साफ हुई है कि इस बीमारी के विषेले कीटाणु अभी भी बीमारी को लगातार फैला रहे हैं।

इसके पूर्ण रूप से समाप्त होने के लिए अभी और गतिमान प्रयासों की जरूरत है। चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड, बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल और झारखंड समेत 16 राज्यों के तीन प्रतिशत लोग अभी भी इस भयावह बीमारी से ग्रस्त हैं।

इस बीमारी के दंश में आए लोगों के प्रति सरकारी और सामाजिक उपेक्षा से कुष्ठ पीड़ितों की मनोस्थिति अत्यंत दयनीय रहती है। इसकी समाप्ति की सरकारी घोषणा के बाद कुष्ठ रोगियों के जीवन यापन और सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए कोई भी प्रयास सरकार द्वारा इन वर्षों में नहीं किया गया है। क्या बीमारी के शिकार ज्यादातर गरीब और पिछड़े लोग होते हैं, जिनमें से अधिकतर इलाज कराने में सक्षम नहीं होते। सुविधाओं के अभाव में इनका जीवन नरक बन जाता है।

लचर सरकारी नीतियों और अमल में शिथिलता के कारण इस बीमारी के शिकार लोगों के सामने भीख मांगने के सिवाय और कोई चारा नहीं बचता। कुष्ठ रोग निवारण योजना में सख्त खामियां हैं, जिनके निवारण से ही कुष्ठ रोगियों को राहत मिल सकती है।

मेरी मांग है कि पोलियो उन्मूलन जैसे कार्यक्रम चलाकर जिस प्रकार पोलियो मुक्त भारत बनाया गया, उसी प्रकार सरकारी अमला बिना भेदभाव किए कुष्ठ रोग से पीड़ितों की हर संभव मदद करे और नए रोगियों पर पूर्णतः विराम लगाने का रास्ता निकाले। धन्यवाद।

**Demand for inquiry into the violation of Government's policy on
FDI in multi-brand retail by a multinational company, Walmart**

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): I wish to bring to the notice of the House a serious breach of the Central Government Policy, committed by a private sector company. And, it has gone unnoticed by the Ministry of Commerce.

As per the prevailing FDI policy of the Government of India, the FDI is not permitted in multi-brand retail. Despite this prohibitive regulatory provision, a multi-national company, Walmart, has made the FDI in multi-brand retail in collaboration with an Indian company, that is, the Bharati Retail.

As per the information available, the Walmart has, alongwith the Bharati Ventures, created a joint venture, the Cedar Support Services Limited, a company engaged in service sector. The FDI is permitted in service sector. However, the Cedar, in fact, is an eyewash, which can be ascertained from the accounts of the Cedar, filed in public domain. The FDI of Walmart is invested in Cedar in the form of Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of huge amount. Equal amount is contributed by the Bharati Ventures as equity capital. The capital, thus, raised by the Cedar, is invested to the extent of 96 per cent in the Bharati Retail, which is a 100 per cent subsidiary of the Cedar, while less than 0.1 per cent of the capital is invested by the Cedar in the service sector. Thus, the Walmart has effectively made FDI in multi-brand retail, which is

prohibited, by creating a fake entity and it is amply clear that the Cedar is just an eyewash which is created as a service sector company only to circumvent the legal provisions, prohibiting the FDI in multi-brand retail.

This calls for a thorough investigation into the matter and strict action. The Government should find the amount of FDI made by the Walmart; the details of the companies in which the FDI is made; the utilization of such funds by the investing companies; and the activities of such investing companies.

**Demand to scrap the nutrient-based subsidy regime
on fertilizers in the country**

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): The policy decisions of the Government in the last two years on the fertilizer front clearly made the Indian agriculture sector as a profit haven for the fertilizer industries, unscrupulous dealers and black marketeers. When the nutrientbased subsidy regime in fertilizers was announced by the Government with the stated objective of ensuring balanced fertilization, the farmers and agricultural experts had pointed out that it would adversely affect farmers and was only a pretext for decontrolling fertilizer prices.

Prices of urea were increased by 10 per cent last year and another 10 per cent in 2011-12. In States like Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, fertilizers are being sold by dealers for as high as Rs. 12,000 per tonne by creating artificial scarcity and the Government has no assessment of demand in different districts and there is also no regulation of supply.

The Government has closed down a majority of the public sector fertilizer companies and is import dependent.

The nutrient-based subsidy and the plan to give money directly to the selected farmers through bank accounts raises another serious threat of denial of fertilizer subsidy to farmers of different farming sectors. The commercial crops like rubber, coffee, tea, spices, etc., which are not coming under the Agriculture Ministry (which are under the Ministry of Commerce) may be thrown out of the subsidy system.

Millions of farmers who are cultivating commercial crops will be denied of fertilizer subsidy and all these decisions of the Government will further aggravate the difficult situation prevailing in the agrarian sector. The decisions by the present Government come at a time when farmers are already amidst extreme distress and reeling under high input prices and there is a flight from agriculture as it is becoming increasingly unviable. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to scrap the nutrient-based subsidy regime and also the decision to decontrol the fertilizer prices.

**Demand to formulate a clear policy to give equal rights
to a woman in her spouse's property**

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) : महोदय, खुशी की बात है कि सरकार ने पत्नी के अधिकार को महत्व देते हुए उसके आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए कैबिनेट द्वारा पत्नी को पति की सम्पत्ति में भागीदार बनाया गया, किन्तु कैबिनेट द्वारा पारित इस प्रस्ताव में अधिक स्पष्टता और पारदर्शिता की आवश्यकता है, अन्यथा सरकार की इस नीति का लाभ देश की विवाहित महिलाओं को मिलने में कई तरह की रुकावटें आयेंगी, क्योंकि पत्नी की भागीदारी के विषय में जो प्रस्ताव पारित हुआ है उसमें इतने किन्तु, परन्तु हैं कि उनको प्रमाणित करने में ही हर स्त्री को अदालतों में कई चक्कर लगाने पड़ेंगे, जो कि आम औरतों के लिए सम्भव नहीं है।

अतः गोवा राज्य में पत्नी की भागीदारी के विषय में जो स्पष्ट नीति है उसी को स्त्री सशक्तिकरण के विषय में आदर्श मॉडल मानते हुए लागू किए जाने से ही पत्नी को पति की सम्पत्ति में बराबरी का सही हक मिल सकेगा तथा इससे समाज में तथा परिवार में उसकी स्थिति हर प्रकार से सुदृढ़ हो सकेगी और गोवा की महिलाओं की भांति ही पूरे देश की महिलाओं को भी स्वामिमान से समाज में जीने का पूरा अधिकार मिल सकेगा।

**Demand to make regulations to protect the poor from unfair and
unethical medical practices in the country**

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir. It is reported that private hospitals in Bihar has performed more than 15,000 hysterectomy (uterus removal surgeries) in the last one year to earn the insurance amount of Rs. 30,000/- allotted by the RSBY scheme. It is learnt that the private hospitals have claimed upto 12 crores under the scheme by the last one year, and the in-depth probe will do the needful to take necessary stern action against them on the basis of the inquiry.

Nowadays, a fraudulent medical business scheme has come to light where some of the private hospitals are performing unnecessary organ removal, mostly removing uterus for pocketing the insurance money. Similar cases have been reported from Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and few other States also. It is also reported that many of the private hospitals in these States have even claimed insurance money without performing any operations at all. Deliberately, poor-functioning public health systems in these States are making way for a profit-oriented private medical system.

Is RSBY appropriately designed to limit financial risk while also promoting health improvement? How well is the hospital accreditation system working? Is the case-rate payment system appropriately designed to minimize over-provision and fraud? Are the participating public hospitals thriving under RSBY through fraudulent means? Regulations, strict monitoring and penalty clauses are the key interventions to safeguard the interest of the poor and save them from unfair and unethical medical practices.

So, I would request the Union Government to provide performance data from RSBY in the House.

**Demand to ensure the completion of fencing along
Pakistan border in Gujarat**

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Gujarat has a total of 512 kilometres of land border with Pakistan. In the past, there have been incidents/cases of smuggling of weapons/contrabands. Every year, cases of capture of infiltrators, who try to cross the border with the sole intention of indulging in anti-national activities, come to light. Unfortunately, the border fencing in the Rann of Kutch has remained incomplete. Portions earlier erected have collapsed due to corrosion and defective foundation. Only 340 kilometre length of the border in Gujarat has been sanctioned for fencing by the Government of India, out of which, work has been completed only along a stretch of 231.2 kilometres. The remaining area is extremely sensitive and in urgent need of fencing.

I urge upon the Government of India to immediately respond to this matter and ensure that fencing along the border in Gujarat is completed so that this lapse in security is urgently addressed considering the 512 kilometre long border with a hostile neighbour.

**Demand to take effective measures to check train
accidents in the country**

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Minister of Railways towards his Budget speech of 2012-13 wherein he said, "My emphasis was going to be on strengthening safety, safety and safety."

Contrary to what he said, the country witnessed a number of train accidents during this year. Date-wise, train accidents took place on January 11, February 5, February 26, March 20, March 26, May 31, and, July 30, 2012. On 30th July, the tragic death of 30 passengers in a sleeper coach in Tamil Nadu Express due to an electric short-circuit once again highlighted the absence of adequate safety measures in the Indian Railways. It is shocking that there is no mechanism in place to deal with such an occurrence leading to the spread of the fire which engulfed the whole compartment while the passengers were asleep.

I demand a statement from the Minister of Railways and an immediate action by the Ministry of Railways to ensure accident-free train journey of the passengers.

**Demand to make a comprehensive plan to fight the
problem of drought in the country**

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब) : महोदय, इस वर्ष औसत से कम मानसून के कारण देश में कुल 80 लाख हैक्टेयर बुवाई कम होने की आशंका है। यहां तक कि कृषि सचिव आशीष बहुगुणा ने भी यह माना है कि कम बारिश वाले राज्यों में मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, कर्नाटक और राजस्थान शामिल हैं। इस बार मानसून में 22 प्रतिशत तक की कमी आ चुकी है। इस वर्ष अभी तक धान की बुवाई दस प्रतिशत कम हुई है, जबकि मोटे अनाज की बुवाई 24 प्रतिशत, दलहनों की बुवाई 31 प्रतिशत, तिलहनों की बुवाई 10 प्रतिशत और कपास की बुवाई 9 प्रतिशत कम है।

[श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडरा]

देश के चार भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में उत्तर-पश्चिमी, मध्य, दक्षिण प्रायद्वीप और पूर्व तथा पूर्वोत्तर भारत में इस वर्ष एलपीए की तुलना में क्रमशः 33 प्रतिशत, 26 प्रतिशत, 26 प्रतिशत और 10 प्रतिशत कम बारिश हुई है। पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, सौराष्ट्र और कर्णाटक में भी अब तक कम वर्षा दर्ज की गई है। कम मानसून से पैदा हुई सूखे की स्थिति से जनता त्राहि-त्राहि कर रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि सूखे की इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए जल्द से जल्द व्यापक व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है अन्यथा देश के किसान और आम जनता पर इसका विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

**Demand to give ample support for research and development
of drugs for treatment of infectious diseases**

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, India continues to remain the epicenter of neglected diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, sleeping sickness and a host of others. India records the highest incidence of typhoid. With infectious diseases causing 17 million deaths annually the world over, Government should support a business strategy driven by public health needs. Pharmaceutical companies in India have the capacity to perform the full spectrum of tasks required to move from early discovery research to product registration. Nevertheless, the vaccine makers have little financial incentive to develop the drugs most urgently needed by India's poor. Furthermore, long-term thinking is required for neglected diseases and Government should invest heavily in developing drugs for the neglected diseases. Otherwise, today's neglected disease is tomorrow's global disease. Government's planning to improve the health of both its people and of the economy should realise that the reality of neglected disease activity must be matched with a preventive approach of the Government's thinking rather than following the curative approach.

Therefore, I request the Government to support research for neglected disease drug development which are cost effective, bears the highest health value and are important in increasing Human Development Index of our country, and the policy makers should review their approach to recognize the potential of the domestic companies.

**Demand to set up a CBI inquiry into the fake and needless surgeries
for removal of uterus of poor women in Samastipur, Bihar**

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Private nursing homes in Bihar's Samastipur district made a killing by unscrupulously and needlessly removing the wombs of underprivileged women entitled to an insurance dole. These healthcare units swindled money provided to the poor people under the National Health Insurance Scheme by claiming to have performed hysterectomy (uterus removal operation) even on men!

The racket that presupposes an anatomical impossibility was bared at the ongoing five-day medical camp being organised by the district administration. This was

undertaken to unearth irregularities in the Centrally-sponsored scheme under which a BPL family is provided health insurance of Rs. 30,000 a year.

Among them were Ram Punit Mahato and Ramashray Das from Ujjiyarpur block whose insurance money was claimed for the operation at a local private nursing home without their knowledge. The scamsters had also used a minor girl's name (Sudha Kumari) to claim a sum of Rs. 12,000 as insurance for an operation that had never taken place.

Thousands of fake and needless uterus removal surgeries were performed on unsuspecting poor women. A CBI enquiry is necessary into such huge irregularities. The Union Minister for Health is requested to send a team of experts to have its details and also stern action should be taken in this matter.

**Demand to take effective steps to check the spread of fluorosis in
Telangana Region, particularly in Nalgonda District**

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, as per the norms of the WHO, human body requires 0.5 to 1.5 ppm (0.5 to 1.5 drops out of ten lakh drops of water) of fluorine. But, in Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh, people are consuming fluoride between three and ten ppm. Excess fluoride intake causes fluorosis, paraplegia, arthritis, muscular tenderness, neck rigidity, stiffness of joints and mental retardation. It also affects human intelligence, especially in children who are most susceptible to early fluoride toxicity.

It is not that it has happened today. First fluoride case was reported in 1945 in Nalgonda. But, no preventive measures were taken. By 1980, fluorosis has reached, apart from source of water, to foodgrains produced through groundwater. So, now, even the foodgrains have the fluorosis content. As a result, 850 villages and eight lakh people are affected with fluorosis. It is a great irony that Krishna flows through this district and there is Nagarjunasagar dam in this very district. But, successive Governments failed to allocate drinking water from Nagarjunasagar to the villages of Nalgonda. This has aggravated the problem further.

In view of the above, I urge upon the Government of India to help the State Government in completing Srisailem Left Bank Canal and Eliminati Madhava Reddy Project; water quality monitoring and surveillance has to be improved; recharging of groundwater and regulation of groundwater; integrating different activities relating to water resource management and drinking water by involving Panchayats, NGOs, etc.; setting up of more number of de-fluorination plants; and, extensive promotion of rainwater harvesting. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Devender T. Goud.

Concern over the problems being faced by workers in Handloom sector in the country

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, about 3.8 million handlooms and 3.5 million handloom workers are apprehensive that they are going to lose their jobs due to raw material crisis, market crisis, lack of new designs, lack of technologies and modernisation.

The challenges before the handloom sector are many like competition with power loom sector, low investment, shortage of raw material, lack of infrastructure and non use of latest technology, women weavers, inadequate subsidy and lower budget allocation.

Handloom sector plays an important role in the Indian economy which provides the largest employment opportunities, next to the agriculture sector. India is the world's largest producer of handloom products with a total production of more than 5 billion meters in 2005. The major handloom weaving States are West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Manipur. In India 3.8 million handlooms are in operation providing livelihood to about 12.5 million people. They are all dependent on handloom weaving. They make up 23 per cent textile production in the country. Handloom sector provides great employment opportunities. It earns foreign exchange. It is responsible for one fourth of textiles production.

Their wages have not been increased for the last 15 years. Some sections of the handloom weavers are living hand-to-mouth, with no houses. The Minimum Wages Act is required to be implemented by the Government.

I urge upon the Government to accept the total restructuring proposal for the handloom sector.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by my colleague.

Demand to take effective steps to ensure smooth running of local trains in mumbai

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, local trains are the lifeline of the Mumbai City. A brief breakdown in the service disturbs the whole system and the commuters suffer a lot. Recently, there were many instances of breakdown not only on the Central Railway but also on the Western Railway. The increased traffic and also increased frequency of local trains have put a lot of burden on rolling stock as well as on infrastructure, thus requiring constant monitoring and repair.

Recently, there was instances of breakdown of pantograph resulting in traffic disruptions. This had put a lot of commuters in difficulty. They could not reach their destinations on time as they had to wait a lot for the resumption of local

services. In January, 2012, there were two such instances; in February, there were two instances; in April, there were seven instances, and in July there were, as many as, five instances of breakdown on both the Central Railway and the Western Railway tracks. All this reveals that the maintenance is not being done properly. There is also a lack of coordination. Most of the breakdowns relate to the signal system and pantograph.

According to the commuters, local train services are frequently disturbed due to these technical faults. Thus, there is an urgent need for proper upkeep of the railway infrastructure. Accountability should be fixed to ensure proper monitoring by senior officers.

Therefore, I urge upon the Railway Minister to look into this matter and fix responsibility for smooth running of local trains in Mumbai so that students, officers, and businessmen do not suffer on account of frequent breakdowns of local trains. Thank you.

SHRI AVINASH PANDE (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention raised by the hon. Member.

**Demand to make the procedure for issuing passport
transparent and hassle free in Goa**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, the newly established Passport Seva Kendras have, to a large extent, streamlined the passport delivery mechanism but lack of human approach is causing frustration among passport seekers. Due to lack of knowledge regarding local conventions and practices and provisions of law regarding registration of births and marriages, passport officers posted in Goa, whose tendency is to adopt a straight-jacket formula, are doing injustice to those *bona fide* applicants seeking passports. Passports are refused even to those whose parents are born in Goa despite the Circular of the Ministry of External Affairs. Correction of names on passport is not allowed on one ground or the other.

The Ministry of External Affairs has now opened 77 Passport Seva Kendras in the country, including one at Panaji. Similarly, at some places, the Ministry has opened Mini Passport Seva Kendras. I would, therefore, like to urge upon the Ministry of External Affairs to establish a Mini Passport Seva Kendra in South Goa to facilitate the applicants residing in South Goa. Such a proposal, to open an office in Margao, was there earlier too. When examining this proposal, smallness of the area should not be the ground to reject it. Further, I would also suggest that the Passport Officers should be directed to give reasons in writing for rejection of request for a passport, quoting relevant Sections of the Passport Act, 1967, Passport Rules or the Circulars issued under the Act, as the case may be. All the Circulars of the Ministry should be prominently displayed on the website of the Government.

Demand to equip Indian Meteorological Department with modern technology for accurate predictions on monsoon in the country

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, a reliable and accurate prediction of the monsoon in India is critical, given that agriculture is the principal source of livelihood for more than 58 per cent of the population of India, and 55 per cent of the net sown area of the country is purely rain-fed. The prediction for the crucial monsoon months (June-September), which account for three-quarters of India's annual rainfall, has been unsatisfactory. The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), in its first Long Range Forecast (LRF) released in April, predicted 99 per cent of the Long Period Average (LPA). Even on 22nd June, the expected rainfall was projected to be 96 per cent of LPA. In reality, however, there was a 29 per cent shortfall in June and a 19 per cent shortfall in July. The rainfall for the entire South-West monsoon season was declared to be deficient (<90 per cent of LPA), only as late as 2nd August.

At this rate, farmers do not get any useful warning of shortfalls. Reliable monsoon predictions are essential to plan economic and crop activities. Unreliable monsoon predictions result in withering of crops already sown and vast tracts of land remaining unsown.

The Government needs to upgrade the IMD with new equipment, better expertise and greater connectivity with global warning systems. Our information needs to be synchronised to changing trends, and inter-Governmental arrangements for sharing of meteorological data need to be strengthened. Above all, global warming and climate change are creating new unpredictabilities. These need to be fully factored in any credible weather modeling programme.

I urge upon the Government to address this problem urgently.

Demand to give permission by CCIM for admissions in 50 undergraduate seats at the Government Ayurvedic Medical College, Warangal in Andhra Pradesh

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Anantha Lakshmi Government Ayurvedic Medical College, Warangal, is more than 50 years old. It is offering Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery courses with facilities, instruments and necessary infrastructure to provide all-round development of its students.

The Central Council of Indian Medicine has been permitting 50 Under Graduate seats every year. But, during the last two years, CCIM has not given permission for admissions citing trivial reasons. I personally visited college to understand and verify lacunae preventing CCIM from giving permission for admissions in 1st year and found that drawbacks pointed out by CCIM are insignificant and trivial. Deficiencies found

are: treatment notes not maintained properly, Patient haemoglobin variation, Absence of discharge summary of duty doctor, Medicines not given, Variation in temperature of patient recorded in Case Sheet, etc.

It is improper to deny admissions on such trivial ground which affects student community, particularly from Telangana region and especially students belonging to SC, ST and OBC. Secondly, this hospital is providing better healthcare facilities through the System of Ayurveda, which is an ancient form of treatment, to people of this region.

Thirdly, as per norms, 40 per cent IP bed occupancy, 100 per cent OPD per day and other infrastructure facilities are available in this hospital. With college having laboratories, herbal gardens, various departments and having 44.75 per cent IP bed occupancy and 100 per cent OPD at the time of CCIM's visit clearly shows that there is no reason in declining admissions in the 1st year of BAMS in this college.

Hence, I request Health Minister to direct CCIM to permit 1st year admissions in Government Ayurvedic Medical College, Warangal.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Demand to take action for proper use of agricultural land of Central State Farms in Raichur District in Karnataka

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक) : महोदय, कर्णाटक प्रांत के रायचूर जिले के सिधनूर तहसील में जवलगेरा नाम के स्थान पर सेंट्रल स्टेट फार्म की कृषि सम्बन्धित लगभग सात हजार एकड़ जमीन उपयोग के बिना पड़ी है। गत तीस-पैंतीस साल में इसका पाँच प्रतिशत भी उपयोग नहीं किया गया है।

मैं भारत सरकार के कृषि मंत्रालय से यह आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह कर्णाटक सरकार से बात करके इस जमीन पर कृषि सम्बन्धित उत्पादन का कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम वहाँ शुरू करे। रायचूर जिला केन्द्र में जो कृषि विश्वविद्यालय है, उसे इसको सौंपने से संचालन एवं नियंत्रण की दृष्टि से यह अत्यंत उपयोगी होगा। मैं भारत सरकार के कृषि मंत्रालय से यह आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह तुरंत इससे सम्बन्धित कार्रवाई करके इस साह हजार एकड़ जमीन का पूरा सदुपयोग करे, ताकि कृषि उत्पादन बढ़े, साथ ही साथ हजारों लोगों को रोजगार मिले और इस भूमि का शत-प्रतिशत सदुपयोग हो।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned for lunch till 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at three minutes
past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty-one minutes past two of the clock,
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of
Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External
Affairs in respect of Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Sir, I beg to make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs in respect of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS**Creation of a separate State of Telangana**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We will now take up Private Members' Business. We will continue our discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Prakash Javadekar. Shrimati Gundu Sudharani was speaking, and she will continue now.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh)*: Thank you, sir. Honourable Vice-Chairman, demand for separate Telangana State is there for last 5 decades and people of Telangana are relentless in their demand. But the feelings and emotions of the people of Telangana were ignored and decisions were taken against the interests of Telangana. In 1956, against the recommendations of first SRC and against the wishes of the people, Telangana was merged with the State of Andhra Pradesh. Earlier, Kurnool was the capital of Andhra State and their offices were operated from small buildings. They could not pay salaries to their employees. On the other hand Hyderabad was having huge buildings to accommodate Government offices. State of Hyderabad always had surplus budget. That's why Hyderabad was made capital of Andhra Pradesh. These decisions were taken against the wishes of the people of Telangana in the name of 'Gentlemen's Agreement'. According to 'Gentlemen's Agreement', lands and jobs of Telangana should remain with Telangana, whenever Telangana wishes it can separate from Andhra, and to a person from Andhra region becomes chief Minister, a person from Telangana would become deputy Chief Minister and *vice versa*. But, immediately after formation of Andhra Pradesh, all these agreements were violated. No deputy CM from Telangana, no jobs for Telangana, and lands of Telangana were bought by Andhriles. In this manner, injustice was meted out to the people of Telangana since the formation of Andhra Pradesh.

*English version of the original speech made in Telugu.

At that time, there was surplus budget of Rs. 21 crores and when it was demanded that the surplus budget be spent for the development of Telangana, then chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh ridiculed this demand by saying that we don't have 21 crores but we have 21 black coats at my house and you may take them. This is how the people of Telangana were mocked at. Then, there was six point formula, which could not do any justice for Telangana. Regional Development Boards and Mulki Systems were abolished.

In these situations, in 1984, then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh late N.T. Rama Rao, passed 610 G.O. to give justice to employees of Telangana. He also abolished patel and patwari system and introduced Mandal System, for the freedom and economical empowerment of the people of Telangana. As a result people of Telangana could participate at higher levels of politics.

For the last 50 years, Telangana was neglected in all fields including irrigation, drinking water, health, education etc. In the last 50 years, land under irrigation increased in coastal Andhra whereas it got depleted in Telangana. Irrigation projects like 'Pranahitha and Chevella' could not be accorded National Status. According national Status to these projects would provide irrigation facilities to seven districts and additional 16 lakh hectares of land could be brought under irrigation. In 2004, Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu laid foundation stone for 'Devaadhula project', but till now even first phase could not be completed. It was intended to provide 38 TMC's of water, but it is not in a position to provide even 5 TMCs of water. Even 1 acre of land could not be provided with any irrigation facility. 'Santhanapally Project' could not go beyond tendering process. Through ' Shri Ram Sagar project' (SRSP) which is 40 years old project, 20 lakh acres should have been provided with irrigation facilities, but it could not cater to more than 3 lakh acres. Similarly, Flood Flow Canal Foundation by Late Shri P.V. Narwsimha Rao could not be completed till date. In this manner irrigation facilities were denied to Telangana Region.

In health sector also Telangana was handed out a raw deal. For example, MGM hospital in Warangal is a 1000 bedded hospital for name sake. It does not have enough infrastructure or doctors to cater to the patients. They don't even have oxygen ventilators. In allocation of medical seats also this region was neglected. This is how Health Sector is neglected in this region.

If we look at power sector, in the erstwhile Hyderabad State there were, thermal Power generation units in Kothagudem, Ramagundam and Hyderabad. In Andhra region, there was no Thermal power Generation. After formation of Andhra Pradesh, Coal and water resources were diverted to set up power Generation projects in Andhra region. Power Generation was increased in Andhra region whereas it was neglected in Telangana. This can be seen in non-allocation of gas to Karimnagar Power project. Similarly, power projects in Nedunuru and Shankerpally were not provided with Gas. In this manner,

[Shrimati Gundu Sudharani]

Central Government is neglecting power projects in Telangana. Due to these discriminations and disparities, people of Telangana wish to separate from Andhra Pradesh.

In Education also, due to economic disparities, children of Telangana are educationally backward. Lakhs of youth are on roads protesting these disparities. If we want to realise Gandhiji's dream of 'Gram Swarajya', there should be decentralization of administration. Development can be possible only when we go for decentralization. And division of Andhra Pradesh is only of land and not of people. People on both sides would like to separate peacefully like brothers.

There is unrest in both these regions and to restore peace, bifurcation is the only solution. Telangana region was never at the mercy of Coastal Andhra. A region's economic development depends on three factors, natural resources, basic amenities and income. Major rivers Godavari and Krishna's 78% of basin region is in Telangana. Telangana has rich reserves of Coal and Granite. 44% of forest reserves are in Telangana. As far as basic amenities are concerned, Telangana was way ahead of Coastal Andhra in 1956. While, Andhra was struggling to find a suitable capital, Telangana had 400 year old glorious Hyderabad. The City of Hyderabad was a result of sweat and blood of people of Telangana. Hyderabad had major Hospitals like Gandhi, osmania, Niloufer, and Nizam. It also had atleast 12 speciality hospitals. Nizam sagar and Kadiyam projects were there since then. Kakatiyas, Qutub Shahis and Nizam Shahis constructed chains of ponds, due to which 11.5 lakh acres of land was under irrigation in 1956. Telangana contributed more than 50% to the State treasury. Sales tax and excise tax accounts to 75% and 66% respectively. Royalty on Coal is a contribution of Telangana. In vehicle registration also 50% is the contribution of Telangana. Around 50% of funds from Central pool are allocated in the name of Telangana. When Telangana contributes in State revenue to this extent, the funds allocated for major projects in Telangana could be only 18%. These are the reasons why people of Telangana would like to break away from Andhra Pradesh.

In 2004, and 2009 General elections Congress promised separate Telangana but ignored that promise after coming to power. Telangana State was made part of Common Minimum Programme of UPA. It was also referred to in Presidential address. Again the issue was ignored. On 9 December, 2009, Honourable Home Minister P. Chidambaram made a statement that the Government would initiate process for formation of Telangana State. This statement raised hopes of people of Telangana. That statement was also projected as Smt. Sonia Gandhi's Birthday gift. But there is no progress on this statement till date. In such a situation Honourable Prime Minister Manmohan singh made a statement that the situation became worse like falling from

frying pan into the fire. This statement further created confusion in people of Telangana and flared up more agitations. Till date there is no clarity on Telangana. Due to delaying tactics of the Government, the region is simmering with demands of Telangana. Number of students and youth sacrificed their lives for the cause of Telangana. There was an unprecedented all citizens' strike for 42 days where students, employees, workers, farmers, doctors, women and people from all fields participated in this strike and protested on roads. There were Bandhs, and Dharnas, where roads and railways were blocked. There were rallies and hunger strikes. Even after these many protests, Government at Delhi ignored the Movement. Can't you see Telangana in the Indian Map? Why are you ignoring demands of our people? We are demanding our state Telangana. We want back our waters, our coal and our rights.

It is the responsibility of this Government to fulfill our lawful demands. We are living in a system where lease holders have become our bosses. We are making peaceful protests but still there are fake cases that are registered against our students and youth. I was also sent to Jail for participating in Telangana agitation. I demand this Government to lift all the cases registered against students and youth of Telangana. Political parties can have their own views and opinions, but the Government should have a policy. And the Government's policy should tow popular line. It is amusing that congress party instead of expressing it's view on Telangana, is seeking views of other political parties. There is no confusion among parties demanding Telangana, but there is lot of confusion with in UPA.

In 2004 and 2009 elections, congress came to power after promising Telangana. I demand that this party should immediately initiate formation of Telangana State. As far as our party, Telugu Desham Party is concerned, our supremo Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu has submitted our party's commitment for Telangana in 2008 to Shri Pranab Mukherjee. Even now we are committed to the cause of Telangana, and we are in favour of Telangana. There should not be any further delay. In the name of Shri Krishna Committee, one year was spent for gathering views and opinions. They made seven recommendations and eight recommendation was submitted in sealed cover to the Home Minister. That recommendation was against the interests of Telangana in which it was stated that if Telangana State is formed, there will be rise in Naxal activities. Also, it was suggested to manage media and other agencies which are active in Telangana movement. To what extent are such recommendations justified? The Government should not further delay this process in the name of Committees and all party meetings. As per article 3 of the Indian constitution they should bring Telangana Bill and put a full stop to the sacrifices that are being made by the people of Telangana. I demand that this government should fulfil the wishes of the Telangana.

During Nuclear deal, the Government has it's way even when opposition protested. In similar manner Telangana can be created. I question the intention of this Government

[Shrimati Gundu Sudharani]

in not bringing the Telangana Bill, when main opposition party vouched their support for separate Telangana.

We demand UPA Government that you introduce Telangana Bill and our party would support the Bill unanimously. The struggle for Telangana is there for decades, there are many children of Telangana who sacrificed their lives, hundreds of families listened to death bells, their grown up children sacrificed their lives. For the satisfaction of souls of Telangana martyrs and in respect for their departed souls let us observe 2 minutes silence. I salute sacrifices made by martyrs of Telangana. Jai Telangana.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you. Shri Naresh Agrawal. Not present. Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we are to greet you soon.

Today, on Friday, it is *Amavasya* and in a few hours we will be moving out of *Sravana*. हमारे तेलंगाना में प्रकाश जावडेकर जी का चेहरा सावन के जैसा बहुत शानदार हो गया है। But, Sir, Private Members' Resolution is a loner's job.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : अगर सरकार बिल लाए, तो हम वोट करके, सपोर्ट करके उसे पास करेंगे और तेलंगाना हो जाएगा।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Being a *varisht sadasya* and a popular leader of the Opposition, we expect the same pressure and the commitment from the Opposition Benches in both the Houses of the Parliament.

I am conscious that I am from the Treasury Benches. I also know that I am from the land of Telangana. The pride of Telangana is of utmost importance to us. Just the day before yesterday, our nation saluted the *Tiranga*, our National Flag. But the beginning of Independence in my erstwhile Hyderabad State witnessed a lot of sacrifices and a lot of bloodshed. In 1947, on 15th August, hoisting the National Flag in parts of the Hyderabad State was a heroic act because several people had to sacrifice their lives. Continuously for thirteen months, the people of erstwhile Hyderabad State, from all shades, all creeds, all castes and of all ages fought for its integration with Mother India. This is the integrity and inclusive nature of the people of erstwhile Hyderabad—in particular, the Telugu-speaking Telangana people. But, I have several agonizing points to mention. I need and request the patience of the House to allow me to present a few points. In this erstwhile Hyderabad State, there was Marathwada, speaking Marathi. There was Hyderabad Karnataka, speaking Kannada, and there was the Telugu-speaking land. After trifurcation of the erstwhile Hyderabad State, the people in Marathwada and in Hyderabad Karnataka could officially respect and enjoy the momentous occasion of September 17, 1948. Under the dynamic leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and

the valour of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the police action could enable the integration of erstwhile Hyderabad State with the Indian Union. The Governments in Maharashtra and Karnataka officially observe, in the parts of Hyderabad Karnataka and Marathwada respectively, September 17 as the day of historic occasion. But, the people of Telugu-speaking land of the erstwhile Hyderabad State are yet to get that opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Officially, the people could not get the message of the Governments. We are facing and bearing several pressure tactics. To begin with, I would like to quote the Upadesha which is very much visible at the entrance of the Central Hall--

अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसाम्।
उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्॥

To make universe as one family, we must have the magnanimity and accommodative inclusive nature. उदार चरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्। But, the people of Telangana are known to bear the pressure tactics, humiliation, insults, injuries, agony, anguish and yet sacrifice what not.

Before giving my observation, I would like to mention to this august House that the pressure tactics to hold united are leading to unbearable enmity. We are natured to be inclusive. We are natured to be cultured. We are very cohesive and honest to the core. But, the enmity levels are rising. The patience quotient is decreasing. With this note, I would like to present a few facts before you.

Sir, small is beautiful. This is the global phenomenon. Across the globe, among all big nations, there is a tendency to have very smaller administrative units. Sir, our Indian National Congress took cognizance of the importance of smaller units for the smoother and greater access to administration. With this understanding, I want to present the point as to what separation means to the other parts of the forcefully united State of Andhra Pradesh. Besides Telangana, there is Coastal Andhra; there is Rayalaseema. These are the parts which were under the Madras Presidency whereas the erstwhile Nizam State was governed by the Nizam rulers. So, first, I want to deal with what the separation means to my brethren of other parts. See the corporatization, globalization, expansion of urbanization, growth of cities, and growth of several facilities not only in urban areas but also in *mufassil* milieu. If, in such a situation, they have to get a separate State, if they are to be bifurcated into a separate State, there are already a number of cities and important industrial clusters, agricultural clusters all across Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema. Take the case of Visakhapatnam; take the case of Rajahmundry; take the case of Kakinada; take the case of Vijayawada; take the case of Tirupati; take the case of Cuddapah; take the case of Kurnool. Like-wise, they have enormous hope to grow. Building a new State Capital will mean a huge flow of several resources, including a lot of Government funding. Not only that, they are having the wonderful

3.00 P.M.

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

coastline. That is the largest coastline of our nation. Coastal Andhra is having the largest coastline. We know that the people of Telangana are aware that annually 3.80 crore tonnes of imports and exports are taking place between Srikakulam and Nellore of the Coastal Andhra. With these imports and exports, which are to grow soon to the tune of five crore tonnes per annum, what is the income it is going to generate, what is the benefit it is going to accrue to the native land is also known to us. Not only that, they are having wonderful irrigation facilities; they are the grown-up society; they have wonderful educational facilities; they have extraordinary medical facilities; they have all the infrastructure at their stake; they have universities and all other institutions for their utility. With these things, the notion and the feeling of the common people of Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema, in particular, the people of the weaker sections of those two regions, as understood by us, is that they are eagerly waiting for separation. They would like to have their own State, to have the facilities much more nearer. To come to the State Capital of Hyderabad, the people of Srikakulam, the people of Tada of Nellore district will take, at least, one to one-and-a-half day and a planning of week days. If they are to have nearer capital, the benefit of administration, the nearness of administration can be easily useful and understandable. I know the clever and understanding brethren of Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema are fully aware of these things, and the leadership of those parts is also completely in comprehension of these things. But why are they obstructing, and why are they making hurdles in the separation of Telangana from this forcefully united State of Andhra Pradesh? As it is, Telangana is the case for demerger. It was argued, it was established, it was reported and it was assured. In particular, let me mention about my party itself. The national leadership of my party, the Indian National Congress, my leader, Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji, is always generous. She is allowing, the national leadership is allowing them to express, to demand, to agitate for a separate Telangana State. They are patiently waiting for almost 12 years. The national leadership, our hon. Congress President, our Congress Working Committee were patiently giving audience to the delegation and representations and also taking very serious note of the anguish and agitation taking place all across the length and breadth of Telangana. This is being amply indicated in the efforts of 2003, in the efforts of 2004, in the UPA-I Union Government and in the efforts subsequently since 2009 and even on the floor of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. Now we have almost 12 years of sincere and committed follow-up and trials of the Indian National Congress to respect the feelings and the aspirations of the people of Telangana. But there were several bottlenecks coming in between. They are gradually and peacefully trying to weed out such complications. But what is happening in my land is agonizing.

I come from Telangana, a land of armed struggle. Even Congress volunteers were known to have the armed camps, even Swami Ramananda Tirtha, Janardhana Desai, Swamiji's shisya, the former Prime Minister of India, were all members and armed volunteers of the Indian National Congress then. In Telangana we were known to establish a very secret radio to broadcast the message of freedom, the need of a struggle by Congress volunteers. Such was our effort; such was our perusal from that. Even before 1942, there was a demand from the natives of erstwhile Hyderabad State. In the 1950s there were consistent efforts to sustain the foothold in the employment and in the administration. But with the formation, with the idea of formation of a united State of Andhra Pradesh, all the complications grew gradually. After the police action in 1948, after the advent of the administration, the military rule and intermittent four years of Administrator's Rule, several hundreds thousands of outside employees could come into the important place of administration in the erstwhile Hyderabad State. That was the major problem to begin with which cropped up and grew into a very severe complication which we could not weed out now. As it is, Telangana issue is having several angles. Through all the angles, through all the dimensions, the case of demerger of Telangana is valid. For that first I want to take the statement of the veteran leader of Andhra State, subsequently who became the first Speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Shri Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao. He was an eminent leader of Andhra State then within the Madras Presidency. He stated in 1953, before the formation of Andhra State, and these were his words, which I quote. In the words of Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao, which he stated about the plight of the Andhra while being in Madras Province, I quote: He, on the plight of Andhraites in Madras Province, said, "Tamils have greater influence in the Madras Legislature, in the Government, in the High Court. In the Government of Madras, run by Tamils, the individuality and self respect of Andhraites has decreased. That is a Tamilian State, not of Andhraites. Under the Madras Government, the Tamils are enjoying the benefits, whereas Andhraites are backward in respect of employment, education, economic development, industries and power supply in Andhra area." These were the words of Ayyadevara Kaleswar Rao. These are resounding even now, all across Telangana, because same is the case from people of Telangana to argue our issue. In Madras Presidency, then, there was Sir Rajagopalachary, who was the last Chancellor of this country. He, subsequently, became the Chief Minister of Madras Presidency. He warned the Andhra people of Madras Presidency to vacate the city of Madras within 24 hours. That was the conflict. That was the contention. That was the complication. Intermittently, a renowned engineer, a devout freedom fighter, a very sincere social worker, Potti Sriramuluji, a man committed to his issues, began his fast in the Maharishi Bullsusamda Murthy Residence. For what he had begun? He had begun his fast to attain Madras, alongwith Andhra State. But my friends of other regions tried to focus that the fast and the subsequent martyrdom of Sriramuluji

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

was for the formation of unusable, unsustainable, unintegratable, forcefully-united, the State of Andhra Pradesh. That was not the case. He was just on fast to merge Madras into the State of Andhra, during the bifurcation. But that could not happen. It is the history. The people of Andhra, in the region of Madras Residency, were fighting to attain some provisions from the Government of Madras to enter into agreement with the erstwhile Nizam of the State of Hyderabad to have the Nandikonda Project. But the then Government of Madras was not eager to extend the necessary support to fulfil the expectations of the people of Coastal Andhra Region. Such contentions have now grown up. And, the formula, which is getting floated on the basis of linguistic State, could take its own run. The then national leadership of the Indian National Congress, which was dealing with the subject since 1932, offered to try the formula of linguistic States. But the Justice Faizal Ali Commission, the first States' Reorganization Commission, has categorically stated that even if the Union Government goes ahead to amalgamate the erstwhile State of Hyderabad with the parts of Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema, the experiment may not sustain. That was a very categorical statement, voicing the concern by the luminaries, like Justice Faizal Ali and the eminent civil servant Krusroji. Such was the versatile guidance. But the occasion was different. Even with the pressures from the people of erstwhile Hyderabad State, the people of Telangana could not stop the formation, the unnecessary experiment of the United State of Andhra Pradesh. And, for all these sixty years, we have been undergoing the agony. We are facing the consequences. We are bearing the brunt. We are losing all our future. Our future generations are also losing. That is why, right since 1967, the dissatisfaction has — with the follow up of Mulki Agitation, with the impetus of armed struggle in which more than 4,000 people have sacrificed their lives — been brewing. And right since 1968 onwards, there was a gradual movement. Between 1969 and 1970, above 400 people sacrificed their lives. They sacrificed their lives to the bullets of the then Government. But, now, the agitation is on, the anguish is on and the agony is on. With all these things, above 900 young lives have ended. They are committing suicides. They are killing themselves just for Telangana. What we are continuously pleading them, the younger generation and the student generation, is not to lose any confidence. But we are not able to convince them. The delay, the agony of the delay, the subsequent media or otherwise hypes, their disinformation and misinformation campaign are frequently prompting them to take emotional steps. Due to the agony across 10 districts of Telangana, the complications are so grave that there is no solution other than separation.

Further, Sir, I want to present a few points, particularly, relating to the history of Telangana. I don't want to go much deeper into it. But I want to mention that the

word, 'Telangana' is the original word. It indicates the language. Where the Telugu-speaking people reside, that is Telangana. This word has been in existence for more than 1,000 years. Certain etymologists concluded the present location on the longitude between 15 degrees and 21 degrees and latitude between 74 degrees and 82 degrees on Deccan Plateau. Telangana is where the Telugu word was spoken first. But, now, what are we getting? We are getting humility. We are getting humiliation. Humility-filled people are getting humiliation. People are getting injuries. 'Telangana', 'Telingana', and 'Telingane' all these three words were recorded in the global historical records. Even the veteran Karl Marx who is known to be a great advocate of change in the society was also a great chronicler. He did chronicle the situation in Telangana in his writings. Karl Marx's recordings could be observed through his writings. Such were the people of Telangana. What did they fight for? They fought for integration into mother India. They championed and sacrificed for integration into mother India. But, now, what are we getting? I do not want to go into the history of the 18th and the 19th Century. Let me begin with the advent of the 20th Century. Please recollect Sir Ronald Ross. He got Nobel Prize for his findings on malaria in 1902. But his experiment was conducted in Hyderabad. That was in 1898. That led to awarding of Nobel Prize to Sir Ronald Ross. Such was the situation. By 1905, were having a wonderful administration. By 1909, we were having industries. By 1910, the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad had had the streets electrified.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN, in the Chair.

But there was no trace of such growth across other parts like Telugu-speaking coastal Andhra or Rayalseema. Such was the development and such was the achievement. There was careful and meticulous arrangement to utilise the riparian facilities. The Telangana area is having 69 per cent of the catchment area of Krishna river, 79 per cent of the catchment area of Godavari river. The then Nizam Government had planned to utilise the water of the rivers way back in 1942. It could come to some proper stage by 1948. But after Police action, that had been into the hands of the military administrators and subsequent Governments, all is history which is very well known. At the time of trials of formation of the united State of Andhra Pradesh, there were several commitments. There were several commitments recorded on the floor of the House of erstwhile Andhra State Assembly, first in 1955 by the then Chief Minister, Shri Bezawada Gopala Reddy, then in February, 1956 by the then Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy who subsequently became the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the President of India. But no commitment could stand. उनकी नीयत खराब थी। Their intention, from the beginning, was having a suspicious attitude. So, they committed; but they went away. Such was the situation faced by the erstwhile Hyderabad State, the Telangana. Telangana was having research laboratories right in 1944. The then Government of erstwhile Nizam State

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

launched a chemical laboratory in 1944. That was the vision in Hyderabad. That became, in 1960s, the Regional Research Laboratory. Now, it is one of the premier institutions, the Indian Institute of Chemical Technology. Such was the genesis, such was the effort, such was the vision of the governance available in erstwhile Hyderabad State, Telangana. But by the time of formation of united Andhra Pradesh, the people of Telangana were having their own railways, the people of Telangana were having their own airport, the people of Telangana were having their own road transport with their buses and the people of Telangana were also having their own currency. To remind the august House and to record the important feature, even after the formation of the united State of Andhra Pradesh, the stamp papers of erstwhile Hyderabad Nizam State were used till the end of 1959. Such was the situation, such was the administration provided by it, and such were the facilities which were available within the erstwhile Hyderabad State. After commitments, after several persuasions, even after the observation of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who said that 'in Vishala Andhra, there is a tendency of expansionist imperialism', nothing happened. He also recorded in 1953 while addressing in Nizambad — if I could take his words exactly — he said, “‘एक सीधी-सादी लड़की के साथ एक नटखट बच्चे की शादी हो रही है’। These were the words which Pandit Nehru said on March 5, 1955 in Nizambad. ‘एक मासूम भोली-भाली लड़की की एक नटखट लड़के के साथ शादी की जा रही है। चाहे तो वे मिलकर रह सकते हैं या बिछड़ सकते हैं’। This was the fore-warning. This was the fore-warning by Pandit Nehru and these things were being belittled, these things were forcefully tried to be buried in the history. But the people of Telangana are not ready to forget. They are not ready to forget the words of Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao; they are not ready to forget the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. They are not ready to forget even the commitment and efforts of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. When she was the Prime Minister of India, she drove down, she air-dashed to Hyderabad midnight during the thick of the agitation in 1969-70. She was confabulating with the leadership of the agitation then. That was her magnanimity. She made her efforts. But, intermittently, there were certain international complications. International complications were not cleared up as far as the erstwhile Hyderabad State was concerned. With that, the people of Telangana, the then leadership of Telangana, had to cool down for a while, but not to give away the demand and urgent anguish for the separation of Telangana State.

Sir, Telangana tale is full of continuous oppression, imperialism, colonisation, expansionism, linguistic abuse and even human right violations. In the index of human development and in the index of infrastructure, if you observe, there will be some migration from lesser developed parts to the more developed parts. But, in our parts of Telangana, even in the remote parts, North and South parts, we could see influx

from other parts, other regions. Even the demographic studies, even the social anthropological studies and the social scientists were surprised to observe as to what sort of migration was taking place. There was supposed to be outward migration, but into the under-developed parts, there is very huge migration. This was the contention. This is the agony which has culminated and eaten into the marrow of Telangana State and its people. With that pressure, we are not able to achieve our demand, we are not able to realise our aspiration of a separate Telangana State. As these are all eating into our crux, what we are all doing; our young boys are sacrificing their lives. You can understand the uniformity of urge which is there irrespective of caste, creed, gender, age and education, public and social standing, and urban and mofussil living. This automatically validates the demand for Statehood.

Now, what are we going to gain from this separation? We gain Telangana pride; we gain self-respect; we gain democratic environment; we gain self-rule; we will have human rights; we will have social emancipation; we will have inclusive social justice; and, we will also have the political and administrative balancing. For any objective democracy, for any participatory democracy, it is highly necessary to maintain a balance between the political and administrative corridors. But in Telangana, we were so disgraced that even across the Judiciary also, we did face the denials. With the amalgamation of erstwhile Hyderabad State into the Coastal and Rayalaseema, what had happened? The Judges of Hyderabad State High Court, who were having more seniority, Justice Pingle Jaganmohan Reddy and legal luminaries like him had to become juniors of the sub-juniors coming from the Coastal Andhra High Court. Such was the parody. Out of the 235 Judges of the District Cadre, only 27 from Telangana are holding their charge. This is the plight. If you look at education, if you look at health; if you look at infrastructure; if you look at industry, all the pathetic saga will come to fore. If I take the case of health in my parts of Telangana, our heart will burn out. Warangal, the epicentre of Telangana movement, is having the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital. It is the regional hospital serving right from Adilabad to Khammam districts. It was supposed to have the wonderful medical infrastructure. Now, it is having 2002 beds. But, it is not having even the Cath Lab. The recently-sanctioned Cath Lab to MGM Hospital of Warangal has been authoritatively shifted to Kurnool Medical Hospital. This is the current situation. This is all going on. With this paradigm, with this dichotomy, with this tragedy, with all these inequalities, we are arguing that when there is no equality, there is no possibility of peace. Among the unequals, there will not be any equality. This is what we wanted to present. We also wish to mention about the surpluses. There were surpluses not only in river waters, not only in electricity but also in revenues of the Government. It was recorded thoroughly by Kumar Lalit in 1969 under the aegis of State Government of united Andhra Pradesh during the time of Neelam Sanjiva Reddy.

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

But what happened? Through his Committee findings, Kumar Lalit recorded that there was annual surplus of Rs. 34 crore from the revenue of Telangana region. That was contended by the leadership. Then, again, Justice Vasishtha Bhargava Committee came into existence. That Committee again studied the matter and authenticated that there were surpluses and they were diverted. The only thing which the Vasishtha Bhargava Committee recorded was that it was not Rs. 34 crore, but it was just Rs. 28 crore per annum. These were the findings; these were the actuals. If you calculate it as per the index of 2010, it will come to Rs. 1,000 crore per annum. What sort of loss has occurred in just revenues, the sincere revenues from the Exchequer of the Government! This is all going on, and, now, the contention — the service sector. The services are the bedrock of the contention. The discontentment has risen, erupted, concretized and sensitized like anything with the disparities in the services. There were above 14 lakh Government and public sector undertaking employees in the State. By the ratio, Telangana was supposed to get about 6,00,000 wherein now we could find only 1,30,000. This is the disparity going on. This is the paradigm we are facing.

On the irrigation front, we were known to have 22,000 tanks at the beginning of this century wherein by the time of amalgamation of erstwhile Hyderabad State into this unusable, impracticable united Andhra Pradesh, the recording of irrigation under tanks was to the tune of 4,35,000 hectares. Now, as per the figures of 2010, it has come down to 2,00,000 hectares. This was the tragedy. This is going on. The irrigation of Telangana is just dependent on borewells. Almost seventy per cent of agriculture is just dependent on the thoroughly deepened, more than 300-feet deepened borewells, which is consequently dependent on the non-available electricity.

For want of electricity, there were sacrifices. From parts of Telangana, you could hear about the suicides by farmers, suicides by weavers. This is the situation all across agrarian and artisan class in Telangana. If I go on mentioning, it will be an endless story. Telangana tale is a saga of broken promises, broken reports, unheard assurances, swallowed surpluses and thorough discrimination, and, Sir, with all these things, it is injury and insult always. This is going on and going on.

With this complete understanding, with the complete comprehension of the ground realities existing in Telangana region, the Indian National Congress, magnanimous enough to take the measure to study it in deep, has constituted a sub-Committee of Congress Working Committee.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I will take only two minutes more. We have been into the records, we have been into the study, and, after deep and complete

comprehension, the national leadership of Congress Party, led by hon. Congress President and UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, arrived at a result that there is no other go but to form a separate State of Telangana. The efforts are on. But intermittently, there is no clear space, there is no clear assurance, there is no clarity of assurance. The main Opposition party, I am speaking from the Treasury Benches, even after continuous requests from the then sub-committee of the UPA, denied and refused to give a sheet of paper to the UPA sub-committee. It was their stand. I appreciate Prakash Javadekar ji your approach. ...(Interruptions)... But, at the same time, such was the situation ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि तेलंगाना की जनता सब जानती है।...(व्यवधान)... आपने किया किया?... (व्यवधान)... उन्होंने 2004 में आश्वासन दिया था कि...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Let their leader say. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Allow him to conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Please ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: That is why ...(Interruptions)... But, with all these things, we are pressurizing our national leadership. ...(Interruptions)... We are pressurizing the national leadership of the Indian National Congress ...(Interruptions)... We are pressurizing our hon. Congress President that if you delay even for an hour in separation of Telangana, it will be denial and loss not only to the people of Telangana but also to the Constitutional Republic of Indian Union. ...(Interruptions)... That is what we have always been mentioning before our leadership. But, as it is a Friday Resolution, रात गई, बात गई। But it is not रात गई, बात गई। We are taking it very seriously. That is why even for the Resolution moved by the hon. colleague from those Opposition Benches, we are giving this much of time and expressing our agony. We are recording our anguish. We are also attacking our Government. We are putting our pressure. I do not want to take this time to pressurize, but this is an occasion to mention this. I have mentioned that even an hour of delay in separation of Telangana State, it will be a loss not only to the people of Telangana but also to the Constitutional Republic of Indian Union. That is what we are putting across. We are pressurizing our national leadership.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Being the activist of the organisation, being the public activist, besides being the Member of this august house, I am having complete confidence in the leadership and the commitment of my honoured leader, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. Led by her, the UPA will deliver the separation of Telangana State. With that hope, I would like to state that I expect from the main Opposition Party to come out with a clear-cut, committed stand for this separation, not through this type of loner's

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

job, the Friday's Resolution. I want separation of Telangana. Congress is competent to give it. We are hopeful of getting it. But, at the same time, I expect the main Opposition Party to extend the complete support in formation and realizing the aspirations of the people of the State and of the nine hundred plus people those who sacrificed ...*(Interruptions)*... We expect the main Opposition Party and all the other opposition parties to extend their support to ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Conclude your speech now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Bring the Bill, we will support it.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Why is he making ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: With these things, I want to make a mention ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: If you have the will, bring the Bill. We will support you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: So, nice of you. While concluding my observations and my anguish, I want to say:

यद दा चरति श्रेष्ठः तत् देवे तरौजनाः।
सत्यत् प्रमाणम् कुरुते लोकः स्तू दनुवर्तते॥

The nobles will lay the path and all will follow. My leadership and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, the national leader of the Indian National Congress will be laying the noble path for formation of the separate State of Telangana. With these words, I want to conclude while appreciating the gestures of Prakash Javadekar ji to mention it in his Resolution not as a loner, as a main member of Bhartiya Janta Party ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): He is praising you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I expect you to bring in all other parties to support the effort of the UPA in realizing the aspirations of the people of Telangana State. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री अरविंद कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे तेलंगाना जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। महोदय, मैं समाजवादी पार्टी का सांसद हूँ। समाजवादी पार्टी की शुरु से ही यह राय रही है कि बड़े राज्यों को छोटे राज्यों में विभक्त न किया जाए। बड़े राज्यों का बंटवारा किसी समस्या का स्थाई समाधान नहीं है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश में समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार है और इससे पहले वहाँ पर जो सरकार थी, उसने उत्तर प्रदेश को चार भागों में बांटने का प्रस्ताव,

केन्द्र सरकार को भेजा था। इस मामले में केन्द्र सरकार का भी रवैया उतना सकारात्मक नहीं था, जितना होना चाहिए था। उसके तत्काल बाद उत्तर प्रदेश में विधान सभा का आम चुनाव हुआ और समाजवादी पार्टी ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बंटवारे का पुरजोर विरोध किया। उस विधान सभा के आम चुनाव में समाजवादी पार्टी को बहुमत की सरकार बनाने का मौका मिला था। जिन लोगों ने उत्तर प्रदेश को चार भागों में बांटने की बात की थी, वे सत्ता में रहते हुए, सत्ता से दूर हो गए।

मान्यवर, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े राज्य के बंटवारे से राज्य का आर्थिक, भौगोलिक और राजनैतिक महत्व गिरता है। हमें याद है, जब हम छोटे थे, उस समय जब लोक सभा के चुनाव की मतगणना होती थी, तब यदि कोई दल बढ़त बना लेता था तो हम गर्व के साथ कहते थे कि अभी किसी दल की बढ़त का कोई मतलब नहीं है, जब उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की गिनती प्रारंभ होगी, तब पता चलेगा कि केन्द्र में किसकी सरकार बनेगी। मान्यवर, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग बड़े-बड़े राज्यों को छोटे-छोटे राज्यों में बदलने के पक्षधर हैं, आज यदि छोटे राज्यों को देखा जाए तो हरियाणा को छोड़कर जितने भी छोटे राज्य हैं, वे सब के सब पिछड़े हुए हैं। मैं आपसे यह बात दावे के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि आज जो पूर्वोत्तर में समस्याएं पैदा हो रही हैं, ये सिर्फ छोटे-छोटे राज्य होने की वजह से हो रही हैं। समाजवादी पार्टी की साफ राय है और समाजवादी पार्टी कभी दुविधा से ग्रसित नहीं रहती है। इसका स्पष्ट दृष्टिकोण है कि बड़े राज्यों को किसी भी कीमत पर बांटकर छोटे राज्यों में तबदील करना, देश-हित में नहीं है।

मान्यवर, बड़े राज्यों के बंटवारे से राज्य का राजनीतिक महत्व भी गिरता है। अभी एक बड़े नेता ने वक्तव्य दिया था। मैं यहां पर उनका नाम नहीं लूंगा, उन्होंने कहा था कि आज की तारीख में जो बड़े दल हैं, 2014 के लोक सभा चुनाव में उनकी सरकार नहीं बनेगी, किसी तीसरे मोर्चे की सरकार बनेगी। जैसे ही उनका यह बयान आया, राजनीतिक गलियारों में इस बात की चर्चा प्रबल हो गई, तो लोगों का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर गया। वह इसलिए गया कि उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा राज्य है। यहां पर लोक सभा की 80 सीटें हैं। यहां से जिस भी दल को 40-45 सीटें मिल जाएंगी, तीसरे मोर्चे की, उस दल की सरकार बनाने की संभावनाएं बढ़ जाएंगी। यह चर्चा आम लोगों में है। अभी तक यह प्रयोग हुआ है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जिस सरकार ने राज्य को चार हिस्सों में बांटने का प्रस्ताव भेजा था, जब विधान सभा का आम चुनाव हुआ तो उस सरकार का अता-पता नहीं चला और जिस पार्टी ने राज्य के बंटवारे का विरोध किया था, उत्तर प्रदेश में उसकी बहुमत की सरकार बन गई। मान्यवर, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि राज्यों का बंटवारा एक खुराफाती दिमाग की उपज है। बड़े राज्य से केन्द्र को भी मजबूती मिलती है। बड़े राज्य की तरफ केन्द्र की सरकार भी नजर उठा कर देखती है। छोटा राज्य होने से हमेशा वह छोटा राज्य केन्द्र सरकार की मदद और सहयोग का मोहताज होता है, जबकि बड़े राज्यों के लिए ऐसी बात नहीं है।

मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सबसे बड़ा राज्य है। प्रायः होता यह है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ आ जाती है। बाढ़ से पूर्वांचल में खरीफ की फसल नष्ट हो जाती है, पूरी बर्बादी हो जाती है, लेकिन बड़ा राज्य होने की वजह से वहीं पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश की पैदावार अधिक होती है, तो फसलों में पैदावार का भी संतुलन बराबर हो जाता है। कल्पना कीजिए कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश चार हिस्सों में बंट जाता है और कोई राज्य पूरा का पूरा बाढ़ की चपेट में आ जाता, तो उसके पास केन्द्र सरकार के सामने घुटने टेकने के अलावा कोई रास्ता नहीं बचता। इसलिए हम बहुत अदब के साथ कहना चाहते हैं कि अब इस सदन में बंटवारे की बात कम होनी चाहिए और विकास की बात खूबसूरत होनी चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वांचल इलाका शुरू से पिछड़ा माना जाता है। गाजीपुर के

[श्री अरविंद कुमार सिंह]

ही एक सदस्य ने इस सदन में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में गरीबी के सवाल को उठाया था। उसके बाद पटेल कमीशन बना। जब इस कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी, तो केन्द्र सरकार का भी ध्यान पिछड़े जनपदों की तरफ गया, पिछड़े इलाकों की तरफ गया। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी भी राज्य का कोई हिस्सा आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ा है, तो उसकी आर्थिक मदद कर देनी चाहिए, न कि बीच में बंटवारे की दीवार खड़ी कर देनी चाहिए।

इसलिए आज इस सदन के माध्यम से हमारी मांग है कि कभी भी बड़े राज्यों को बांट कर छोटा नहीं करना चाहिए। तेलंगाना के बंटवारे की जो बात आई है, अलग राज्य बनाने की जो बात आई है, मैं समाजवादी पार्टी की तरफ से सदन में इस बंटवारे का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं तो इस बात का पक्षधर हूँ कि जो छोटे-छोटे राज्य हैं, यदि इनमें सहमति हो सके और ये एक हो जाएं, तो इसमें कोई बुराई नहीं है।

मान्यवर, आपने इस सदन में मुझे पार्टी की तरफ से अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। जय हिन्द, जय समाजवाद।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आपका धन्यवाद करती हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

तेलंगाना वर्तमान स्थिति में आन्ध्र प्रदेश का क्षेत्र है। पहले यह हैदराबाद राज्य का हिस्सा था, जिस पर निजाम का शासन था। तेलंगाना का कुल क्षेत्रफल, 1,14,840 वर्ग किलोमीटर है और आन्ध्र प्रदेश की जनसंख्या का 41.6 प्रतिशत तेलंगाना में है। तेलंगाना भारत के आन्ध्र प्रदेश के 10 जिलों से मिल कर एक विशाल क्षेत्र है। जब केन्द्र में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी और अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी प्रधान मंत्री थीं, तो वे छोटे राज्यों के पक्षधर थे। इसी को देखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश के छोटे राज्यों का निर्माण किया गया। आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य का गठन तेलुगुवासी क्षेत्रों के समामेलन के पश्चात् वर्ष 1956 में हुआ था। हालांकि प्रथम राज्य पुनर्गठन समिति ने तेलंगाना को एक सम्भावित पृथक् राज्य के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की थी और नए राज्य का उद्घाटन करते समय प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने तेलंगाना को न्याय देने का आश्वासन दिया था। 1965 के वर्ष में उस्मानिया विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों ने तेलंगाना के लोगों के लिए सरकारी नौकरियों में भेदभाव के खिलाफ विरोध शुरू कर दिया था। इस सबके बावजूद राज्य में सरकारों की असंतुलित नीतियों के कारण शिक्षा, रोजगार, सिंचाई, विकास आदि विषयों से सम्बन्धित कुछ क्षेत्र उपेक्षित बने रहे। इसी उपेक्षा और पिछड़ेपन के परिणामस्वरूप तेलंगाना क्षेत्र के लोग, जो कि 1969 से पृथक् राज्य की मांग कर रहे हैं, बहुत अधिक अलग-थलग महसूस कर रहे हैं।

एक अलग तेलंगाना राज्य के निर्माण के लिए कुछ तार्किक आधार भी हैं, जैसे वर्ष 2000 में भारत में तीन नये राज्यों का गठन किया गया था। पहला उत्तर प्रदेश से अलग होकर उत्तराखंड राज्य बना, दूसरा बिहार से अलग होकर झारखंड राज्य बना और तीसरा मध्य प्रदेश से अलग होकर छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य बना, इसी तरह अब तेलंगाना को भी अलग राज्य बनाया जाना चाहिए।

तेलंगाना आंदोलन हमारे राष्ट्र के एक भाग के लोगों के भावना परक मूल्यों के साथ सम्बन्धित है। वृद्धि और विकास के क्षेत्रों में अलगाव और लापरवाही की भावना ने तीन प्रमुख लोगों को आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बाकी हिस्सों से एक स्वतंत्र राज्य की तलाश करने के लिए प्रेरित किया।

अन्य नवनिर्मित भारत के तीन राज्यों की तरह यदि विकास का अधिकतम ध्यान केन्द्रित किया जाए, तो आन्ध्र प्रदेश से अलग एक स्वतंत्र राज्य का निर्माण हो सकता है, क्योंकि छोटे राज्यों के

गठन का अनुभव बहुत अच्छा रहा है। इससे प्रशासन निर्बाध और दक्ष होता है, जिसके साथ-साथ उपेक्षित रहे क्षेत्रों का और अधिक विकास हो पाता है। जनता के नजरिए से भी अलग राज्य का गठन सरकार तक उनकी पहुँच को और सुगम बनाता है एवं विकसित तथा अविकसित क्षेत्रों के बीच असमानता के स्तर को कम करता है।

भारत में वर्तमान में 28 राज्यों और 7 केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में 70% अर्थात् 25 राज्य एवं प्रदेश तेलंगाना की तुलना में छोटे हैं। तेलंगाना की जनसंख्या 30 मिलियन से अधिक है। यदि ये 25 राज्य राष्ट्रीय एकता के मुद्दों का कारण नहीं हैं, तो एक बड़े राज्य का निर्माण भी खतरनाक क्यों होगा?

हिमाचल भी एक छोटा सा राज्य है, जिसमें केवल 12 जिले हैं। हिमाचल दूर-दूर तक फैला अत्यंत दुर्गम क्षेत्र भी है, परन्तु छोटा प्रदेश होने की वजह से इसके 12 जिलों में समान विकास हुआ है और आज भी हो रहा है। बड़ा प्रदेश होने से उसका कुछ हिस्सा उपेक्षित रह जाता है। बड़े राज्यों की अपेक्षा छोटे राज्यों में समान विकास और समान उन्नति होती है, सरकारी नौकरियों में सबको स्थान मिलता है और शिक्षा का उदारीकरण होता है। इसलिए मेरी यह मांग है कि भारत के संविधान के अनुरूप विधायिका, कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका के साथ आप एक पृथक तेलंगाना राज्य सृजित करें ताकि तेलंगाना-2012 एक अलग राज्य बन सके।

2004 में यूपीए अध्यक्ष श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी ने इसके लिए वायदा किया था, परन्तु वह आज भी अधर में लटका हुआ है। उन्होंने तो यह वायदा भी किया था कि गरीबी हटाएंगे, लेकिन गरीबी आज तक नहीं हटी, इसी तरह उन्होंने जो वायदा किया कि तेलंगाना बनाएंगे, लेकिन तेलंगाना आज तक नहीं बना। मेरी सरकार से यह प्रार्थना है कि अपने वायदे पर अटल रहते हुए पृथक तेलंगाना राज्य का सृजन किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर जी का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ जो वह तेलंगाना के लोगों की भावनाओं को देखते हुए एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राइवेट मैम्बर बिल लाए हैं। महोदय, तेलंगाना एक पृथक राज्य बने, इसके लिए वहां काफी अरसे से आन्दोलन चल रहा है। इसके साथ ही महाराष्ट्र में विदर्भ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): तेलंगाना के साथ विदर्भ की भी बात बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : वह मैं बोल रहा हूँ।

सर, मैं समझता हूँ कि देश के कई ऐसे प्रदेश हैं, जहां से अलग-अलग राज्य बनाने की मांग होती रही है। कई राज्यों का विभाजन भी हुआ है और कई राज्यों में यह मांग आज भी है। इसमें तेलंगाना काफी प्रमुखता के साथ पिछले दिनों देश के सामने आया है। लोग इसके लिए लगातार आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। तेलंगाना का जो इलाका है, इसमें आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लगभग 10 जिले हैं, जो अपने आपको उपेक्षित महसूस कर रहे हैं, जिसके बारे में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी भावनाएं यहां व्यक्त की हैं। ये जिले इस प्रकार हैं - हैदराबाद, रंगारेड्डी, महबूबनगर, मेडक, नालगोंडा, खम्माम, वारंगल, करीमनगर, अदिलाबाद और निज़ामाबाद। ये दस जिले ऐसे हैं, जिनमें वहां की आबादी के हिसाब से लगभग आधे से कुछ कम आबादी है। इनके लोग चाहते हैं कि यह एक पृथक राज्य बने। वहां के लोगों की भावनाओं के अनुरूप वहां विकास नहीं हो पाया है। चाहे वह स्वास्थ्य सेवा हो, सड़कों की व्यवस्था हो, जैसा राव साहब अभी बता रहे थे, या दूसरी अन्य जो आधारभूत संरचनाएं वहां होनी चाहिए थीं, वे नहीं हो सकीं, इसलिए वहां लोगों में आक्रोश है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ने का मौका नहीं मिल सका, तो निश्चित तौर पर वहां के लोग स्वाभाविक रूप से आक्रोशित

[श्री राम कृपाल यादव]

होंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि 1969 से इस पृथक राज्य की मांग की गई है। तब समय-समय पर जो केन्द्र से शासित राज्य हैं, जैसे नेहरू जी ने भी अपनी बात रखी थी और लोगों को यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि आपकी डिमांड के अनुसार आपके राज्य को हम पृथक करने का काम करेंगे, मगर दुर्भाग्यवश वहाँ की भावनाओं के अनुकूल राज्य नहीं बन सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह निश्चित तौर पर एक चिंता का विषय है। इसके लिए वहाँ आन्दोलन विस्फोटक स्थिति में पहुँच गया है और लोगों में अविश्वास घर कर गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब किसी राज्य के इतने बड़े भाग में अविश्वास हो, आन्दोलन हो, तो निश्चित तौर पर वहाँ की राज्य सरकार को या फिर केन्द्र की सरकार को चिंता होना स्वाभाविक है। यह सब्जेक्ट केन्द्र का है और केन्द्र जब तक अपनी सहमति व्यक्त नहीं करेगा, राज्य अलग नहीं होगा।

सर, मुझे स्मरण है कि हमारे बिहार प्रदेश से अलग होकर झारखंड राज्य बना। मुझे ऐसा एहसास होता है कि इसके दुष्परिणाम भी निकलते हैं। जब बिहार से अलग होकर झारखंड बना, तो जितने माईस और मनिरल्स बिहार के थे, वे सब झारखंड के इलाके में चले गए, कई महत्वपूर्ण नदियाँ चली गईं, बिजली का जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर था, वह भी चला गया। अभी जो शेष बिहार है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ की स्थिति आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से ठीक नहीं है। मगर, साथ-ही-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि जो झारखंड का इलाका है, वहाँ भी लोगों की इच्छा के अनुसार विकास के काम नहीं हो पाए। वहाँ जो आदिवासी हैं, जो गरीब तबके लोग हैं, उनका विकास...(व्यवधान)...

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : कन्क्लूड कर दूँ, सर?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : हाँ।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं तो आपको वोट देने जा रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप दो मिनट और ले लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : मैं आपका प्रस्तावक बन गया हूँ।...(व्यवधान).... अब आप इस तरह से भेदभाव रखेंगे तो...(व्यवधान).... कि आपको वोट देने के लिए मैंने किस तरह की मंशा बनाकर रखी है। ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप दो मिनट और ले लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, आप परमानेंटली उस कुर्सी पर जा रहे हैं। मैं आपको एडवांस में बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। आप हमारा कुछ तो ख्याल रखिए। प्रस्तावक पर कुछ तो ख्याल रखिए।

सर, अब मैं अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ठीक है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, जैसा कि मैं एहसास करता हूँ कि राज्य के बंटवारे के दुष्परिणाम भी सामने आते हैं। अब झारखंड के लोग एहसास कर रहे हैं कि विभाजन करके, अपने आपको अलग करके ठीक काम नहीं किया है। मैं इसकी तह में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। अगर तेलंगाना के लोग चाहते हैं कि अलग हो जाने से उनका विकास होगा, तो निश्चित तौर से सरकार ने जो वादा किया

था, उसके अनुसार, उसको उस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। छोटे राज्य की परिकल्पना, छोटे ब्लॉक की परिकल्पना और छोटे जिले की परिकल्पना इसलिए की जाती है, ताकि वहां का विकास हो, प्रशासनिक दृष्टिकोण से वहां के हर क्षेत्र में विकास हो। मैं समझता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार पहले भी तेलंगाना के लोगों को आश्वासन दे चुकी है, उसके अनुसार उसको उस पर विचार करना चाहिए और तेलंगाना को अलग राज्य बनाने पर विचार करना चाहिए। मुझे भरोसा है कि केन्द्र सरकार इस पर निश्चित तौर पर विचार करेगी।

जावडेकर साहब, जो यह प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, उनके प्रति मैं आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि सरकार ने तो इसके लिए मन बना लिया है। आप यह प्रस्ताव withdraw कर लीजिए और सरकार आपको इसके लिए आश्वासन दे देगी।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सरकार आश्वासन नहीं दे रही है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : इनकी पार्टी के अंदर ही भेद पैदा हो गया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : हम तो कह रहे हैं कि हमें तो प्रस्ताव लाने की जरूरत ही नहीं है, आप इसके लिए बिल लाइए और हम उसका समर्थन करेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Javadekar, you will get time to reply...(Interruptions)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : सर...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You are the loser if you waste the time...(Interruptions)... राम कृपाल जी, कृपया आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, without your direction, मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा, मैं समझता हूं कि वहां की जनता के अनुरूप, जो आंदोलनकर्त्ता हैं, तेलंगाना के लोगों की जो जन भावना है, उनकी भावनाओं को देखते हुए केन्द्र सरकार को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए। ...(समय की घंटी)... तेलंगाना को अलग करने का काम किया जाए। तेलंगाना के लोगों को केन्द्र सरकार ने जो आश्वासन दे रखा है, उस आश्वासन को पूरा करते हुए पृथक राज्य बना कर वहां पर विकास की जो धारा कहीं न कहीं अवरुद्ध हो गई है, आप उसको जोड़ने का काम कीजिए, ताकि तेलंगाना एक मजबूत राज्य के रूप में उभरे और वहां की जनता आगे बढ़े तथा मुख्य धारा में जुड़ सके।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your time is over. Now, Shri Ajay Sancheti...(Interruptions)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is over...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Ajay Sancheti.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, it is his maiden speech.

4.00 P.M.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Let this be his trial speech. He can make his maiden speech later.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Then, you speak for five minutes, and make your maiden speech later.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI (Maharashtra): Sir, I shall speak for just three or four minutes.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ठीक है, आप बोलिए।

श्री अयज संचेती : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे राज्यों के बारे में उनकी वास्तविक नीति क्या है? सर, इस विषय को पॉलिटिक्स से ऊपर उठ कर देखना चाहिए। हमारी मांग तो सिर्फ़ इतनी है कि सरकार ने जो वादा किया था, उसको पूरा किया जाए। यह कोई नयी मांग नहीं है, बल्कि आपने जो कहा है, हम सिर्फ़ उसकी याद आपको दिला रहे हैं। आप उसको पूरा कीजिए। आप हम लोगों के सब्र की कितनी परीक्षा लेंगे? चाहे वह तेलंगाना हो या विदर्भ, जो कमिटमेंट किया गया है, उसे आपको पूरा करना पड़ेगा।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से फिर से विनती करता हूँ कि इन सब राज्यों का अभी बहुत विकास होना बाकी है। आप ये राज्य अलग कर दीजिए और फिर देखिए कि किस तेजी से इनका विकास होता है। छोटे राज्यों के निर्माण की जो मांग हो रही है, चाहे वह तेलंगाना हो या विदर्भ, उनके पास क्या नहीं है? उनके पास सारा इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, नैचुरल वेल्थ है और वहां राजधानी को मिलने वाली सुविधाएं तैयार हैं। मैं तेलंगाना के साथ विदर्भ की भी मांग कर रहा हूँ। एक राज्य की राजधानी के लिए जितना इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर चाहिए, वह आज नागपुर में अवेलेबल है। हमारे यहां विधान सभा का जो विंटर सेशन होता है, वह नागपुर में होता है। हमारी तो बस इतनी मांग है कि एक सेशन नहीं, बल्कि हमारे सारे सेशंस आप वहीं से चलने दीजिए।

हमारे वरिष्ठ सहयोगी श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर जी और जितने भी एमिनेंट स्पीकर्स हैं, उन्होंने जो बातें कही हैं, उनकी डिटेल्स में न जाते हुए मैं सिर्फ़ इतना ही कहता हूँ कि मैं विदर्भ से आता हूँ और उसके दर्द को भी जानता हूँ। आप कृपा करके ठोस निर्णय लीजिए और उसका पालन कीजिए। आप सिर्फ़ राज्यों के निर्माण करने का आश्वासन न देते हुए, उनका निर्माण समयबद्ध तरीके से कीजिए। आप तो सिर्फ़ कहते चले जा रहे हैं कि हम करना चाहते हैं, देखना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। You will have to give the commitment and it has to be time bound. This is my request and with this, I fully support the Motion moved by my senior colleague, Shri Prakash Javadekar.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, regarding the Resolution moved by the Hon. Member, Javadekarji, I thank all the Members for giving their valuable suggestions. Over 20 Members have spoken on this issue. There has been a general demand for more than five decades for the reorganization of the State of Andhra Pradesh to create a new State of Telangana, as has been mentioned in the Resolution. Various

measures have been taken for accelerated planned development of backward areas in Andhra Pradesh including insertion of Article 371 D which provides the necessary constitutional authority to the President for giving effect to the provision of equitable opportunities for people of different areas of the State in the matter of admission to educational institutions and public employment and for the constitution of an Administrative Tribunal with jurisdiction to deal with grievances relating to public services.

The demand for creation of Telangana gained renewed impetus recently. Considering the prevailing situation and the minutes of the All Party meeting held on 7.12.2009, the Central Government announced in New Delhi on 9.12.2009 its intention to initiate the process of forming the State of Telangana.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Prime Minister or the Union Home Minister should reply to this. This is a very serious issue. This is not an ordinary issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is the Minister in charge of Home Affairs.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: I am looking after this Ministry.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, this is not an ordinary issue. It is a very serious issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, every Minister is serious and important. Don't say that one Minister is less important or the other Minister is more important. The Cabinet has a collective responsibility.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: At least, the Home Minister must come here and he must reply in the House. He must give us an assurance in the House. Let him clarify. We all know whatever story he is reading. We are all aware of it. We want to hear from the Government of India whether they are going to introduce the Bill or not and if so, within what time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You cannot demand like that. He is competent to reply.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Consequent to the statement of the Union Home Minister, dated 9.12.2009, the Government of India had set up a five member Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice (Retd.) B.N. Srikrishna, in February, 2010, to hold consultations with all sections of the people and all political parties and groups in Andhra Pradesh to examine the situation in the State of Andhra Pradesh with reference to the demand for a separate State of Telangana as well as the demand for maintaining the present status of a united Andhra Pradesh.

[Shri Jitendra Singh]

This Committee submitted its Report on December 30, 2010. In its Report, the Committee has listed the following six solutions/possible options as the way forward:—

- (i) Maintaining Status Quo.
- (ii) Bifurcation of the State into Seemandhra and Telangana; with Hyderabad as a Union Territory and the two States developing their own capitals in due course.
- (iii) Bifurcation of the State into Rayala-Telangana and coastal Andhra regions with Hyderabad being an integral part of RayalaTelangana.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Mr. Minister, will you yield for a minute? Sir, I don't want to make it an issue here. But, as has been pointed out, the issue of Telangana is agitating the country. The people of Andhra Pradesh are divided. We have such a good debate, initiated by Shri Prakash Javadekar and others, and we need to have a proper structured reply. That is very important. I have no disrespect against the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs. But, in view of the political significance of this whole issue, at least, either the hon. Prime Minister or the Cabinet Minister ought to have been here to respond to the debate. I think that is the very legitimate issue which I am entitled to raise, so I am raising it, Sir.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: (iv) Bifurcation. of Andhra Pradesh into Seemandhra and Telangana with enlarged Hyderabad Metropolis as a separate Union Territory. This Union Territory will have geographical linkage and contiguity *via* Nalgonda district in the South-East Guntur in coastal Andhra and *via* Mahbubnagar district in the south to Kurnool district in Rayalaseema.

(v) Bifurcation of the State into Telangana and Seemandhra as per existing boundaries with Hyderabad as the capital of Telangana and Seemandhra to have a new capital. And, the last option is:

- (vi) Keeping the State united by simultaneously providing certain definite Constitutional/statutory measures for socio-economic development and political empowerment of Telangana region — creation of a statutorily empowered Telangana Regional Council.

Following submission of the report, a meeting of all the major political parties represented in the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature was convened on January 6, 2011, and requested them to consider the report of the Justice Srikrishna Committee and form an opinion in this regard.

The consultation process with various political parties of the Andhra Pradesh is continuing. A suitable decision will be taken in the light of these discussions. The

Government of India is keeping a close watch on the political developments as well as on the law and order situation in the State.

In view of the above, I request the hon. Member to withdraw his Resolution.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : जब यहां प्रधानमंत्री या गृह मंत्री नहीं आए, तभी सरकार का इरादा मुझे स्पष्ट हो गया कि वह तेलंगाना देना नहीं चाहती। अगर वह तेलंगाना देना चाहती, तो उसकी घोषणा के लिए स्वयं प्रधानमंत्री या गृह मंत्री आते। हम तो यही मांग कर रहे हैं कि if you have a political will, bring the Bill, the whole NDA will support you wholeheartedly. Let us fulfill the aspirations of the people of Telangana who are agitating for fifty years.

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी : आपने यूपी में क्यों नहीं किया?...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : एक मिनट, अगर आप बीच में टोकेंगी, तो फिर ऐसा नहीं चलेगा। आपके भाषण में हम नहीं टोकेंगे और आप बीच में टोका-टोकी करेंगे, तो यह नहीं होगा। मेरे प्रस्ताव पर पिछले तीन शुक्रवार से चर्चा हुई है। यह भी अपने आप में संसद का इतिहास बन गया कि दो सेशन में यह लगातार चलता गया और तीन शुक्रवार को इस पर चर्चा हुई और सभी सदस्यों ने इसमें भाग लिया। कांग्रेस के भी जो सदस्य बोले, वे तेलंगाना की वेदना लेकर बोले और तेलंगाना के पक्ष में बोले, क्योंकि उनको मालूम है कि अगर वे यहां तेलंगाना के पक्ष में नहीं बोलेंगे, तो तेलंगाना का विरोध करके वहां जाकर मुंह नहीं दिखा सकेंगे। लेकिन सर, इनकी एक नीति है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : दर्डा जी, प्लीज़।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : यह एक नया तरीका हो गया है कि यहां कहना “जय तेलंगाना” और वहां जाकर “नो तेलंगाना”। यह कैसे चलेगा? क्या तेलंगाना के लोग इसको देख नहीं रहे हैं? सर, आज दस हजार से ज्यादा गांवों में, शहरों में, कस्बों में लोग टी.वी. पर यह लाइव डिबेट देख रहे हैं कि संसद क्या करना चाहती है। मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से मुझे बहुत ही दुख हुआ। हम इसकी भर्त्सना करते हैं कि सरकार बिल्कुल ही तेलंगाना देने को तैयार नहीं है, it is yet another betrayal. सर,...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : नो प्लीज़,...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : 9 दिसम्बर, 2009 को तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री चिदम्बरम जी खड़े हुए प्रेस के सामने गए, बैठक के बाद उन्होंने ऐलान किया कि। “I am not declaring that the process of formation of a separate State of Telangana has begun.” सर, the process has not started. कहां है प्रोसेस, यह कब खत्म होगा? सौ साल तक इंतजार नहीं करती जिन्दा कोमें। जिन्दा कौमों को जल्दी तेलंगाना चाहिए और वह देने के लिए आप तैयार नहीं हैं। इसलिए हम यह प्रस्ताव लाए हैं। अब आप फिर यह उत्तर दे रहे हैं कि एक कमेटी नियुक्त की, दूसरी कमेटी नियुक्त की। आप कमेटियां ही कमेटियां नियुक्त कर रहे हैं, उससे क्या निकला? मंत्री महोदय, आपने श्रीकृष्ण कमेटी की बात कही। श्रीकृष्ण कमेटी ऐसी कमेटी है कि वैसी दुनिया में आज तक नहीं हुई। यह ऐसी कमेटी हुई जिन्होंने 6 आप्शन दिए। क्या कोई ऐसी कमेटी होती है कि जो 6 आप्शन देगी कि यह भी हो सकता है, वह भी हो सकता है। अंत में लिखा है कि चार प्रस्ताव वाएबल नहीं है, यह हम ही कह रहे हैं। Can you imagine such a Commission which gives six options and says that four of them are already unviable? यह ऐसी कमेटी है जिसकी रिपोर्ट में एक सीक्रेट चैप्टर भी था। सर, श्रीकृष्ण कमेटी के जो 5 चैप्टर घोषित हुए वे अलग थे लेकिन एक सीक्रेट चैप्टर भी

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

था, जो पब्लिश नहीं किया था। उस पब्लिश नहीं किए हुए चैप्टर में क्या था, वह हाई कोर्ट में खुला। इसके बारे में हाई कोर्ट में सामने क्या आया, कांग्रेस को वह कमेटी सलाह दे रही है कि मीडिया को मैनेज कैसे करना चाहिए, पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज को मैनेज कैसे करना चाहिए, तेलंगाना मूवमेंट में फूट कैसे डालनी चाहिए? इस तरह की सलाह देने के लिए सरकार कमेटी बनाती है और जनता का पैसा बर्बाद करती है। सर, इस पर गुस्सा नहीं आएगा तो और क्या आएगा? इसलिए हमारे मित्र ने सोनिया जी का नाम लिया कि वे इसका एक दिन उद्घाटन करेंगी। हम तो आशा करते हैं कि जल्दी करें, आज 17 अगस्त है। एक महीने के बाद 17 सितम्बर है, उस दिन लिब्रेशन डे है। हमारा देश 1947 में आजाद हुआ। लेकिन स्टेट ऑफ तेलंगाना, हैदराबाद का संस्थान निजाम के कब्जे में था, वे भारत में शामिल नहीं हुए थे। जब भारत में शामिल नहीं हुए थे तो सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल, दि ग्रेट विजनरी, उन्होंने वहां सेना भेजी, तब यह लिब्रेट हुआ है। उस दिन 17 सितम्बर, 1948 था। इस प्रकार यह हमारे से एक साल एक महीने बाद आजाद हुआ। यह आन्ध्र की सरकार इस 17 सितम्बर को लिब्रेशन डे के रूप में सेलिब्रेट भी नहीं करती है। इस तरह से भी उसके साथ अन्याय है। हम मारठवाड़ा में इसको सेलिब्रेट करते हैं, जब नरसिंह राव थे, मैं बतला रहा हूं, उन्होंने मराठवाड़ा में पढ़ाई की और रहे थी थे। तो मराठवाड़ा में 17 सितम्बर को लिब्रेशन डे होता है, कर्णाटक में होता है, जो हैदराबाद संस्थान का इलाका था, लेकिन हैदराबाद में नहीं होता है, वहां हमने शुरू किया है। लगातार बीस साल से जिसे तेलंगाना के निर्माण की एक ज्योत कहते हैं, वह हम जलाकर रखते हैं। हम तेलंगाना का निर्माण करके रहेंगे। अगर आपकी इच्छा होती तो आज घोषणा करते, क्योंकि आज 17 अगस्त है, हम सारी प्रक्रियाएं पूरी करेंगे और 17 सितम्बर, लिब्रेशन डे को तेलंगाना बनेगा, यह घोषणा करते तो कोई नहीं कहता और हम मेजें थपथपाकर आपका स्वागत करते। आपके ही दो मुख्य मंत्री होते, लेकिन आपको निर्णय नहीं करना है। आपने तेलंगाना के साथ लगातार बिट्टेयल किया है, यह मैं बताना चाहता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : कृपया जल्दी conclude कीजिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। इस विषय पर लोगों ने 8 घंटे बोला है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि आज की स्थिति क्या है। इन्होंने कहा था और अभी मंत्री महोदय ने भी कहा कि हम सभी समाज के विकास के लिए और आन्ध्र के सभी विवादों को दूर करने के लिए काम करेंगे। सर, मैं केवल, पिछले सत्र में मेरे द्वारा लाए गए प्रस्ताव के बाद की घटनाओं का उल्लेख करूंगा। उससे आपको समझ में आ जाएगा कि वहां कैसे काम हो रहा है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लिए मेडिकल काउंसिल ने मेडिकल सीट्स बढ़ा दीं। वे मेडिकल सीट्स आन्ध्र के सभी रीजंस को दी गयीं, लेकिन तेलंगाना को नहीं दी गयीं हैं। वहां एक भी सीट नहीं दी गयी और आखिर में तेलंगाना के लोगों को हाईकोर्ट व सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाकर न्याय मिला। कोर्ट ने कहा कि यह तेलंगाना के साथ अन्याय है। अगर राज्य को मेडिकल सीट्स मिली हैं तो सारे क्षेत्र में उसका आबंटन होना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Javadekar, your speech is a reply speech. You are not to make a new speech.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, that is what I want to say.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Mover is replying.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, reply इसी से आता है कि जो मंत्री जी ने कहा ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You reply to the points.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : That is what I am saying. What the hon. Minister has said, I am just replying to it that they are not giving justice to all the areas of the State. सर, पानी की किल्लत है तो पानी का बंटवारा हुआ और चूंकि पानी नहीं है, इसलिए डेड वाटर निकालकर देने की बात आयी, लेकिन वह भी तेलंगाना को नहीं दिया गया। फिर कोर्ट को ऑर्डर देना पड़ा और कोर्ट ने जजमेंट दिया कि यह तेलंगाना के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। सर, यह सरकार आज अन्याय कर रही है। सर, महिलाओं को नौकरी देने की बात है, फिजीकली हैंडीकेप्ड्स को नौकरी देने की बात है और पूरे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में नियम यह है कि उस जिले में ही नौकरी मिलेगी, लेकिन ये नौकरियां भी तेलंगाना में उस जिले के लोगों को नहीं दी गयीं। उसमें बाकी रीजंस को शामिल कर दिया गया और तेलंगाना को opportunity deny की गयी। फिर लोगों को कोर्ट में जाना पड़ा और कोर्ट ने कहा और इस तरह कोर्ट से न्याय मिला। आपसे न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है। लोगों को कोर्ट जाने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ रहा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please conclude.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मुझे 10 मिनट लगेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आपके 10 मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, उन्होंने जो उत्तर दिया है, उससे पूरे तेलंगाना रीजन के लोगों को निराशा हुई है। मंत्री महोदय ने ऐसा जबाब दिया है कि आज तेलंगाना के लोग रोएंगे। अगर मंत्री महोदय यह कहते हैं कि हम बिल लाने के लिए तैयार हैं, आप सहयोग करें, हम इसी सत्र में लाएंगे, तो हम उनको शाबाशी देते, लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा। सर, मैं उदाहरण दे रहा हूं कि आप तेलंगाना के लोगों के साथ कैसे अन्याय कर रहे हैं और मैं यह इसलिए नहीं कह रहा हूं कि मैं आन्ध्र versus तेलंगाना सोचता हूं। मैं ऐसा कभी नहीं सोचता। हम देश के लिए सोचते हैं। आन्ध्र and तेलंगाना, we believe that both the States, when you separate them, will coexist peacefully and prosper rapidly, और यह होगा। सर, आपको पता होगा कि Telangana is the only State recommended by the First State Reorganisation Committee, which has not happened. पहली जो एसआरसी बनी थी, उन्होंने तेलंगाना की सिफारिश की थी और जैसे कि अभी मेरे अजीज मित्र ने कहा, पंडित नेहरू जी ने कहा था कि यह हम मैरेज कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उनको सेपरेट होने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। जब यह उन्होंने कहा था तो आप नेहरू जी की बात भी नहीं सुनोगे? आप फर्स्ट एसआरसी की बात भी नहीं सुनोगे और अन्याय करते रहोगे? सर, मैं ये आज के उदाहरण दे रहा हूं। मैंने इतिहास की बात नहीं की। मैंने पिछले चार महीनों में हुए अन्याय का ही उदाहरण दिया है। सर, अभी दो गैस बेस्ड पॉवर प्लांट्स तेलंगाना को sanction हुए थे। अब तेलंगाना के साथ कैसे अन्याय होता है, इसका उदाहरण देखिए। वहां के सी.एम. ने घोषणा की कि तेलंगाना में दो गैस बेस्ड पॉवर प्लांट्स लगेंगे, लेकिन लोगों ने पूछा कि प्लांट्स लगेंगे तो उनके लिए गैस कहां से मिलेगी? उन्होंने कहा कि गैस नहीं मिलेगी। अब गैस नहीं मिलेगी तो पॉवर प्लांट कैसे चलेगा?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please conclude.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: This is the injustice meted out to Telangana. सर, हमारे बिहार के मित्र ने अभी बताया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have to take up the other business also. It has already taken more than four hours. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मैं जबाब ही दे रहा हूँ। आपको पता है कि उस समय बिहार में लालू जी मुख्य मंत्री थे, अटल जी देश के प्रधानमंत्री थे।...*(व्यवधान)*... जब बिहार के विभाजन और झारखंड के निर्माण का विषय था, तो लालू जी ने कहा था, क्योंकि उनकी धारणा थी, कि झारखंड ओवर माई डेड बॉडी। यानी वह तैयार नहीं थे।...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Javedakarji, you have to conclude because we have another Resolution also. ...*(Interruptions)*... More than four hours have been taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मुझे दस मिनट लगेंगे। This is the reply arising out of his answer.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have already taken twelve minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, लालू जी का विरोध था। मैं आपको यह बता रहा हूँ कि जैसा मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि प्रोसेस चल रहा है, लेकिन वह प्रोसेस नहीं चल रहा है। एक प्रोसेस अटल जी ने चलाया था और लालू जी को भी छह महीने में सहमत कराया था। फिर लालू जी ने ही प्रस्ताव रखा था, जिससे बिहार, झारखंड का निर्माण हुआ। यह हो गया, जबकि विपक्षी दल का मुख्य मंत्री होने के बावजूद भी प्रधानमंत्री उन्हें मना सकते थे, तो यहां तो आपके मुख्य मंत्री हैं। अगर दोनों जगह आपके मुख्य मंत्री होंगे, तो आपकी पार्टी में सहमति क्यों नहीं? इन्होंने एक नया तरीका निकाला है कि ऑल पार्टी। यह ऑल पार्टी क्या है? यह क्या करते हैं कि ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग बुलाते हैं, सबसे पूछते हैं कि आपकी क्या राय है, आपकी क्या राय है, आपकी क्या राय है, लेकिन हम पूछते हैं कि आपकी क्या राय है? कांग्रेस पार्टी अपनी राय दे, जो वह देती ही नहीं। सरकार अपनी राय तेलंगाना निर्माण के बारे में दे, जो कि वह देती ही नहीं। आप दोगे नहीं, दूसरों की पूछेंगे और अगर कोई एक कहेगा कि नहीं चाहिए, तो बस नहीं अड़ंगा लेकर बैठेंगे कि एक पार्टी 'नहीं' कह रही हैं। यह एक पार्टी का मुद्दा वही है, आपकी राय क्या है? इस पर एनडीए पूरी ताकत के साथ आपके साथ है। आप आज तेलंगाना का बिल लाओ, कल तेलंगाना दे दो और 17 सितंबर को उसका उद्घाटन करो। लोगों ने कितना त्याग किया है? आप इसे कैसे नजरअंदाज कर सकते हैं? 700 लड़कों ने वहां आत्महत्याएं की हैं, 700 लड़कों ने अपना बलिदान दिया है, गोली का शिकार हुए हैं, 300 लोग गोली से मरे हैं।

सर, चेंगा रेड्डी जी बीजेपी में नहीं थे, चेंगा रेड्डी जी कांग्रेस में थे। उन्होंने अलग पार्टी बनाई। कितने लोग शहीद हुए, कितना तेलंगाना का आंदोलन चलाया? उनके साथ भी विश्वासघात हुआ। इसलिए यह एक विश्वासघात की कहानी है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : अंत में, मैं कन्क्लूड करते समय इतना ही कहूंगा कि हमें इनका उत्तर बिल्कुल नागवार लगा। इन्होंने जो कहा है कि आप वापस लेते हो क्या? तो हम कहेंगे कि बिल्कुल वापस नहीं लेंगे। आप तेलंगाना के साथ अन्याय कर रहे हो। हम आपका धिक्कार करते हैं, हम आपकी भर्त्सना करते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... हम आपके एंटी पीपल पॉलिसीज की मुखालफत करते हैं। आपका यहां लोक सभा में बहुमत है, इसलिए आप यह बिल नहीं ला रहे हैं, लेकिन हम कह रहे हैं कि दो-

तिहाई बहुमत चाहिए, तो बिल लाओ, हम आपको समर्थन देंगे, लेकिन बिल न लाने की आपकी मंशा है, यह बात आज साफ हो गई है। आप खुल गए हैं, आप बेनकाब हो गए हैं और आज आपने जो काम किया है, वह तेलंगाना के साथ एक और विश्वासघात है। इसलिए हम आपके साथ सहमत नहीं हो सकते।...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी रिक्वेस्ट को हम मान नहीं सकते। हम अपना रेजोलुशन वापस नहीं लेंगे। हम आपका धिक्कार करते हैं, हम आपकी भर्त्सना करते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ठीक है, हो गया। आप बैठिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : हम आपकी नीतियों की भर्त्सना करते हैं और हम तेलंगाना मूवमेंट पर आपकी भर्त्सना करके सदन का बहिष्कार करेंगे, क्योंकि ऐसा जबाव हमें नहीं चाहिए। जय तेलंगाना।...**(व्यवधान)**...

(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए।)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Since the hon. Member has not withdrawn the Resolution, I am putting the Resolution to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Just a minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... We just want to protest and walk out. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will finish in one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will take only one minute, I will not take more than that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is no provision to speak now. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no provision to speak now as I have already put it to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, my party wants to tell that ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have already put it to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: We are not satisfied with the reply of the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... We are also walking out of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Members, since Shri Prakash Javedkar has not withdrawn the Resolution, I am putting the Resolution to vote. The question is: Having regard to the fact that:—

- (i) the State of Andhra Pradesh was formed in the year 1956 after amalgamating Telugu speaking areas, but the first State Re-organisation Commission had recognized Telangana as a potential separate state and the first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had even assured justice to Telangana while inaugurating the new State;
- (ii) despite all these assurances, due to the lop-sided policies of the Governments in the State, some areas have remained neglected in the fields of education, employment, irrigation, development, etc., and this neglect and backwardness have led to an acute feeling of alienation among the people of Telangana region, who have been demanding a separate State since 1969;

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

- (iii) Telangana consists of ten districts of Andhra Pradesh, namely — Hyderabad, Rangareddy, Mahboobnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Khammam, Warrangel, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Nizamabad and nine out of these ten districts are recognized by the Government of India as backward, despite availability of many natural resources, the benefits have failed to reach its people;
- (iv) the experience of creation of smaller states has been good as it makes administration smoother and efficient coupled with higher development of the areas that have been neglected and from the people's perspective, this gives them more easy access to the Government and reduces disparity level between the developed and non-developed areas;
- (v) there is merit in the demand for a separate state of Telangana as it serves the cause of geographical continuity, economic viability as well as administrative convenience; and
- (vi) the Central Government had announced on 9th December, 2009 that the process of formation of separate State of Telangana has begun but now the Government is backtracking and has taken a complete U-turn on this promise, which has resulted in continuous agitation in the region;

This House urges upon the Government to create a separate State of Telangana with a separate Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in accordance with the Constitution of India."

The motion was negatived.

**Need to review the meat Export Policy in the light of Constitution's
Directive Principle of State Policy and Directions of the
Supreme Court of India**

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दड्डा (महाराष्ट्र) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

"इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि:-

- (i) भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने 29 मार्च, 2006 को दिए गए अपने निर्णय में भारत सरकार को संविधान के "राज्य नीति के निदेशक सिद्धांतों के मद्देनजर मांस निर्यात नीति तथा पशुधन पर इसके संभावित हानिकारक प्रभावों और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर इसके प्रभाव की समीक्षा करने के लिए" निदेश जारी किए थे;
- (ii) 3 मई, 2007 को वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय ने एक कार्यालय ज्ञापन जारी किया था जिसमें तत्कालीन प्रवृत्त नीति को जारी रखने को दोहराया गया था और इस संबंध में उनकी दलीलों का मुख्य आधार रोजगार सृजन, विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन और तथाकथित अनुपयोगी पशुओं की संख्या में परिहार्य वृद्धि, इत्यादि को बनाया गया था;

- (iii) मुख्य याचिकाकर्ताओं ने परम् श्रद्धेय जैन आचार्य विजय रतनसुंदरसुरी महाराज साहेब के नेतृत्व में वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय को दस्तावेजों के साथ, जिसमें सभी महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं को शामिल करते हुए 13 अध्याय थे, अपने तर्क प्रस्तुत किए जिसमें कहा गया कि मंत्रालय राज्य नीति के निदेशक सिद्धांतों तथा मांस निर्यात नीति के संभावित हानिकारक प्रभावों, दोनों के संबंध में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की चिंताओं के मद्देनजर जरूरी समीक्षा करने में असफल रहा है;
- (iv) वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 3.5.2007 के आपने कार्यालय ज्ञापन में मांस निर्यात नीति को चालू रखने के आदेशों को जारी करने से पूर्व विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय, कृषि मंत्रालय (पशु-पालन विभाग), खाद्य प्रसंस्करण मंत्रालय, पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय आदि से परामर्श करने का दावा किया;
- (v) याचिकाकर्ताओं ने सूचना का अधिकार के माध्यम से उपरोक्त मंत्रालयों/विभागों से हुए पत्राचारों की प्रतियां प्राप्त करने और उनका गंभीर अध्ययन करने के बाद बताया कि ये सभी यंत्रवत् नेमी तौर पर दी जाने वाली सलाहें हैं जिनका महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों से कोई लेनादेना प्रतीत नहीं होता है चूंकि इनमें सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा 20 मार्च, 2006 के अपने निर्णय में व्यक्त की गई चिंताओं तथा भारत सरकार को दिए निदेशों को पूर्णतया नजरंदाज किया गया;
- (vi) याचिकाकर्ताओं ने वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय का प्रतिविरोध करते हुए इस बात पर जोर दिया कि देश के कुल मांस उत्पादन के 8% हिस्से का निर्यात करने मात्र के लिए सरकार मांस निर्यात नीति का पालन कर रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बूचड़खानों में परिहार्य वृद्धि हो रही है;
- (vii) निर्यात गुणवत्ता वाले मांस के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के कारण जवान और स्वस्थ जानवरों को मारा जाना आवश्यक हो गया है और इस प्रकार ऐसे जानवरों के मारे जाने का प्रतिषेध करने वाले राज्य सरकारों के स्थानिक कानूनों का खुला उल्लंघन किया गया है;
- (viii) जानवरों के मारे जाने के कारण देश गोबर की उपलब्धता से वंचित हो रहा है और इस प्रकार सरकार के पास रासायनिक उर्वरकों और रासायनिक कीटनाशकों का उपयोग पुनः शुरू करने के अलावा कोई विकल्प नहीं है जिससे स्वास्थ्य के प्रति खतरे उत्पन्न होने के अलावा मृदा की उर्वरता की क्षति हो रही है तथा खेत, जल, वायु और खाद्यान्न प्रदूषित हो रहे हैं;
- (ix) याचिकाकर्ताओं ने अपनी स्थिति की तथ्यपरक प्रस्तुति के माध्यम से अपने सुगठित तर्कों के साथ परिपुष्ट करते हुए उल्लेख किया कि एक भैंस से प्रतिवर्ष 5.4 टन गोबर प्राप्त होता है और आगामी पांच वर्षों में 5,61,000 मीट्रिक टन मांस निर्यात करने हेतु 51,00,000 भैंसों का वध करना पड़ेगा और इस पांच वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान 1377 लाख टन गोबर के परिवर्तन से 2754 लाख टन जैविक खाद का उत्पादन होगा जिसके फलस्वरूप 918 लाख एकड़ कृषि फसलों की खाद संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति होगी; और
- (x) पशु-हत्याओं के परिणामस्वरूप उर्वरकों, रसायनों, कीटनाशकों आदि के लिए राजसहायता पर भारी परिहार्य व्यय भी हुआ है क्योंकि भारत सरकार द्वारा करदाताओं के लगभग एक लाख करोड़ रुपये लगाकर राजसहायता जारी रखी जा रही है।

[श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दंडा]

यह सभा सरकार से आग्रह करती है कि:-

- (क) "मांस निर्यात नीति", जिससे कुछ लोगों की आर्थिक महत्वाकांक्षा का पोषण हो रहा है परन्तु विशेषकर हमारे युवा एवं स्वस्थ पशुओं के रूप में, राष्ट्रीय पशु धन की न पूरा की जा सकने वाली हानि की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है, को तत्काल समाप्त किया जाए;
- (ख) निर्यात के प्रयोजनार्थ मांस के उत्पादन के लिए हो रही पशु हत्याओं के कारण उपयोगी पशुओं की भारी कमी, जो आवश्यक वस्तुओं की समग्र उपलब्धता को प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित कर रही है और खाद्यान्नों, दूध, आदि की कीमतों में वृद्धि का एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण बन गई है, को दूर करने के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाया जाए;
- (ग) भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 51क के उपबंधों, जिसमें सभी जीवों के प्रति दया पर जोर दिया गया है, का सख्ती से अक्षरशः और मूल भावना के साथ अनुपालन किया जाए और चूंकि सरकार मौलिक कर्तव्यों के अनुपालन के लिए आदर्श अनुपालक है, इसलिए उसे मौलिक कर्तव्यों के उल्लंघनकर्ता के रूप में नहीं देखा जाना चाहिए;
- (घ) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के पशु संरक्षण कानूनों, जिनके द्वारा पशुओं की आयु एवं उपयोगिता के आधार पर पशु हत्या को प्रतिबंधित किया गया है और साथ ही, पशु हत्या के लिए पशुओं के अंतर्राज्य परिवहन को निषिद्ध किया गया है; के उल्लंघन को रोका जाए;
- (ङ) मांस निर्यात के लिए गाय और इसके बछड़ों की हत्या पर पहले से मौजूद प्रतिबंध को सख्ती से लागू किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि मौजूदा मांस निर्यात नीति के जारी रहने के कारण मांस निर्यात के लिए भैसों की हत्या का आवरण रखते हुए व्यापक स्तर पर गुप्त रूप से बूचड़खाने खोले जा रहे हैं परन्तु वास्तव में इनमें गाय और इसके बछड़ों की हत्याएं की जा रही हैं;
- (च) 31 जुलाई, 2002 को प्रस्तुत किए गए विधि आयोग के 159वें प्रतिवेदन, राष्ट्रीय गोवंश आयोग के प्रतिवेदन तथा भारतीय पशु कल्याण बोर्ड के 67वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों, जिनके तहत मांस निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध की सिफारिश की गई है, को स्वीकार किया जाए;
- (छ) समयबद्ध प्रतिवेदन के लिए स्पष्ट विचारार्थ विषयों के साथ एक कृतिक बल गठित किया जाए जिसमें कृषि तथा रसायन और उर्वरक, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण तथा पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालयों, पशुपालन विभाग और विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के प्रतिनिधि हों, जो समग्र रूप से लागत लाभ विश्लेषण करते हुए इस संबंध में व्यावहारिक मूल्यांकन कर सकें कि गोबर निर्मित खाद किस प्रकार से फसल के पैदावार स्तर को बढ़ाएंगी और साथ ही साथ कृषि उपज, मृदा, वायु, जल, आदि के समग्र प्रदूषण को दूर करेगी जिसका कारण रासायनिक उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों का व्यापक उपयोग करना रहा है तथा इसके द्वारा माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने दिनांक 29 मार्च, 2006 के निर्णय में उठाई गई चिंताओं एवं दिए गए निर्देशों पर सकारात्मक प्रतिक्रिया की जाए।

महोदय, इस संकल्प में मैंने सरकार से आग्रह किया है कि वह मांस निर्यात नीति के बारे में समीक्षा करे तथा शीघ्रातिशीघ्र इस पर प्रतिबंध लगाए।

महोदय, हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है तथा अनादि काल से मानव प्रकृति पर निर्भर करता है। वैदिक ग्रंथों में भी मानव, प्रकृति तथा जानवरों के सहअस्तित्व की परिकल्पना की गई है। किसी समय गाय को प्रमुख पशुधन के रूप में माना गया तथा गोधन के लिए तमाम लड़ाइयां लड़ी गई। मशीनीकरण से पहले देश का किसान पशुओं पर ही निर्भर करता था। हल जोतने और सामान ढोने के लिए बैल, दूध, दही तथा अनेक दुग्ध उत्पादनों के लिए गाय और भैंस, खाद के लिए पशुओं का गोबर तथा खाना पकाने के लिए उपलों का प्रयोग आज भी गांवों में हो रहा है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन) पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, आज भी देश की सत्तर प्रतिशत जनता कृषि पर निर्भर करती है तथा गांवों में पशु अभी भी कृषि की रीढ़ के रूप में काम करते हैं। इन परिस्थितियों में पशुओं का काटा जाना तथा उनके मांस का निर्यात करना हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था के खिलाफ है तथा यह तुरंत बंद होना चाहिए। 29 मार्च, 2006 को एक जजमेंट के माध्यम से सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सरकार को निर्देश दिया था कि वह **Directive Principles of State Policy** को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक नीति बनाए तथा मांस निर्यात नीति की समीक्षा करे। साथ ही पशुओं की संख्या पर तथा देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर इसका क्या असर पड़ता है, इसका भी अध्ययन किया जाए। 3 मई, 2007 को वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने एक ओ.एम. जारी किया, जिसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देशों की तरफ ठीक से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तथा इसे जारी करने के लिए रोज़गार, विदेशी मुद्रा तथा **unproductive animals** की तादाद बढ़ाने की बात कही गई है। महोदय, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो निर्देश दिए थे, उनके बारे में कॉमर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने लॉ मिनिस्ट्री को ठीक से नहीं समझाया, बल्कि मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो आदेश दिए थे, उन आदेशों के मुताबिक क्या सचमुच उनका अध्ययन करके ऐसा किया गया है? इस संबंध में मैं मोहम्मद हनीफ कुरैशी बनाम बिहार प्रदेश का ज़िक्र करना चाहता हूँ जिसकी वजह से '**useful animal**' और '**useless animal**' का वर्गीकरण किया गया तथा पशुओं को काटने का काम मूलभूत अधिकार ती तरह पेश किया गया। इस मामले में जानवरों की तीन सेवाओं का ज़िक्र किया गया था। पहला — दूध देने का, दूसरा — बच्चे पैदा करने का तथा तीसरा — **services in draught sector**। इस तीसरी अवधारणा के तहत जानवरों को **useless category** में डालकर उन्हें काटना जारी रखा गया। यह **perception** अत्यंत भ्रमित करने वाला है क्योंकि दूध और बच्चे देने के अलावा जानवर हल जोतने, बोझा ढोने और गोबर देने के काम में भी आते हैं। इन्हें किसी भी स्तर पर **useless** नहीं कहा जा सकता।

इसके बारे में जैन आचार्य विजय रत्नसुंदर सूरी जी, प्रवीण जैन ट्रस्ट, श्री भुवन भानु सुरीश्वर जी जीवदया ट्रस्ट ने तथा विनियोग परिवार ट्रस्ट मुम्बई ने मंत्रालय को पुनः याचिका दी तथा बताया कि मंत्रालय ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देश को किस तरीके से अनदेखा कर दिया है। मंत्रालय ने कहा कि उन्होंने इस संबंध में लॉ मिनिस्ट्री से सलाह लेकर ओएम जारी किया है, लेकिन लॉ मिनिस्ट्री को सारी परिस्थितियों से अवगत नहीं कराया गया। इस संबंध में इन ट्रस्टों ने आरटीआई के अंतर्गत तमाम सूचनाएं इकट्ठी की हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसकी भी जांच की जाए कि क्या तथ्य है, लॉ मिनिस्ट्री ने क्या दिया था, कॉमर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने क्या किया है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के क्या आदेश थे?

सरकार का यह कहना है कि मांस निर्यात विदेशी पूंजी कमाने का महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह केवल मिथक है। यह स्रोत नहीं हो सकता है, यह मिथक है। भारत ने 2010-11 में 7 लाख मीट्रिक टन मांस का निर्यात किया, उसकी ऐक्ज़ेक्ट फिगर थी, 7.09 मीट्रिक टन। अगर एक भैंस से 110 किलो मांस मान लिया जाए तो 2010-11 में करीब 65 लाख भैंसों को काटा

[श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा]

गया। महोदय, एक भैंस से एक साल में 5.4 मीट्रिक टन गोबर मिलता है तथा इससे साल में 10.8 मीट्रिक टन खाद तैयार की जा सकती है। मैं सम्माननीय सदन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि 65 लाख जानवरों को मारकर हमने लगभग 7.02 लाख मीट्रिक टन **organic** खाद का स्रोत समाप्त किया है। अगर एक टन **organic** खाद की कीमत 1 हजार रुपए मान ली जाए तो 7.02 करोड़ टन **organic** खाद की कीमत 7,020 करोड़ रुपए होगी। अगर जानवर पांच साल और जिंदा रहता है तो कुल **organic** खाद की कीमत 35 हजार करोड़ रुपए होगी। यह 35 हजार करोड़ रुपए हमने, जानवरों को काटकर 8,412 करोड़ रुपए मांस का निर्यात करके कमाने में गंवा दिए हैं। इस प्रकार एक ओर हमने हमारे पशुधन को भी गंवा दिया तथा दूसरी ओर जो **organic manure** मिलने वाली थी, उससे भी हम वंचित रह गए हैं। ऐसा करके 35 हजार करोड़ रुपए की जो खाद बिकने वाली थी, उससे हम वंचित रह गए हैं।

महोदय, जानवरों को मांस के निर्यात के लिए मारने से लगातार दुधारू तथा अन्य जानवरों की कमी होती जा रही है। 1992 में प्रति 1000 लोगों पर 241 जानवर थे, वहीं 2003 में यह संख्या 180 रह गयी है, 2007 में यह संख्या 157 बची और 2011 के आंकड़े आज तक उपलब्ध नहीं हुए हैं। फिर भी 1961 में **Cattle Human Ratio** 430 प्रति हजार था। यदि यही ट्रेंड रहा तो 2015 तक यह रेश्यो 20 **cattle** प्रति हजार व्यक्ति ही रह जाएगा। महोदय, यह चिंता करने वाली बात है। हालांकि बीफ एक्सपोर्ट के लिए नेगेटिव लिस्ट में रखा गया है। लेकिन मांस के निर्यात के सहारे गाय का मांस भी निर्यात किया जा रहा है। दुधारू पशुओं और गाय की संख्या पशुओं में कम हो रही है। इससे कम से कम यही साबित होता है कि जिस तरह के जानवरों की कटाई बैन की गई है, वे काटे जा रहे हैं और उनका मांस निर्यात को रहा है। देश में इस समय लगभग 3600 कानूनी **slaughter houses** हैं तथा करीब 25000 **unregistered slaughter houses** हैं और 30 के लगभग **Mega Export-Oriented Slaughter Houses** पिछले 15 सालों में निजी क्षेत्रों में खोले गये हैं। 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके तहत और **slaughter houses** खोलने के बारे में निर्णय किया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यहां पर लगभग 3600 कानूनी **slaughter houses** बने हैं, तो ये अन-आथराइज्ड, **unregistered** 25000 के करीब **slaughter houses** कैसे काम कर रहे हैं? ये किसके इशारे पर और किस व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत काम कर रहे हैं, इसकी भी जांच होनी चाहिए और सदन को भी इसकी जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए। यह नीति विदेश संस्कृति और सभ्यता पर आधारित नीति है। यहां जानवरों को कमोडिटी समझा जाता है, जहां जानवर से दूध निकालना और मांस के लिए पालना एक व्यवसाय है तथा जानवर का महत्व यहीं एक सीमित है। हमारे देश की संस्कृति अलग है। यहां गाय को मां के समान मानते हैं और पूजा जाता है। त्यौहारों पर गाय के गोबर से घर की लिपाई को पवित्रता का प्रतीक माना जाता है। हम लोग जानवरों को घर का सदस्य मानते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में तो दीवाली के दूसरे रोज गाय, बैल और भैंस का श्रृंगार करके पूजा की जाती है। हम यह भी देख रहे हैं कि जब जानवर हल चलाने के लायक भी नहीं रहता है तथा गाय दूध देना बंद कर देती है, तो उन्हें काटने के लिए नहीं बेचा जाता है। यह आज हमारी परम्परा है। तमाम आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयां गौ-मूत्र से बनती हैं। इन दवाइयों का बड़े पैमाने पर गांव में और शहरों में प्रचलन होता जा रहा है।

देश में आज पशुधन समाप्त होने के कगार पर है। इससे इस पर आधारित करोड़ों लोगों की जीविका पर असर पड़ेगा। एग्रीकल्चर के लिए छोटे किसान भी ट्रैक्टर पर निर्भर हो जायेंगे, जिससे

खेती और मंहंगी हो जायेगी। आज लकड़ी काटने पर पाबंदी है। जो लोग उपलों से खाना पकाते हैं, उनके लिए घटता पशुधन बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है। Article 48 में जानवरों के संरक्षण की बात कही गई है, लेकिन सरकार **Mega Slaughter Houses** बनाने जा रही है।

विदेशों में लोगों को अच्छे किस्म का मांस चाहिए, इसलिए यूज़लेस जानवरों और बूढ़े जानवरों को काटने और उनका मांस निर्यात करने की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है। हम अपने देश में कहते हैं कि जो यूज़लेस जानवर हैं, **unhealthy** है, उनका मांस हम विदेशों में निर्यात कर रहे हैं। मगर हम विदेशों की नीति को देखें, तो वहां पर इसके विपरीत यंग, हैल्दी जानवरों का मांस लोग चाहते हैं। अगर यह नीति है, तो फिर किस प्रकार से वहां पर मांस जा रहा है और किस प्रकार से वे लोग इसको स्वीकार कर रहे हैं। इससे देश का **ecological balance** भी गड़बड़ा रहा है।

अभी एक्सपोर्ट सिर्फ निजी क्षेत्रों में है तथा लाभ कमाने के लिए वे किसी भी हद तक जा सकते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों में जानवरों की चोरी बहुत बड़ी समस्या बन चुकी है। लोग किसानों के मवेशियों को चुराकर **slaughter houses** में पहुंचा देते हैं और वहां पर चोरी के मवेशियों का पता भी नहीं चलता। **Ministry of Food Processing Industries** निजी क्षेत्र में **slaughter houses** लगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देती है तथा एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए लगभग 13 तरह की सबसिडी भी दी जा रही है, लेकिन यही मंत्रालय आलू, प्याज या अन्य कृषि उत्पादनों पर इतना प्रोत्साहन दिखाते हुए नज़र नहीं आ रहा है। बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में इस पर आंदोलन भी हो रहे हैं कि आलू, प्याज खेतों में पड़ा है और सड़ रहा है। उसके रख-रखाव की कोई उचित व्यवस्था भी नहीं हो रही है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या देश में ऐसा कोई मैकेनिज्म है, जिससे यह पता चल सके कि कौन सा **animal useles** है और उसको काटा जा सकता है। क्या देश में इस तरह की कोई मशीनरी है, जो इस बात की परीक्षा करती हो कि अमुक **slaughter houses** की कितनी **capacity** है और वहां कितने व किस प्रकार के जानवरों को काटा जा रहा है, कितना लोकल **consumption** है और कितना मीट एक्सपोर्ट के लिए तैयार किया जा रहा है? आज मीट के ऊंचे मापदंड तैयार किए जा रहे हैं, यहां तक कि अधिक से अधिक मीट के एक्सपोर्ट के लिए ऊंचे से ऊंचे मापदंड तय किए जा रहे हैं। यहां तक कि अधिक से अधिक मीट के एक्सपोर्ट के लिए सेंट्रल लेवल पर मीट बोर्ड का गठन किया गया है। क्या इस प्रकार के बोर्ड का गठन अन्य कृषि वस्तुओं के लिए भी किया गया है? यदि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए, तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी। इस समय सेंट्रल लेवल पर कोई भी कानून नहीं है, जो यूजफुल एनिमल्स के बारे में मापदंड तय कर सके। अलग-अलग प्रदेशों के कानून अलग-अलग मापदंड तय करते हैं। मीट तैयार करने के बारे में देश और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दोनों स्तरों पर कानूनों में भिन्नता है। दूसरे देशों में कानून **young** और **healthy** जानवरों का मांस चाहते हैं, जबकि यहां का कानून इसे मना करता है। लेकिन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मापदंडों पर खरा उतरने के लिए ये **slaughter houses young** और **healthy** जानवरों को मारते हैं। अगर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मापदंड **young** और **healthy** जानवरों का निर्यात चाहता है, तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो हमारी पॉलिसी है, इसके विपरीत विदेशों में यहां से निर्यात किया गया माल कैसे एक्सेप्ट करते हैं? दक्षिण भारत में **slaughter houses** या जानवरों की कमी के कारण उत्तर भारत से जानवरों को मंगवाते हैं तथा हर **slaughter house** पूरे भारत को अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में समझता है। इस समय इस मीट एक्सपोर्ट पॉलिसी की समीक्षा नहीं हुई है, ताकि इस बात का पता चल सके कि इस तरह की **free meat policy** से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था और कृषि को कितना नुकसान

[श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा]

हो रहा है। इस नीति की समीक्षा हो, यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है, ताकि पता चल सके कि इससे अर्थव्यवस्था को कितना लाभ हो रहा है और कृषि क्षेत्र को कितना नुकसान हो रहा है।

शहरों में **slaughter houses** बनने के कारण, आज हवाई यात्रा भी असुरक्षित हो गई है। सन् 1980 में सलीम अली साहब ने कहा था कि हिंडन एयरबेस के निकट **slaughter houses** बनने से **bird hit** की संभावना बढ़ गई है। एयर फोर्स के दस ऐसे एयरबेस हैं, जहां आस-पास में **slaughter houses** बने हुए हैं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह देश की सुरक्षा के साथ खिलवाड़ है। 1997 में **bird hit** से एयर फोर्स के तीन प्लेन क्रैश हुए थे, यह बात हम सभी लोग जानते हैं। इसकी वजह से हिंडन एयर फोर्स के एयरबेस को हटा दिया गया था, जब कि वहां से **slaughter houses** को नहीं हटाया गया। आप जानते हैं कि इसी पार्लियामेंट के ऊपर जब **terrorist attack** हुआ था और उसके चलते सरकार को कई वर्षों के बाद यह महसूस हुआ कि हमारी सुरक्षा के लिए अम्बाला और सिरसा से दिल्ली दूर है और उनको इतनी जल्दी रसद नहीं मिल सकती है, तो उसने फिर से निर्णय लिया कि जो हिंडन का एयरबेस है, उसको फिर से शुरू किया जाए। सरकार ने **slaughter houses** को हटाने के बजाए एयरबेस को हटाया। यह कितनी गंभीर बात है। 1991 में जब यह पॉलिसी बनी थी, तब फॉरेन एक्सचेंज की हालत बहुत ही नाजुक थी, लेकिन आज हालात बदले हुए हैं। हमारे पास इस समय फॉरेन एक्सचेंज, 300 बिलियन डॉलर से अधिक है, ऐसा अनुमान है। हमें मीट एक्सपोर्ट से 0.30 per cent ही विदेशी मुद्रा मिलती है। मीट पॉलिसी के बारे में लोगों में बहुत ही **resentment** है। इस पॉलिसी से हमारे किसानों, कृषि और जानवरों की कीमत पर दूसरे देशों का भला हो रहा है तथा **young** और **healthy** जानवरों को काटा जा रहा है। उपयोगी जानवरों की कमी से देश में आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दाम भी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और अनाज की कमी, सब्जियों की कमी, फलों की कमी, ताजा दूध और शुद्ध घी की कमी होने लगी है। अब गांवों से ही दूध यूरिया मिला कर आने लगा है। बच्चों की किडनी पर इसका असर हो रहा है और उनकी किडनी खराब हो रही है। जिन घरों में गायें और भैंसें नहीं हैं, वे भी दूध बेच रहे हैं। नकली देशी घी का कारोबार लगातार बढ़ रहा है। नकली खोवा और पनीर ट्रकों से शहरों में आ रहा है और यही मिष्टान्न हम सभी त्योहारों में खा रहे हैं।

भगवान महावीर और भगवान बुद्ध के बाद विश्व में अहिंसा का आंदोलन गांधी जी ने बहुत ही प्रभावी ढंग से पहुंचाया। गांधी जी ने कहा है कि किसी देश की प्रगति और नैतिक प्रगति इस बात से पता चलती है कि वह अपने देश में जानवरों को किस प्रकार से रखता है और उनके साथ कैसा बर्ताव करता है। मैं समझता हूं कि जानवर जितना असहाय है, उसकी उतनी ही ज्यादा मानवीय सहायता की जरूरत है तथा जानवरों को मानवीय क्रूरता से बचाने की जरूरत है। मैं सोचता हूं कि **spiritual progress** हमसे अपेक्षा करती है कि हम जानवरों को अपनी शारीरिक इच्छा की पूर्ति के लिए मारना छोड़ें। मैं किसी भी स्थिति में और किसी भी स्तर पर माँसाहार को आवश्यक नहीं मानता। यह मेरी व्यक्तिगत राय हो सकती है, किन्तु जानवरों को भी जिन्दगी जीने का हक है। गांधी जी ने अपनी ऑटोबायोग्राफी में लिखा था कि मैं एक बकरी की जिन्दगी उतनी ही कीमती मानता हूं, जितनी एक मनुष्य की। गांधी जी ने 20 नवम्बर, 1931 को लंदन वेजीटेरियन सोसायटी के सामने एक भाषण दिया था। उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि अपने लालच के लिए किसी जानवर की जान लेना बहुत ही असभ्यता का प्रतीक है। उस समय इस कांफ्रेंस की अध्यक्षता ईटन कॉलेज में असिस्टेंट मास्टर सर हेनरी सॉल्ट, जो ह्यूमेनिटेरियन लीग के सेक्रेटरी थे, कर रहे थे। सर हेनरी

सॉल्ट 50 साल वेजीटेरियन रहे। जब गांधी जी ने स्पीच दी थी, उस समय सॉल्ट की उम्र 80 साल के ऊपर थी। उनकी किताब 'Seventy Years Among Savages' आँख खोल देने वाली किताब है।

आज मानव इतना निर्दयी हो गया है कि अहिंसा की बात छोड़ दीजिए, उसके दैनिक व्यवहार में हिंसा, क्रूरता, असहिष्णुता और बदले की भावना नज़र आती है। अगर हम जानवरों के ट्रांसपोर्टेशन की शैली को देखें, तो जिस प्रकार वे लोग उनको ट्रकों के अंदर टू टायर में भर कर ले जाते हैं, वह कितना क्रूर नज़र आता है। अगर वे उसके अन्दर फिट नहीं होते हैं, तो कई जगह यह पाया गया कि उनके पैर काट दिए जाते हैं, गायों और बैलों की टाँगें काट दी जाती हैं, जिससे उन्हें ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा संख्या में भरा जा सके। यह कितनी बड़ी क्रूरता है। इसे कई बार पेटा के लोगों ने पकड़ा है और नागपुर के पास पुलिस को दिया है।

मांस हमारी नेचुरल डायट नहीं है। गाय और बैल भी शाकाहारी हैं। इन्हें विदेशों में अधिक मांस की लालच में इन्हीं का मांस खिलाया जाता है। मुर्गी, जो दाना चुगती है, उसे मांस के टुकड़े दिए जाते हैं। यदि हम प्रकृति से खिलवाड़ करेंगे, तो प्रकृति भी अपने ढंग से हमसे बदला लेगी। यही वजह है कि आज हम एचआईवी, एड्स, मैड कारू डिजीज़, बर्ड फ्लू जैसी बीमारियों से जूझ रहे हैं। आज दूसरे देशों में वेजीटेरियनिज़्म एक आंदोलन का रूप ले चुका है, लेकिन हमारा देश, जिसने विश्व को प्रकृति से प्रेम करना सिखाया, वहां से जानवरों को काट कर मांस का व्यापार किया जा रहा है। यहां हमारे मित्र, बीजेपी के नेता श्रीमान रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उनको और अन्य नेताओं को यह बात बताना चाहूंगा कि ये गौ, गंगा, गायत्री और गीता की बात करते हैं, लेकिन इनके द्वारा शासित राज्यों में भी मांस निर्यात हो रहा है, जिस पर रोक की जरूरत है। हमारी सरकार सभी की धार्मिक आस्था का ख्याल रखती है। यह हमारी आस्था का सवाल भी है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के विदर्भ में हजारों किसानों ने आत्महत्या की...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : आपने अभी मेरा नाम लिया, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि भाजपा की प्रदेश सरकारों ने गौ-हत्या को बन्द करने के लिए कानून का प्रस्ताव किया है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : मैं वहीं कह रहा हूं कि प्रस्ताव करने के बावजूद भी उन राज्यों के अंदर गौएं काटी गई हैं।

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री तथा वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री आनंद शर्मा) : इसमें प्रस्ताव की आवश्यकता नहीं है, इस देश के अंदर पहले भी यह प्रतिबंधित था और आज भी प्रतिबंधित है। इस विषय का राजनीतिकरण नहीं होना चाहिए। भारत के अंदर गौ-हत्या पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध है, इसलिए राज्य सरकारें अलग से इसे करें, यह कोई माइने नहीं रखता। आज जो नीति है, उसको पहले के संदर्भ में और भी अधिक पुख्ता किया गया है। एनडीए प्रशासन के समय जो नीति थी, उस नीति को यूपीए की सरकार ने 2004 और 2011 में और भी ज्यादा सख्त किया है। 2004 से पहले जो नीति थी, वह बड़ी लचीली थी, आपके उस समय के कार्यकाल में वह लागू नहीं हो रही थी। इसलिए यह कहना कि भाजपा की राज्य सरकारों ने कोई प्रोहिबिशन किया है, कोई बैन लगाया है, यह गलत है। राष्ट्र की सरकार, केन्द्रीय सरकार और हमारा कानून इसकी अनुमति नहीं देता। जब इस पर चर्चा होगी, उसके उत्तर में मैं सदन को इसकी पूरी जानकारी दूंगा कि 2004 के अंदर केन्द्र की सरकार ने, यूपीए की सरकार ने क्या-क्या कदम उठाए। पिछले साल 2011 में इसके लिए प्रभारी कदम भी उठाए गए, ताकि जो गौ-हत्या और बीफ एक्सपोर्ट पर देश के अंदर पूरा प्रतिबंध है, उसका उल्लंघन न हो सके...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, मैं इसकी बहस में नहीं जा रहा हूं, चूंकि उन्होंने सीधा आरोप लगा दिया, लेकिन यह बहुत लम्बी बहस है। मैं मानता हूं कि इनकी सरकार 60 के दशक में कानून लाई थी, लेकिन उस कानून को लेकर इतनी परेशानी हुई कि वह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया। जब इनकी मध्य प्रदेश की एक सरकार ने अमेंडमेंट किया था, उस समय की सरकार ने क्या स्टैंड लिया था, ये सब बहुत सारी कहानियां हैं। लेकिन आपके जैसा वरिष्ठ मंत्री इतना *sweeping allegation* लगा दे, क्षमा करिए, यह उचित नहीं है। जब आप अपना उत्तर दीजिएगा, तब आपके साथ अच्छी बहस करने को मैं तैयार हूं, लेकिन आपसे इस तरह की उम्मीद नहीं थी जो आप यह कहें कि एनडीए ने कुछ काम नहीं किया। क्षमा करें, यह उचित नहीं है। हमारी सरकार गौ-हत्या के बारे में प्रमाणिक थी, प्रमाणिक है और हमेशा प्रमाणिक रहेगी।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : मैं इस बात को बड़ी जिम्मेवारी से कह रहा हूं कि 1998 और 2004 के बीच मैं इस सदन के पास, इस देश के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं आया। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेतृत्व के एनडीए शासन में...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : मेरा उत्तर बीजेपी प्रशासित प्रदेशों के बारे में था, लेकिन आपने कहा कि एनडीए ने कुछ नहीं किया था...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : जी, नहीं, यह केन्द्र सरकार की नीति से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव है। केन्द्र सरकार की नीति...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : मैं मानता हूं कि 1960 के दशक में नेहरू जी की सरकार के समय मैं एक कानून लाया गया था। मैं उस कानून के बारे में अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट से उस पर 2 बार लिटिगेशन हुआ है, इस बात को भी मैं जानता हूं और एमपी सरकार ने क्या-क्या...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: You are not yielding, but you made a sweeping allegation that ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have not made any allegation. I responded to what was said. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not made any allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am quoting the records correct that there was no deviation from the policy which was pursued earlier...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Hon. Minister, please try to understand my point. Mr. Darda made a point only about the BJP State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*... You said that we did not do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it fair on your part?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Chair can take a view. When the debate is there, I will respond. The State Government has primarily the responsibility because the abattoirs, municipal and other abattoirs, are entirely under the control of the State Governments. It is immaterial which political party is in power in a particular State.

That is an administrative issue. It is not the Central Government which controls the municipal abattoirs or the district abattoirs. If the BJP Governments have woken up, good luck. But the fact is, why this issue needs to be politicized in an emotive manner for six years. I am stating it with clarity. The same policy which existed prior to the formation of BJP-led NDA Government, throughout for six years, was continued, without any dilution. Only the Congress-led UPA Government in 2004 made stringent provisions not allowing ...(Interruptions)... No. We have done it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Minister, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am on record. ...(Interruptions)... I will place it...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Sir, you will have the opportunity to reply...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What I am saying is...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: This is not fair. ...(Interruptions)... I was just responding to what ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Let him finish and then you can reply...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I just responded to what Dardaji said. That is all. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I won't allow this to go unchallenged because I don't want the country to get this wrong impression that the present Government is permitting slaughter of cows. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Who said that? Did I say that? I must clarify that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You withdraw...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Dardaji mentioned...(Interruptions).... I stood upto say...(Interruptions)... That's all.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am putting the record straight. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: You are a senior responsible Minister.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Wait for the reply.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, I will give the reply and let the country also hear it.

5.00 P.M.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का आभारी हूँ, कि बी.जे.पी. शासित राज्यों के अंदर इस नीति के बारे में मैं जो बात कह रहा था, उस पर उन्होंने मुझे अधिक जानकारी दी और सदन को भी जानकारी दी। उन्होंने कहा कि जब एनडीए की गवर्नमेंट थी, उस समय क्या परिस्थितियाँ थीं और किस प्रकार से इस नीति की तरफ देखा जाता था। मैं एक बात और बताना चाहूँगा कि आज भी बंगाल के अंदर गायों को काटा जाता है, ऐसी जानकारी है। अगर ऐसा है, तो यह बहुत ही सीरियस बात है। इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

विदर्भ और आंध्र प्रदेश में हजारों किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। इसका कारण यह रहा है कि उनकी फसल नष्ट हो गई और उन पर काफी लोन हो गया। अगर इन किसानों के पास गाय, भैंस आदि रहे होते, तो इनके पास जीविका का साधन होता तथा इन्हें आत्महत्या करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। भारत सरकार ने भी किसानों को मदद करने की दृष्टि से, किसानों के आंसू पोंछने के लिए जो पॉलिसी बनाई है, उसमें भी यह कहा गया है और जब राज्यों को भी निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि वे अपने यहां किसानों को गाय, भैंस आदि दें, ताकि उनकी जीविका का साधन हो सके। ऐसे अनेक राज्य हैं, जहां स्टडी किया गया है और उसमें यह पाया गया है कि जहां-जहां पर किसानों के पास कोई जानवर है, गाय, भैंस वगैरह हैं, उनकी हालत बेहतर है।

सर, एक गम्भीर मुद्दा यह है कि आज जिस प्रकार से इस मीट एक्सपोर्ट पॉलिसी की तरफ देखा जा रहा है, यहां पर बहुत से अनऑथोराइज्ड स्लॉटर हाउसेज़ चल रहे हैं। क्या इनको लेकर विभिन्न राज्य सरकारें कुछ कर रही हैं? यह कहीं नज़र नहीं आ रहा है कि कुछ हो रहा है या नहीं। रास्ते पर बैठ कर मांस की बिक्री हो रही है। क्या यह हमारी पॉलिसी में है? यह हमारी पॉलिसी में नहीं है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी यह क्यों हो रहा है? मैं यह चाहूँगा कि इसकी ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाए। अगर उन किसानों के पास गाय और भैंस होतीं तथा उनके पास जीविका का साधन होगा, तो आज सरकार उनकी आत्महत्या रोक सकती थी। मैं एक बार पुनः यह अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि हमारी कृषि की रक्षा के लिए, किसानों की रक्षा के लिए, फूड सिक्योरिटी के लिए, इन्वायरनमेंट के लिए और हमारी संस्कृति की रक्षा के लिए जानवरों की हत्या बन्द होनी चाहिए।

माननीय महोदय, मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूँ कि..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): How much more time will you take?

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: A few seconds more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly conclude. Only two more minutes are left.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इस विषय की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए वे यहां पर आए। वे हर विषय के बारे में हमेशा ही गंभीर रहे हैं। उनके मन में जो सम्वेदनशीलता है, उनकी जो सोच है, उसको देखते हुए मुझे विश्वास है कि किसानों, एनवायरमेंट, पशुधन और फूड सिक्योरिटी आदि बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए और सब लोगों की भावनाओं तथा हमारी संस्कृति का आदर करते हुए वे माँस निर्यात नीति के बारे में निश्चित रूप से फिर से विचार

करेंगे। ऐसी अपेक्षा करते हुए, मेरे द्वारा यहां पर जो रिजॉल्यूशन लाया गया और आपने मुझे जो समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। धन्यवाद।

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Shri Ajay Sancheti. Let him just start.

श्री अजय संचेती (महाराष्ट्र) : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि अभी थोड़ी देर पहले एक स्पीच देने से पहले मुझे निर्देश दिया गया कि अभी आप मेडन स्पीच मत दीजिए, अगली बार दीजिएगा, तो this is going to be my maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, you can continue on the next listed date.

SPECIAL MENTIONS — contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Special Mentions which are to be read. I am just calling the names. Shri Mandaviya, not present. Shri Ambeth Rajan, not present. Shri Parshottam, not present. Shri Y.S. Chowdary, not present. Then, Shri Arvind Kumar Singh.

Demand for early conduct of elections to the Students Union in Kashi Hindu University in Uttar Pradesh

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, विगत 13 सालों से काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ का चुनाव नहीं हो रहा है। जब से इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा मिला है, तब से वहाँ भी छात्र संघ का चुनाव नहीं हो रहा है। छात्र संघ छात्रों का लोकतांत्रिक मंच है, जहाँ से छात्र हित की लड़ाई लड़ी जाती है। छात्र संघ अच्छे नेताओं की अच्छी नर्सरी है। दोनों सदनों के कई सदस्य ऐसे हैं, जो छात्र संघ के पदाधिकारी रह चुके हैं। जब से छात्र संघ का चुनाव नहीं हो रहा है, तब से राजनीति में भू-माफियाओं तथा अपराधी प्रवृत्ति के लोगों का वर्चस्व बढ़ रहा है, जो संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। ऐसी स्थिति में काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय और इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय सहित सभी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में अनिवार्य रूप से छात्र संघों के चुनाव कराए जाएं, यह मेरी सदन के माध्यम से मांग है।

मान्यवर, गत वर्ष अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ का चुनाव लिंगदोह कमेटी की सिफारिश के आधार पर हुआ था, जबकि लिंगदोह कमेटी की सिफारिश छात्र संघों को जड़ से समाप्त करने की साजिश है। लिंगदोह कमेटी के अनुसार, छात्र संघ का चुनाव वही लड़ेगा, जिसकी उम्र 25 वर्ष से अधिक न हो, जो कि गलत है। होना यह चाहिए कि जो विश्वविद्यालय का संस्थागत छात्र है, वह चुनाव लड़ सकता है, चाहे उसकी उम्र जितनी भी हो।

मान्यवर, विधान सभा और लोक सभा का चुनाव लड़ने के लिए उम्र 25 वर्ष या उससे अधिक होनी चाहिए, विधान परिषद् और राज्य सभा का चुनाव लड़ने के लिए उम्र 30 वर्ष या उससे अधिक

[श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह]

होनी चाहिए। ऐसी स्थिति में, मेरी सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से मांग है कि लिंगदोह समिति की सभी सिफारिशों को रद्द करते हुए सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में अनिवार्य रूप से छात्र संघ के चुनाव कराए जाएं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. Now Shri Avtar Singh, not present. Shri Naresh Agrawal, not present. Shri Prabhat Jha, not present. Now, the House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 21st August, 2012.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 21st August, 2012.