

Vol. 227

No. 11



Friday,

7 December, 2012

16 Agrahayana, 1934 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA
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[P.T.O.]

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PRICE : **Rs. 50.00**

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PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS
IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY SUNLIGHT PRINTERS,
E-1/16, ANSARI ROAD, DARYA GANJ, NEW DELHI-110002

RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 7th December, 2012/16 Agrahayana 1934 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

REQUEST FOR SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, yesterday, 23 Members took part in the discussion on the Motion regarding FDI in multi-brand retail sector. Eleven Members are yet to take part in the discussion. The leaders of political parties along with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had requested me that the Question Hour be dispensed with today in order to complete the debate on FDI and voting thereon.

I have acceded to their request as the rarest of the rare. Accordingly, we will now take up further discussion on the Motion. The reply of the mover will take place at 2.30 p.m. followed by voting. The Private Members' Legislative Business slated for today will be taken up immediately thereafter. I now call ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, लेकिन आज के क्वेश्चन कब लिए जाएंगे। आज जो क्वेश्चन लिए जाने थे, क्या ये रिप्लाइड मान लिए जाएंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question-Answers will be laid on the Table of the House. So, they are part of record.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Educational infrastructure in tribal areas

*201. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative to improve the educational infrastructure in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating the inclusion of imparting/promoting education in the mother tongue, as part of the Right to Education Act, to promote and protect cultural values;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Many initiatives to improve educational infrastructure in tribal areas have been undertaken. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), targeted focus to districts with substantial tribal population has been made wherein elementary school infrastructure has been augmented by sanctioning 40,413 primary/upper primary schools, 2,04,146 additional classrooms, 1,54,824 toilets, 97,764 drinking water facilities, 508 Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalaya (residential schools for girls), 189 residential schools/hostels as well as 24,183 additional teachers.

Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 2258 new secondary schools have been sanctioned, 3985 schools have been taken up for strengthening of infrastructure. 200 girls' hostels have been sanctioned in tribal areas. In addition Ministry of Tribal Affairs has sanctioned 152 Eklavya Model Residential Schools. Also 1423 tribal hostels and 835 Ashram shalas have been sanctioned from 2002-03 to 2012-13.

In higher education, the Government of India has augmented educational infrastructure by sanctioning 62 polytechnics in tribal districts, 6 NITs and 3 IIMs in tribal areas, establishing 9 Central Universities in the north eastern region which has predominantly tribal population as well as the setting up of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University.

(c) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 stipulates under section 29 that the academic authority specified by the appropriate government, while laying down the curriculum and evaluation procedure shall take into consideration *inter alia* that the medium of instruction is, as far as practicable, in the child's mother tongue. It is for the specified academic authority in relation to the schools within the territory of the State Governments and Union Territories having legislature to take a view in the matter.

No-room tickets

*202. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand for issuing no-room tickets in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps Government has taken/proposes to take for the passengers to get no-room tickets easily; and

(d) whether there is any loss to Government by not issuing no-room tickets?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) There is no category of tickets called "No-Room" tickets. However, the system shows "No-Room" after the waiting list of a particular class in a particular train reaches the prescribed maximum limit. The prescribed maximum class-wise limits for current waiting lists are given below:

Class	Maximum waiting list limit
First Class Air Conditioned (1A)/Executive Class (EC)	30
Air-conditioned Two tier (2A)	100
First Class (FC)	30
Air-conditioned Three tier (3A)/Air-conditioned Chair Car (CC)	300
Sleeper Class (SL)	400

In case of urgent demand for travel on account of unavoidable circumstances, the prescribed waiting list limits are extended by nominated supervisory officials and waitlisted tickets are issued. There is no loss of revenue on account of not issuing waiting list tickets beyond the prescribed limits as the capacity utilisation of the reserved accommodation is ensured by the existing prescribed waiting list limits.

Making Government websites disabled-friendly and keeping them updated

†*203. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is of the view that in order to make information available to the disabled persons through all Government websites and also to promote use of computer amongst them, there is a need to make the same more user-friendly and that all the Government websites are required to be kept updated all the time;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether all Departments and Government institutions have been issued directions accordingly; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. National Informatics Centre has issued "Guidelines for the Indian Government websites". Government has taken a decision that all Government websites shall comply with these guidelines. These guidelines *inter alia* consider the needs of special users, including people with disabilities. Conformance to these guidelines ensures compliance to W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines for the Disabled.

The guidelines have been communicated to all Central Ministries and State Governments through various communications from Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Administrative Reforms & Grievances, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment & National Informatics Centre.

The Department of Electronics and Information Technology is in the process of formulating a specific policy on Universal Accessibilities.

Railway overbridges in Tamil Nadu

*204. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have received proposals for construction of railway overbridges at various places in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of each such proposal; and

(c) the reaction of Railways thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A proposal for construction of Road Over Bridge (ROB) in lieu of Level Crossing (LC) No.92 at km 220/500-600 on Bangalore-Jollarpette Section has been received from Government of Tamil Nadu on cost sharing basis.

However, the subject proposal is not accompanied with the consent for closure of Level Crossing after construction and commissioning of ROB (a mandatory condition for sanction of an ROB on cost sharing basis). Railway has approached Government of Tamil Nadu for their consent. Till date, no commitment for closure of LC has been received from Government of Tamil Nadu. Further action can be taken by Railways on receipt of the consent from Government of Tamil Nadu.

**Committee to examine representation for creating
new zonal and divisional offices**

*205. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have constituted a High Power Committee to examine representations for creation of new Zonal and Divisional Offices;
- (b) if so, whether this Committee has examined the demand to set up a Divisional Office at Surat;
- (c) how many places have been selected in this regard;
- (d) the specific details thereof; and
- (e) by when this Committee would submit its report to Government?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. A Committee of Senior Administrative Grade Officers has been constituted *vide* orders dated 25.06.2012 & 06.07.2012 to examine the large number of requests received from State Governments, elected public representatives etc. for creation of new zones and divisions on Indian Railways, including setting up of a Railway Division with headquarters at Surat. The Committee after examining all requests in accordance with the Terms of Reference is expected to submit its report by July 2013.

Vacant teaching posts of SCs/STs in Central Universities

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a huge backlog of vacancies in teaching positions under SC/ST - categories remains a constant concern with half of such posts remaining unfilled in Central Universities;
- (b) if so, the details of the unfilled vacancies;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to fill the vacancies through roster-system;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAMRAJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The details of the unfilled vacancies is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission framed guidelines for strict implementation of Reservation Policy of Government in Universities and Colleges receiving grant-in-aid from the Government and circulated the same for strict compliance which provides for reservation at all levels of teaching positions, grouping of posts of a cadre for determining the reservation quota and filling them accordingly.

- (e) In order to fill these vacancies, the Government has taken the following steps, *inter-alia*:

- (i) Candidates belonging to SC/ST categories are given relaxation and concession in age, experience and qualifying marks etc.
- (ii) A special drive was launched to fill the backlog vacancies of SCs/STs as existing on 1.11.2008 in all Central Universities.
- (iii) UGC while approving the annual budget estimates reminds all Central Universities to fill up the vacant posts including those of SCs/STs at the earliest.
- (iv) Regular reminders are issued to these institutions to fill up the vacant posts on priority.
- (v) UGC has constituted a Committee to revisit the provision of the UGC Regulations, 2010 on minimum qualification for appointment of teachers and other academic staff in universities and colleges as the stringency of norms are being reported as an impediment in filling the vacant posts. The report of the Committee has been received.
- (vi) UGC provides funds for remedial coaching at the undergraduate and post graduate levels as well as for the National Eligibility Test (NET), the qualifying examination for entry into teaching positions in Universities and Colleges.
- (vii) UGC provides fellowships to SC/ST students to undertake advanced studies and research leading to post graduate, doctoral and post-doctoral degrees.

Statement*Details of vacant teaching posts of SCs/STs in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the Central University	Total Sanctioned Strength	Details of SCs			Details of STs		
			Sanctioned	Filled	Unfilled	Sanctioned	Filled	Unfilled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Aligarh Muslim University	1887	283	1	282	142	0	142
2	Banaras Hindu University	2416	362	115	247	181	30	151
3	University of Delhi	1704	255	38	217	128	13	115
4	University of Hyderabad	556	81	33	48	41	3	38
5	Jamia Millia Islamia	824	124	58	66	62	17	45
6	Jawaharlal Nehru University	727	109	24	85	55	9	46
7	Pondicherry University	460	69	50	19	35	17	18
8	Visva Bharati	714	107	77	30	54	30	24
9	Babasaheb Bhimrao ambedkar University	130	20	14	6	10	4	6
10	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishvavidyalaya	79	12	10	2	6	2	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8
11	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	284	43	21	22	21	9	12	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
12	English and Foreign Languages University	236	35	26	9	18	16	2	
13	University of Allahabad	852	128	22	106	64	2	62	
14	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	228	34	4	30	17	2	15	
15	North Eastern Hill University	406	61	6	55	30	19	11	
16	Assam University	325	49	35	14	24	14	10	
17	Tezpur University	243	36	20	16	18	8	10	
18	Nagaland University	249	37	12	25	19	98	-	
19	Mizoram University	337	51	26	25	25	132	-	
20	Manipur University	266	40	5	35	20	4	16	
21	Rajiv Gandhi University	157	24	1	23	12	24	-	Starred Questions
22	Tripura University	216	32	14	18	16	13	3	
23	Sikkim University	201	30	5	25	15	9	6	
24	Central University of Bihar	140	21	1	20	11	1	10	
25	Central University of Gujarat	140	21	19	2	11	10	1	

26	Central University of Haryana	140	21	2	19	11	0	11
27	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	140	21	3	18	11	0	11
28	Central University of Jammu	21	3	0	3	2	0	2
29	Central University of Jharkhand	140	21	0	21	11	0	11
30	Central University of Karnataka	140	21	6	15	11	2	9
31	Central University of Kashmir	140	21	1	20	11	0	11
32	Central University of Kerala	140	21	2	19	11	1	10
33	Central University of Orissa	140	21	2	19	11	1	10
34	Central University of Punjab	140	21	0	21	11	0	11
35	Central University of Rajasthan	140	21	1	20	11	1	10
36	Central University of Tamilnadu	140	21	0	21	11	0	11
37	Dr. Harisingh Gour University	329	49	14	35	25	3	22
38	Guru Ghasidas University	329	49	24	25	25	13	12
39	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	468	70	11	59	35	0	35
40	Indira Gandhi National Open University	461	67	28	39	33	13	20
TOTAL :		16785	2512	731	1781	1265	520	943

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2012]

Starred Questions

Distribution of RMSA funds among States

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

(a) whether Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Scheme creates inequality in fund distribution among the States;

(b) if so, the reasons for the wide variation in the distribution of funds under RMSA among the States;

(c) the details of allocation of funds under RMSA among States, till 31st March, 2012;

(d) whether the grants-in-aid schools are eligible to get funds under RMSA; and

(e) if not, whether Government proposes to include them under the eligibility criteria for RMSA and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has prescribed norms that are same for all the States/Union Territories (UTs) in the country. The funds are provided to States/UTs under RMSA based on the Annual Work Plan & Budget proposals submitted by States/UTs and appraised for their eligibility as per Scheme norms by Government of India. State/UT proposals vary depending on State specific requirements.

(c) Against the budget allocation of Rs.550 crore, Rs.1500 crore and Rs. 2512.45 crore during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 for RMSA respectively. Rs. 547.83 crore, Rs.1481.95 crore and Rs. 2495.89 crore were released to States/UTs. State-wise details of fund allocation during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Grant-in-aid schools are assisted under RMSA only for in-service training of teachers. Extension of RMSA components to such schools will be subject to amendment of the scheme and availability of funds.

Statement*State-wise fund released in 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 under RMSA*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Fund released under RMSA		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.64	1.05
2	Andhra Pradesh	15.05	311.57	328.32
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1.89	26.98	20.24
4	Assam	8.70	19.35	83.46
5	Bihar	19.64	77.27	23.50
6	Chandigarh	0.10	0.45	2.35
7	Chhattisgarh	58.12	15.25	344.69
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
14	Himanchal 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

12	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>Starred Questions</i>	
1	2	3	4	5
19	Lakshadweep	1.10	0.05	0.74
20	Madhya Pradesh	97.58	196.19	242.39
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
32	Tripura	9.98	25.26	7.23
33	Uttar Pradesh	36.10	49.43	204.48
34	Uttarakhand	3.52	76.01	34.07
35	West Bengal	12.99	0.00	2.74
TOTAL :		547.83	1480.10	2495.90

Promoting food processing

*208. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme for developing integrated Food Zones/Mega Food Parks to promote food processing in the country;

- (b) if so, the details of the Scheme;
- (c) how many such parks have been set up and are proposed to be set up;
- (d) the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the details of results and benefits achieved by setting up such Food Parks?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved the Scheme for Infrastructure Development for Food Processing: Mega Food Parks during the 11th Plan for development of adequate infrastructure facilities to promote food processing sector in the country.

(b) The primary objective of the Scheme is to provide infrastructure facilities for food processing along the value chain from the farm to market. The Scheme envisages a cluster-based approach and Hub and Spoke Model comprising of farm proximate facilities such as Collection Centres, Primary Processing Centers (PPC) and a Central Processing Centre (CPC). The projects are implemented by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) comprising of at least 3 members out of which one has to be a food processor. Under the scheme, Grant-in-aid is provided @ 50% of the eligible project cost in General Areas and 75% in Difficult Areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 Cr. per project.

(c) A total of 30 Mega Food Parks have been approved to be set up in various States of the country.

(d) The State-wise details of 30 Mega Food Parks are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) These Mega Food Parks are at different stages of implementation. However, on successful implementation of Mega Food Parks, each project is expected to have around 30-35 food processing units with a collective investment of about Rs.250 crores that would eventually lead to annual turnover of about Rs.450-500 crores and creation of direct and indirect employment to the extent of about 30,000 persons. However, the actual benefits of the project may vary depending upon the business plan of each Mega Food Park.

*Statement**State-wise details of the 30 Mega Food Parks approved for implementation*

Sl. No.	State	Location	Beneficiary/Implementing Agency	Amount of admissible grant (Rs. in Cr.)	Status of Approval
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Srini Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	50.00	Final Approval
2.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	M/s Godavari Mega Aqua Park Pvt. Ltd.	50.00	In-Principle Approval
3.	Assam	Nalbari	North East Mega Food Park Ltd.	50.00	Final Approval
4.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	M/s Keventer Food Park Infra Ltd.	50.00	Final Approval
5.	Bihar	Khagaria	M/s Pristine Logistics & Infraprojects Pvt. Ltd.	50.00	In-Principle Approval
6.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	M/s Sindhu Farms Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	50.00	In-Principle Approval
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	M/s Chhattisgarh Agro Mega Food Park Ltd.	50.00	In-Principle Approval
8.	Gujarat	Vadodara	M/s Anil Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	50.00	Final Approval
9.	Gujarat	Surat	M/s Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park.	50.00	In-Principle Approval
10.	Haryana	Sirsa	M/s Soma New Towns (P) Ltd.	50.00	In-Principle Approval
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Una	M/s Poliyan Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	50.00	In-Principle Approval
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Pulwama	M/s Greens Food Park India Pvt. Ltd.	50.00	In-Principle Approval
13.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	50.00	Final Approval
14.	Karnataka	Tumkur	M/s Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	50.00	Final Approval

15.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	M/s Khargone Mega Food Park Ltd.	50.00	Final Approval
16.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	M/s Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd.	50.00	In-Principle Approval
17.	Maharashtra	Satara	M/s Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	50.00	In-Principle Approval
18.	Odisha	Rayagada	M/s MITS Mega Food Park Ltd.	50.00	Final Approval
19.	Odisha	Ganjam	M/s Huma Coastal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	50.00	In-Principle Approval
20.	Punjab	Ferozpur	M/s International Fresh Farm Products (India) Ltd.	50.00	Final Approval
21.	Puducherry	Abhishekhakkam	M/s Goenka Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	50.00	In-Principle Approval
22.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	M/s Green Tech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	50.00	In-Principle Approval
23.	Sikkim	South Sikkim	M/s Himalayan Organic Mega food Park Ltd.	50.00	In-Principle Approval
24.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu Mega Food Park Ltd.	50.00	Final Approval
25.	Tripura	Agartala	M/s Sikaria Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd.	50.00	Final Approval
26.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Ltd.	50.00	Final Approval
27.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	M/s Himalayan Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	50.00	In-Principle Approval
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Jagdishpur,	M/s Shaktiman Mega Food Park Ltd.	50.00	In-Principle Approval
29.	West Bengal	Jangipur	Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	50.00	Final Approval
30.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	M/s Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.,	50.00	In-Principle Approval

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2012]

Starred Questions

15

Computer facilities in post offices

†*209. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether post offices have been opened in all villages of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, especially that of Madhya Pradesh and the number of post offices likely to be opened during the current financial year, State-wise;
- (c) whether all post offices of the country, including those of Madhya Pradesh, have been equipped with e-mail, internet and computer facilities;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the time by when all post offices are likely to be equipped with above-mentioned facilities; and
- (f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. All the villages in the country do not have Post Offices, as these are opened on norm based justification and availability of resources. Circle-wise number of villages with Post Offices (as on 31.3.2012) including Madhya Pradesh is given the Statement-I (*See* below). It is proposed to open 80 Branch Post Offices (BOs) and 50 Sub-Post Offices (SOs) in the entire country, subject to availability of resources and justification of norms in current financial year (2012-13). The Circle-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) to (f) No, Sir. 24,969 departmental Post Offices including 1069 Post Offices in Madhya Pradesh, have been computerized, out of which 23,552 have been equipped with internet and e-mail facilities. Circle-wise number of Post Office computerized and Post Offices equipped with internet & e-mail facilities (as on date) is given in the Statement-III (*See* below). The Department has a plan to provide these services through all Post Offices in phased manner and it is expected to be completed during the current Five Year Plan.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

*Circle-wise number of Villages with Post Offices in the
country (as on 31.3.2012)*

Sl.No.	Name of the Circles	Number of Villages with Post Offices
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	10889
2	Assam	4907
3	Bihar	8944
4	Chhattisgarh	2909
5	Delhi	83
6	Gujarat	8092
7	Haryana	2323
8	Himachal Pradesh	2662
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1519
10	Jharkhand	2828
11	Karnataka	8499
12	Kerala	1644
13	Madhya Pradesh	7402
14	Maharashtra	11917
15	North East	2667
16	Odisha	7595
17	Punjab	3403
18	Rajasthan	9653
19	Tamil Nadu	11319

1	2	3
20	Uttar Pradesh	15608
21	Uttarakhand	2513
22	West Bengal	7923
TOTAL :		135299

Statement-II

Circle-wise number of Branch Post Offices(BOs) and Sub-Post Offices(SOs) proposed to be opened during the current financial year 2012-13

Sl. No.	Circles	No. of BOs proposed to be opened during 2012-13	No. of SOs proposed to be opened during 2012-13
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	3
2	Assam	4	2
3	Bihar	3	1
4	Chhattisgarh	4	2
5	Delhi	0	4
6	Gujarat	4	3
7	Haryana	4	4
8	Himachal Pradesh	3	1
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1
10	Jharkhand	4	1
11	Karnataka	4	3
12	Kerala	3	2
13	Madhya Pradesh	4	2

1	2	3	4
14	Maharashtra	5	4
15	North East	6	3
16	Odisha	4	2
17	Punjab	4	1
18	Rajasthan	4	2
19	Tamil Nadu	4	3
20	Uttar Pradesh	4	4
21	Uttarakhand	3	1
22	West Bengal	3	1
TOTAL :		80	50

Statement-III

Circle-wise number of Post Offices computerized and Post Offices equipped with internet & e-mail facilities (as on date)

Sl. No.	Circles	No. of Computerized Post Offices	No. of Post Offices equipped with internet & e-mail facilities
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	2344	2287
2	Assam	632	582
3	Bihar	997	993
4	Chhattisgarh	340	323
5	Delhi	390	353
6	Gujarat	1327	1323
7	Haryana	489	458

1	2	3	4
8	Himachal Pradesh	462	438
9	Jammu and Kashmir	252	235
10	Jharkhand	443	314
11	Karnataka	1683	1683
12	Kerala	1508	1499
13	Madhya Pradesh	1069	1055
14	Maharashtra	2215	2109
15	North East	378	201
16	Odisha	1192	1063
17	Punjab	770	751
18	Rajasthan	1320	1313
19	Tamil Nadu	2548	2516
20	Uttarakhand	383	330
21	Uttar Pradesh	2513	-2513
22	West Bengal	1714	1213
TOTAL :		24,969	23,552

Gauge conversion work

*210. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey for gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Mehsana, Rajkot-Okha and Rajkot-Surendranagar railway lines has been taken up by Railways; and

(b) if so, by when the gauge conversion work of aforesaid railway lines is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Gauge conversion of Rajkot-Okha and Rajkot-Surendranagar sections have already

been completed and commissioned. On Ahmedabad-Mehsana route, one line has been converted to Broad Gauge and for conversion of another metre gauge line, survey has been taken up.

(b) Gauge conversion of sanctioned projects for these sections have already been completed.

Non-stoppage of trains at Silli station

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

(a) whether passengers have to face a lot of hardships due to non-stoppage of train numbers 483/484, 8607/8608 and 3303/3304 at Silli railway station of Hatia/Ranchi Division under South-Eastern Railway;

(b) whether the Silli railway station is about half a kilometre away from Silli-Banta pakki road which is in a very dilapidated condition; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Railways for constructing this road?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Silli station is being served by 2 pairs of Mail/Express trains and 6 pairs of Passenger trains which are adequately catering to the needs of passengers of Silli station. Provision of stoppage of 53337/53338 (old no. 483/484) Garbeta-Ranchi Passenger, 13319/13320 (old no. 18607/18608) Ranchi-Baidyanathdham Express and 13303/13304 Dhanbad-Ranchi Intercity Express at Silli is neither commercially justified nor operationally feasible, at present.

(b) Silli-Banta Pakki road is half KM away from Silli Railway station under South Eastern Railway. But the road is not under the jurisdiction of Railway. It is under the jurisdiction of State Government of Jharkhand. Any repairs/maintenance of this road is to be done by State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

UGC scholarships for students studying abroad

*212. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount allocated by UGC, as part of scholarships, to students studying abroad;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the total number of applications received by UGC seeking scholarships for the same; and

(c) the total number of scholarships given for this academic year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it does not have any scholarship schemes for students studying abroad. However, this year the UGC has started CV Raman Post Doctoral Fellowships for Indian Scholars to undertake research in Universities in the United States of America. A total of 300 candidates are eligible under this Fellowship. The Fellows are entitled to fellowship amount of US \$ 3000 per month and a one time personal contingency grant of upto a maximum of Rs. 50,000, from the UGC, to cover for visa, airport transfer, medical insurance etc.

(b) and (c) A total of 343 applications have been received by the UGC for the CV Raman Post Doctoral Fellowships and out of these applications, 199 have been shortlisted.

Impact of drought in the country

*213. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States where Central Government team was sent to assess the impact of drought in the country;

(b) the details of States which were found to be drought affected;

(c) the details of drought relief package announced and released, so far, to various States, State-wise;

(d) whether the Central Government team visited Uttar Pradesh which has faced severe drought during the current year;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (f) Inter Ministerial Central Teams (IMCT) were deputed to visit the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Rajasthan which had declared drought during

Kharif-2012. As Uttar Pradesh has not declared drought during Kharif-2012, no central team was deputed to visit the State.

State Governments are vested with the authority to initiate appropriate relief measures from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in the wake of drought. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) on receipt of memoranda from State Governments concerned and assessment of the Inter Ministerial Central Teams in accordance with established procedure and extant norms.

In view of rainfall deficit in several parts of the country during Monsoon-2012, Government of India introduced several schemes such as (i) diesel subsidy scheme (for providing protective irrigation in rainfall deficient areas), (ii) enhancement of ceiling on seed subsidy (to partially recompense farmers for re-sowing/purchasing drought tolerant varieties of seeds), (iii) up-scaling the central sector scheme on feed & fodder, (iv) waiver of import duty on oil cakes, (v) additional allocation of funds under Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP), (vi) providing assistance for feed and fodder supplements under National Mission for Protein Supplements (NMPS), (vii) introducing drought impact mitigating interventions for perennial horticulture crops and (viii) reducing interest on rescheduled crop loans to mitigate drought conditions.

Besides, additional wage employment upto 50 days per household beyond 100 days under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in drought notified areas, interim assistance under calamity component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and fast tracking release of installments under NRDWP and Integrated Watershed Management Programme etc. were also announced by Central Government as drought relief measures.

Companies to start their own colleges

*214.DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has taken a decision to allow public/ private limited companies and industries with at least Rs. 100 crore turnover to start their own colleges and educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any companies have come forward to avail this opportunity to start their own colleges; and

(d) if so, the details of companies which have responded and submitted applications in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI. M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has allowed Private Limited or Public Limited Companies/Industries with Rs. 100 Crores turnover for the last three years to establish a new Technical Institution under section 25 of companies Act in Engineering and Technology, Pharmacy, Architecture & Town Planning and Hotel Management and Catering Technology (HMCT). All requirements to set up an institute are the same as for any other applicant including formation of a Society registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860, a Trust registered under the Charitable Trusts Act 1950 or any other relevant Acts or a company established under Section 25 of companies Act 1956. Such Institutes shall be governed by the rules as in Chapter-I of the Approval Process Handbook 2013-14. The detailed procedure for approval is given in the Approval Process Handbook 2013-14 issued by AICTE which is available in the website <http://www.aicte-india.org>.

(c) and (d) AICTE has started the process of inviting online applications for establishment of Colleges under the scheme and last date for receiving application is 30.12.2012.

Vulnerability from dominance of a telecom firm

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

(a) whether a telecom firm situated at Gurgaon having links with cyber warfare agency and the army of a big neighbouring country has captured over 60 per cent of India's telecom sector;

(b) whether Indian intelligence agencies have raised concern over the dominance of the said telecom firm; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by Government to combat the vulnerability caused by the said telecom firm?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Sir, no such specific case has come to the notice of the Government. However, in past concerns were raised by the security agencies with regard to deployment of imported telecom equipment including from Chinese companies like Huawei Technology and ZTE. At present, Telecom Service Providers can deploy various telecom equipment from any vendor based on their techno-commercial considerations subject to compliance of terms and conditions of license.

(c) In order to address the security concerns arising of vulnerability related to telecom equipments, comprehensive guidelines in the form of license Amendment have been issued to Telecom Service Providers on 31.05.2011 in Access Service licenses and on 3rd June' 2011 for other licenses.

Vide these amendments, it is mandated that Telecom Service Providers are responsible for the security of their network. It is also mandated that only those network elements shall be inducted into their Telecom Network, which have been tested as per relevant contemporary Indian or International Security Standards *e.g.* IT and IT related elements against ISO/IEC 15408 standards, for Information Security Management System against ISO 27000 series Standards, Telecom and Telecom related elements against 3GP, 3GPP2 security standards etc. from any International agency/labs of the standards *e.g.* Common Criteria Labs in case of ISO/IEC 15408 standards until 31st March 2013. From 1st April 2013 the certification shall be got done only from authorized and certified agencies/labs in India. The copies of test results and test certificates shall be kept by the licensee for a period of 10 years from the date of procurement of equipment, which can be audited/demanded any time during this span, by the licensor.

Thus, a framework has already been mandated to deal with potential threats by the induction of Telecom Equipment from any source including Chinese companies like Huawei and ZTE. So far, no specific issue has arisen due to equipment of any specific country. However, as and when any specific issue arises or a report is received, the regime can be further tightened for the equipments coming from a specific country or source or group of countries.

Government continues to examine all new developments related to Telecom Security and regularly reviews the security arrangement in this regard in the light of such developments.

In order to increase the share of telecom equipment manufactured in the country, based on Notification of Department of Electronics & IT vide NO. 8(78)/2010-IPHW dated 10th February, 2012, Department of Telecommunications has already issued the Notification vide No. 18-07/2010-IP dated 5th October' 2012 regarding domestic telecom equipment for Government procurement and Government projects.

Linking of Urdu education with employment

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

- (a) the steps taken/being taken to link Urdu Education with employment;
- (b) the results achieved therefrom;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the results achieved are not satisfactory; and
- (d) if so, the special steps being proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI. M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Government is implementing several schemes through National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL) and various other programmes/ courses offered by the Central Board of Secondary Education and Central Universities viz Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, Jamia Millia Islamic University Delhi and Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, to link Urdu Education with employment. These institutions offer short duration certificate courses to diploma and degree courses.

(b) No such data is maintained centrally.

(c) No such statistics is available, however, the schemes implemented by NCPUL are getting evaluated by the Government. Further, the overwhelming response received from the learners do suggest that the results are satisfactory.

(d) Improvement in the quality of education and training is a continuous process. Government always endeavors to impart best quality education through its institutions.

Revenue generated from auction of 2G spectrum

*217. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has auctioned 2G spectrum to private players;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the details of revenue Government had expected to generate from the auction of 2G spectrum;
- (d) the total revenue generated by auction of 2G spectrum;
- (e) whether auction of 2G spectrum has flopped;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Auction of 1800 MHz band commenced on the 12th November 2012 and was completed on 14th November 2012. As there were no participants for the spectrum in the 800 MHz band, no auction took place for this band. The following bidders participated in the auction of spectrum in 1800 MHz band.

- (i) M/s Bharti Airtel Limited
- (ii) M/s Idea Cellular Limited
- (iii) M/s Vodafone South Limited
- (iv) M/s Videocon Telecommunications Limited
- (v) M/s Telewings Communications Services Private Limited

(c) The estimated revenues were Rs.40,000 crores based on the Reserve Price of both 1800 MHz and 800 MHz bands put out for auction.

(d) The revenue generated from auction of 1800 MHz band is Rs.9407.64 crores.

(e) to (g) As directed by Hon'ble Supreme Court, spectrum in the 2G bands of 800 MHz and 1800 MHz were put to auction in all 22 service areas. A total quantum of 95 MHz of spectrum (CDMA) was put to auction in the 800 MHz band and a total quantum of 295 MHz (GSM) was put to auction in the 1800 MHz band, making a total of 390 MHz. In the auction conducted, no bidding interest was expressed for spectrum in the 800 MHz band. The auction for spectrum in the 1800 MHz band which commenced on 12.11.2012 has concluded on 14.11.2012 with each participant that bid for spectrum securing the same. There are confirmed bidders for total 102 blocks of 1.25 MHz each, *i.e.* 127.5 MHz of spectrum in the auction for 1800 MHz band concluded on 14.11.2012. No bidding took place in four service areas namely, Delhi, Mumbai, Karnataka and Rajasthan in 1800 MHz band.

Demand and supply of fertilizers

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

- (a) the production, demand and supply of various fertilizers in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and fertilizer-wise;
- (b) whether there is a shortage of fertilizers in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to provide sufficient fertilizers to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) State-wise demand (requirement) and supply (availability) of Urea, DAP, MOP and complex fertilizers during last three years and current year i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto October, 2012) are given in the Statement-I (See below) The production of Urea, DAP and complex fertilizers during last three years and current year i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto October, 2012) are given in the Statement-II, Statement-III and Statement-IV (See below).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. As can be seen from Annexure A, that the availability of all the fertilizers has been adequate.

(d) Steps taken by Department of Fertilizers to provide sufficient fertilizers to the States are as under:

- (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) a regular weekly Video conference is being conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways and Department of Shipping with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicted by the State Governments.
- (iv) the gap in the demand and domestic production of fertilizer is met through imports.

Statement-I

State-wise requirement, availability and sales of Urea, DAP, MOP & Complex fertilizers during the year 2009-10 to 2012-13 (Upto October 2012)

(Figures in Lakh MT)

Name of State	Year	Urea			DAP			MOP			Complex		
		Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jammu and Kashmir	2009-10	1.40	1.22	1.22	0.78	0.48	0.48	0.26	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2010-11	1.50	1.28	1.27	0.85	0.81	0.81	0.36	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2011-12	1.45	1.20	1.19	0.85	0.67	0.65	0.35	0.09	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2012-13	0.81	0.61	0.61	0.48	0.39	0.23	0.14	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	2009-10	19.00	17.04	17.03	4.50	3.98	3.97	2.10	2.26	2.26	3.10	2.68	2.68
	2010-11	19.50	16.96	16.94	4.75	4.60	4.59	2.30	2.00	1.97	3.35	3.14	3.11
	2011-12	20.75	18.11	18.06	5.00	4.72	4.41	2.45	1.29	1.26	3.75	4.03	3.56
	2012-13	11.80	11.29	10.95	3.05	4.67	3.18	1.20	0.96	0.58	2.15	2.26	1.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	30
Jharkhand	2009-10	2.05	1.50	1.50	1.15	0.82	0.82	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.50	0.69	0.68	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
	2010-11	2.10	1.36	1.35	1.10	0.66	0.65	0.15	0.08	0.06	0.85	0.36	0.36	
	2011-12	2.60	2.19	2.16	1.25	0.71	0.68	0.34	0.06	0.06	1.08	0.52	0.47	
	2012-13	1.91	1.49	1.34	0.92	0.51	0.30	0.23	0.06	0.02	0.60	0.25	0.21	
Orissa	2009-10	5.75	4.61	4.59	2.25	2.24	2.21	1.70	1.31	1.27	3.00	2.28	2.24	
	2010-11	5.75	4.74	4.57	2.50	2.20	2.19	1.90	1.36	1.32	3.00	2.33	2.31	
	2011-12	6.40	5.28	5.10	2.60	1.90	1.73	2.05	0.92	0.83	3.14	3.46	3.12	
	2012-13	4.90	4.20	3.99	1.85	0.92	0.82	1.25	0.06	0.51	2.14	1.75	1.18	
West Bengal	2009-10	13.00	11.71	11.71	4.80	4.56	4.55	4.15	4.97	4.97	7.50	8.39	8.39	
	2010-11	13.00	11.26	11.26	5.10	4.64	4.62	4.00	3.29	3.23	8.25	8.95	8.76	
	2011-12	13.25	12.76	12.74	5.10	5.05	4.76	4.00	3.08	3.01	9.00	8.96	8.13	
	2012-13	5.78	7.54	6.02	2.75	2.96	1.87	1.75	1.90	1.14	4.57	5.34	4.18	
Assam	2009-10	2.60	2.56	2.56	0.35	0.22	0.22	1.26	0.97	0.97	0.06	0.06	0.06	Starred Questions
	2010-11	2.60	2.50	2.50	0.60	0.29	0.27	1.30	0.96	0.96	0.05	0.11	0.11	

	2011-12	3.00	2.68	2.68	0.60	0.37	0.28	1.40	0.94	0.91	0.27	0.07	0.05	<i>Written Answers to</i>
	2012-13	1.58	1.44	1.41	0.29	0.21	0.18	0.68	0.39	0.15	0.09	0.05	0.03	
All India	2009-10	281.90	265.97	264.48	106.98	104.09	103.92	43.85	47.60	46.74	87.73	83.38	82.03	
	2010-11	290.79	284.62	282.23	120.92	113.09	112.87	47.80	39.83	38.91	92.00	104.39	102.98	
	2011-12	305.16	298.65	294.77	126.16	117.44	111.95	48.27	31.64	29.91	107.36	124.27	113.93	
	2012-13	179.97	177.28	162.36	87.17	83.24	52.40	27.30	18.79	12.74	67.34	65.22	45.17	
Andhra Pradesh	2009-10	27.50	26.16	25.95	9.75	8.89	8.85	6.60	6.07	6.01	20.50	18.69	18.15	[7 December, 2012]
	2010-11	28.50	31.73	31.30	11.00	10.40	10.30	6.60	6.09	6.04	20.50	22.12	21.88	
	2011-12	31.00	29.87	29.34	12.30	10.89	10.39	6.60	4.44	3.82	22.30	25.73	23.58	
	2012-13	19.50	17.95	17.51	8.30	5.95	3.73	4.00	2.59	1.78	13.00	14.35	10.18	
Karnataka	2009-10	13.75	13.77	13.77	8.20	8.46	8.46	5.15	6.12	6.08	11.20	10.95	10.76	<i>Starred Questions</i>
	2010-11	14.00	14.28	14.28	8.60	8.46	8.42	5.65	4.24	4.14	11.20	13.78	13.51	
	2011-12	14.60	14.53	14.45	8.75	9.39	9.06	5.65	3.82	3.64	13.10	17.34	16.40	
	2012-13	9.40	8.80	8.59	6.75	4.57	1.95	3.47	2.37	1.65	8.65	7.87	4.92	
Kerala	2009-10	1.63	1.53	1.53	0.35	0.30	0.30	1.54	1.57	1.54	1.90	2.12	2.05	31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	32
Tamil Nadu	2010-11	1.90	1.44	1.44	0.35	0.42	0.41	1.55	1.58	1.56	2.50	2.28	2.22	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
	2011-12	1.90	1.50	1.49	0.47	0.44	0.41	1.80	1.51	1.42	2.55	2.20	1.99	
	2012-13	1.26	0.82	0.81	0.32	0.24	0.17	1.15	0.77	0.55	1.70	1.25	1.05	
	2009-10	11.50	9.98	9.98	4.25	2.94	2.94	5.84	5.14	5.12	4.00	6.18	6.13	
	2010-11	11.50	10.23	10.15	4.25	3.20	3.19	5.84	4.74	4.72	4.25	6.91	6.83	
Gujarat	2011-12	11.50	10.47	10.45	4.30	3.84	3.71	5.31	4.27	4.16	6.61	8.75	7.56	
	2012-13	6.23	4.89	4.87	2.95	1.79	1.52	2.95	1.44	1.25	3.97	4.65	3.46	
	2009-10	18.75	18.21	18.12	8.00	7.64	7.62	2.30	2.86	2.69	4.72	4.20	4.01	
	2010-11	19.50	21.26	21.19	8.40	8.11	8.09	2.30	2.02	2.02	4.83	6.62	6.55	
	2011-12	22.75	21.26	21.18	8.80	6.96	6.80	2.30	1.75	1.72	5.10	7.32	7.08	
Madhya Pradesh	2012-13	14.20	11.16	10.74	5.90	2.72	1.51	1.18	0.51	0.43	3.49	3.99	2.10	Starred Questions
	2009-10	15.25	16.00	15.93	8.50	9.52	9.47	1.20	1.67	1.43	3.55	2.48	2.43	
	2010-11	16.75	17.05	16.92	10.00	10.94	10.92	1.45	1.36	1.33	3.69	3.55	3.52	
	2011-12	17.50	18.13	17.81	10.95	11.00	10.57	1.65	0.93	0.75	4.05	5.33	4.66	
	2012-13	9.91	10.47	9.03	8.74	11.19	6.88	1.12	0.99	0.65	3.09	2.50	1.74	

Chhattisgarh	2009-10	5.48	5.27	5.27	1.77	2.65	2.65	0.84	0.96	0.90	1.42	1.04	1.04	Written Answers to
	2010-11	5.70	5.56	5.54	2.84	2.41	2.41	1.06	0.96	0.94	1.40	1.32	1.32	
	2011-12	6.25	6.20	6.20	2.90	2.71	2.58	1.15	0.85	0.83	1.54	2.21	197.00	
	2012-13	5.20	5.39	4.37	2.32	2.12	1.16	0.89	0.88	0.43	1.30	1.10	0.87	
Maharashtra	2009-10	24.75	22.87	22.87	12.50	13.83	13.82	5.60	7.07	7.06	14.00	11.25	11.13	[7 December, 2012]
	2010-11	25.25	25.52	25.51	16.70	14.35	14.31	6.75	6.52	6.37	14.80	17.98	17.92	
	2011-12	27.50	25.67	25.43	17.25	12.52	12.22	6.40	4.26	3.99	18.30	20.86	19.74	
	2012-13	17.45	15.33	14.83	10.86	6.33	3.30	3.73	2.97	1.81	11.55	11.38	7.47	
Rajasthan	2009-10	15.10	13.37	13.15	6.50	5.86	5.85	0.35	0.55	0.42	1.37	0.78	0.78	Starred Questions
	2010-11	15.60	15.73	15.70	7.00	7.20	7.16	0.55	0.35	0.28	1.18	1.40	1.37	
	2011-12	16.25	17.58	16.90	7.30	7.17	7.07	0.50	0.25	0.23	1.76	1.54	1.40	
	2012-13	8.52	8.44	8.20	4.92	5.26	3.81	0.37	0.15	0.10	1.24	0.72	0.66	
Haryana	2009-10	19.65	18.05	17.95	7.00	6.66	6.66	0.52	0.90	0.90	0.45	0.48	0.48	33
	2010-11	19.65	18.75	18.38	7.20	7.40	7.37	0.70	0.66	0.66	0.55	0.69	0.69	
	2011-12	19.75	19.19	18.88	7.20	8.45	8.32	0.75	0.48	0.46	0.85	0.79	0.71	
	2012-13	11.25	10.79	9.84	5.45	6.43	3.76	0.45	0.21	0.18	0.65	0.21	0.16	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	34
Punjab	2009-10	25.50	24.65	24.46	8.50	8.08	8.06	0.91	1.00	1.08	0.55	0.57	0.55	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
	2010-11	26.00	27.61	27.17	9.25	9.04	9.01	1.06	1.06	0.96	0.70	1.05	1.03	
	2011-12	26.00	28.32	28.07	10.15	10.10	9.66	1.06	0.73	0.69	1.00	1.30	1.19	
	2012-13	16.25	17.43	15.20	7.05	8.11	6.08	0.71	0.43	0.26	0.85	0.36	0.30	
Uttar Pradesh	2009-10	55.00	53.64	53.08	17.00	16.51	16.49	2.85	3.47	3.43	8.50	9.47	9.40	Starred Questions
	2010-11	57.60	55.08	54.51	19.60	17.71	17.64	3.70	2.17	1.92	9.45	10.61	10.30	
	2011-12	58.00	58.59	57.52	19.65	18.69	18.15	4.00	1.82	1.80	11.25	12.86	11.26	
	2012-13	31.00	36.30	31.70	13.00	18.46	11.72	1.65	1.25	1.09	7.50	6.57	4.79	
Uttarakhand	2009-10	2.15	2.33	2.33	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.45	0.41	0.40	
	2010-11	2.20	2.24	2.23	0.40	0.28	0.28	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.50	0.57	0.57	
	2011-12	2.40	2.49	2.47	0.33	0.39	0.38	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.71	0.53	0.50	
	2012-13	1.40	1.56	1.45	0.21	0.27	0.17	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.31	0.30	0.23	

Statement-II

*Plant-wise production of Urea for the years 2009-10 to
2011-12 and April to October, 2012*

(Figures in '000' MT)

Name of Plants	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto Oct. 12)
1	2	3	4	5
Public Sector				
NFL: Nangal-II	474.0	478.5	503.4	305.9
NFL: Bhatinda	514.7	553.0	482.9	258.1
NFL: Panipat	512.9	470.0	500.3	319.4
NFL: Vijaipur	878.5	916.6	902.1	528.8
NFL: Vijaipur Expn.	949.6	961.5	1011.7	459.0
TOTAL (NFL):	3329.7	3379.6	3400.4	1871.2
BVFCL:Namrup-II	79.2	86.1	102.3	61.8
BVFCL:Namrup-III	230.4	198.9	176.5	157.8
TOTAL (BVFCL):	309.6	285.0	278.8	219.6
RCF: Trombay-V	306.9	341.1	336.0	231.4
RCF: Thal	1782.2	1783.4	1772.5	1046.3
TOTAL (RCF):	2089.1	2124.5	2108.5	1277.7
MFL: Chennai	435.9	477.9	486.7	259.0
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR:	6164.3	6267.0	6274.4	3627.5
Coop. Sector				
IFFCO: Kalol	601.2	600.1	600.0	346.0
IFFCO: Phulpur	722.6	745.1	701.3	411.7

1	2	3	4	5
IFFCO: Phulpur Expn.	1000.1	1026.2	1132.8	555.6
IFFCO: Aonla	1000.3	988.5	1065.9	615.6
IFFCO: Aonla Expn.	1000.3	1042.6	986.8	647.6
TOTAL (IFFCO):	4324.5	4402.5	4486.8	2576.5
KRIBHCO: Hazira	1779.6	1840.3	1432.4	1239.7
TOTAL COOP. SECTOR:	6104.1	6242.8	5919.2	3816.2
TOTAL (PUB.+COOP.)	12268.4	12509.8	12193.6	7443.7
Private Sector				
GSFC Vadodara	281.5	245.5	286.6	201.3
SFC Kota	382.2	403.4	385.9	231.7
DIL: Kanpur	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZIL: Goa	387.5	396.8	365.4	220.1
SPIC: Tuticorin	0.0	300.9	621.7	263.9
MCF: Mangalore	379.5	379.4	379.4	227.6
GNFC: Bharuch	601.7	643.2	701.8	393.2
IGF: Jagdishpur	1096.1	1098.5	1162.2	607.0
NFCL: Kakinada-I	757.0	831.6	792.5	433.3
NFCL: Kakinada-II	723.1	824.0	769.1	475.6
CFCL: Gadepan-I	1019.6	1032.2	1106.5	564.9
CFCL: Gadepan-II	1011.2	1068.0	1039.5	598.3
TCL: Babrala	1231.7	1116.7	1164.6	611.8
KSFL: Shahjhanpur	972.8	1030.5	1015.6	561.4
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR:	8843.9	9370.7	9790.8	5390.1
TOTAL (PUB.+COOP.+PVT.):	21112.3	21880.5	21984.4	12833.8

Statement-III

*Plant-wise production of DAP for the years 2009-10 to
2011-12 and April to October, 2012*

(Figures in 000' MT)

Name of Plants	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto Oct. 12)
Public Sector	-	-	-	-
Coop. Sector				
IFFCO: Kandla	722.7	60.1	496.6	446.5
IFFCO: Paradeep	402.3	916.5	995.1	663.2
TOTAL COOP. SECTOR	1125.0	976.6	1491.7	1109.7
Private Sector				
GSFC: Vadodara	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ZIL: Goa	351.8	151.6	180.2	56.3
SPIC.: Tuticorin	0.0	30.4	180.5	104.2
MCF: Mangalore	198.1	177.8	128.2	81.8
TCL: Haldia	183.7	190.3	269.3	45.6
GSFC: Sikka-I & II	921.8	706.1	534.0	262.2
CIL: Kakinada	520.6	402.5	360.0	67.6
CIL: Vizag	0.0	31.8	6.6	0.0
Hindalco Indus: Dahej	181.8	214.2	209.8	105.8
PPL: Paradeep	763.7	655.6	602.3	163.2
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR:	3121.5	2560.3	2470.9	886.7
TOTAL (COOP. +PVT.):	4246.5	3536.9	3962.6	1996.4

Statement-IV

*Plant-wise production of Complex Fertilizer for the year 2009-10
to 2011-12 and April to October, 2012*

(Figures in '000' MT)

Name of Company/Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto Oct. 12)
FACT: Ud/Cochin	758.1	643.8	616.4	339.6
RCF: Trombay	503.3	603.9	649.8	400.2
MFL: Chennai	0.0	0.0	35.9	64.3
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR:	1261.4	1247.7	1302.1	804.1
Cooperative Sector				
IFFCO	2749.4	3201.6	2457.6	820.7
Private Sector				
GSFC: Vadodara	292.9	280.3	302.5	158.2
CIL: Vizag	1053.4	858.8	972.4	468.7
ZIL: Goa	366.2	509.5	370.6	159.4
SPIC: Tuticorin	174.4	175.4	209.5	122.3
MCF: Mangalore	84.1	45.7	44.0	21.4
CIL: Ennore	212.6	260.8	254.7	143.2
GNFC: Bharuch	166.5	166.2	196.3	108.7
TCL: Haldia	394.0	361.2	311.9	159.7
GSFC: Sikka-II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CIL: Kakinada	735.6	958.8	747.4	487.3
Hindalco Ind: Dahej	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DFPCL: Talaja	100.6	123.5	175.2	90.6
PPL: Paradeep*	447.2	537.5	426.0	398.0
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR:	4027.5	4277.7	4010.5	2317.5
TOTAL (PUB.+COOP.+PVT.):	8038.3	8727.0	7770.2	3942.3

Outdated and old engines/locomotives

*219. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that according to experts' opinion, railway accidents and derailments are occurring due to use of outdated and old engines/locomotives;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these engines or locomotives are run at a speed of 110 to 120 kilometres per hour whereas they are supposed to move at only 70 to 90 kilometres per hour;

(c) whether it is also a fact that to run these locomotives at a speed more than the prescribed speed, permission of Railway Safety Commissioner is required to be obtained; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir. Accidents or derailments on account of locomotives are very rare and even these do not occur just because a locomotive is outdated or overaged. Road worthiness of locomotives, irrespective of their age, is ensured through day to day upkeep and preventive maintenance. Unserviceable locos are condemned on age cum condition basis and are not allowed to remain in service.

(b) No, Sir. Maximum service speed of locomotive is decided after extensive speed trial by Research Designs & Standards Organisation and clearance of Commissioner Railway Safety and locomotives are never permitted to work beyond that prescribed limit.

(c) No, Sir. Permission of the Commissioner of Railway Safety is required for conducting initial trials of any rolling stock so as to determine its safe speed limit. Once the speed limit is so prescribed, the Railways do not exceed it without further trials with the permission of CRS (Commissioner Railway Safety).

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Centres of AMU in North-eastern States

*220. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) has announced establishment of its Centres in other States also;

(b) whether the AMU Act allows opening up of its Centres in North-eastern States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Aligarh Muslim University has decided to establish its Centres at Murshidabad (West Bengal), Malappuram (Kerala) and Kishanganj (Bihar). The legality of this has been challenged in the Court of Law and the case is still pending.

(b) As per provisions contained in Section 12(2) of AMU Act, the University may, with the sanction of the Visitor and subject to the Statutes and Ordinances, establish and maintain such Special Centres, specialised laboratories or such other institutions for research or instruction as are necessary for the furtherance of its objects either on its own or in cooperation or collaboration with any other institution.

(c) Not applicable, in view of (b) above.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Implementation of loan-waiver scheme

†1551. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few years back Government had implemented loan-waiver scheme for farmers to provide economic relief to them;

(b) if so, the total number of farmers benefited under this scheme in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the duration of time within which the scheme was scheduled to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Controversy over effect of Bt. cotton seeds

1552. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a raging controversy about the good and bad effects of introduction of Bt. Cotton seeds for cotton cultivation; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider mounting a data based survey to find out the impact of introduction of the Bt. cotton seeds in the agronomy of cotton and the living conditions of Bt. cotton cultivators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The benefits and performance of Bt cotton have been assessed, since its introduction in the year 2002 for commercial cultivation in India. The debate has been primarily on the extent of benefits in the form of yield enhancement and reduction in insecticide usage for the control of bollworms and other insect pests in cotton.

(b) Several studies have been conducted by Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), which revealed that Bt cotton effectively controlled bollworms, thus preventing cotton yield losses from an estimated damage of 30-60% noticed each year prior to introduction of Bt cotton. The biggest gain was in the form of reduced insecticide usage from 46% of the total application in the country in 2001 to less than 26% after 2006 and 21% during the last two years. The intensity of bollworms reduced significantly on cotton and also on other host crops, thus eliminating the fear of impending bollworm infestations and subsequent stress of using insecticide cocktails. The quality of India cotton improved with international acceptance because of negligible boll damage and fibre damage after introduction of Bt cotton.

Illegal fishing by foreign fishermen

1553. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is losing thousands of crore rupees per year due to illegal or unreported fishing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of foreign fishermen held captive and released by the Indian Coast Guards during last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to prevent illegal fishing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per records held at Coast Guard Headquarters, a total of 1427 foreign fishermen are held under Indian custody at present. Out of this 1018 fishermen are from Mynamar, 285 from Bangladesh, 87 from Pakistan, 16 each from Sri Lanka and Thailand and 5 from Indonesia. The year wise details of foreign fishermen repatriated by Indian Coast Guard since 2009 are as follows:

2009	2010	2011	2012 (till date)
990	455	286	123

(d) Government is committed to prevent illegal fishing in the Indian waters. Indian Coast Guard regularly undertakes Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) measures in India waters by deploying ships and aircrafts. Foreign fishermen, if found fishing in Indian waters are apprehended under the provisions of Maritime Zone of India (Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels) Act, 1981.

Development of inland fisheries and aquaculture

1554. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether the Ministry will provide sufficient fund under the Community Services Programme Scheme for "Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture" as per requirement of the States especially Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR.CHARAN DAS MAHANT): Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture", assistance is provided for the development of freshwater, brackish aquaculture, riverine fisheries, reservoir fisheries development etc. All States/UTs are eligible to seek assistance under this scheme, which is demand driven and no specific allocations are made to the States/UTs. During 2012-13, a sum of Rs 330 lakh has been released to the Government of Odisha under various components of this scheme.

Suicides by farmers

1555. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware of the data published by the Crime Records Bureau regarding incidence of suicide by farmers;
- (b) if so, whether it is a fact that the number is very high since 1995; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) National Crime Records Bureau publishes annually all-India data on suicide committed by persons in the country, including professional profile of suicide victims, in its report 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' (ADSI). ADSI-2011 is the latest in the series. Farming/agriculture is classified as one of the professions under the category of self-employed in ADSI report. Accordingly, details regarding total number of suicides classified under the category self-employed (farming/agriculture), State/UT-wise, and total number of suicides in India (all professions), as contained in ADSI report for relevant years since 1995, and summed up, are given in Annexure. [See Appendix 227 Annexure No.17]

Acquisition of high yielding farm land for non-agricultural purposes

1556. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that high-yielding farm land across the country is being acquired for non-agricultural purposes;
- (b) if so, the facts and details thereof;
- (c) whether several State Governments are ignoring diversion of high yielding farm land for non-agricultural purposes resulting thereby drop in agriculture production; and
- (d) if so, the concrete steps Government proposes to take to ensure that high yielding farm land across the country is not acquired for non-agricultural purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) As per available estimates, agricultural land has marginally decreased from 182.68 million hectare (2005-06) to 182.47 million hectare

(2009-10) across the country, mainly due to increase in population and diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes such as urbanization, roads, industries, housing etc. Despite these, production of foodgrains has increased from 208.60 million tonnes in 2005-06 to 257.44 million tonnes in 2011-12 (4th Advance Estimates) due to various technological interventions.

As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, land including transfer and alienation of agricultural land, fall within the purview of the State Governments and, therefore, it is for the State Governments to bring suitable policy/legislation to prevent acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. Government of India has also formulated National Policy for Farmers, 2007 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 which *inter alia* aim to minimize acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. These policies have been circulated to all the State Governments and Union Territories for adoption.

Popularisation of Crop Insurance Scheme

1557. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Crop Insurance Scheme is yet to be popularised amongst rural household and farmers;

(b) whether Government is propagating and encouraging farmers to come forward to get their crops insured; and

(c) how many rural household and farmers have so far availed the facility of crop insurance and the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Crop Insurance Schemes need to be further popularized amongst farmers. Continued efforts are being made to create awareness amongst rural people about ongoing Crop Insurance Schemes by the implementing agencies in coordination with the implementing States since their inception to encourage the farmers to come forward to get their crops insured. The salient activities for campaigning involve the publicity of features & benefits of the scheme through advertisements in leading national/local news papers, telecast through audio-visual media, distribution of pamphlets, participation in agriculture fairs/mela/gosti, organization of workshops/trainings etc.

(c) State-wise details of coverage of farmers who have availed facility of crop insurance schemes since their inception are given in Statement.

Statement

Scheme: NAIS+WBCIS+MNAIS, Cumulative upto: Year 2011-12, All Implementing Agencies

							(Rs. in lakh)
Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Farmers Insured (No.)	Area Insured (ha.)	Sum Insured	Premium Collected	Claims Paid/Payable	Farmers Benefited (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	28048667	43188979	5423896	183591	458564	7095330
2	Andaman and Nicobar	1908	2936	429	8	8	178
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	295000	223255	50098	1466	1203	44980
5	Bihar	10684160	12465840	2333006	126013	280735	5794549
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	8701642	17737455	858678	23914	42668	1739140
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	46
10	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
11	Goa	7605	12664	269	5	2	702	
12	Gujarat	12620370	28445924	2953032	116094	425445	4188205	
13	Haryana	758560	970018	164713	7180	8976	166140	
14	Himachal Pradesh	319424	222036	58986	3278	5431	145485	
15	Jammu and Kashmir	32978	47361	4060	78	123	4292	
16	Jharkhand	5824160	3342233	300480	8548	51954	2223670	
17	Karnataka	12945280	20742177	1581708	55478	173467	4808555	
18	Kerala	435769	382471	73757	2146	3153	94010	
19	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	Unstarred Questions
20	Madhya Pradesh	25587455	63150187	3829171	129479	182040	5452368	
21	Maharashtra	30977750	27067322	1949873	88898	198696	8927349	
22	Manipur	13954	14867	4028	101	305	13954	
23	Meghalaya	26601	28730	4156	213	47	2668	
24	Mizoram	574	568	98	6	20	572	

25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Orissa	13304912	13636149	1735495	45794	137184	2739190
27	Pondicherry	34385	49639	8116	154	293	6671
28	Punjab	67	338	48	5	1	50
29	Rajasthan	30775906	54523747	3586867	225213	375971	11389164
30	Sikkim	1890	1315	251	4	1	86
31	Tamil Nadu	4925483	6652351	1265167	33177	155622	1706848
32	Tripura	18528	11612	2577	73	58	3432
33	Uttar Pradesh	21161439	28109629	2769570	58772	99334	4200682
34	Uttarakhand	405319	365022	87612	2927	4849	131195
35	West Bengal	10623305	5400839	1117349	55669	98570	2299045
TOTAL :		218533091	326795663	30163488	1168285	2704719	63178510

NB: Zero stands for not implementing the scheme.

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

47

Agricultural production in remote areas

1558. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which Krishi Vigyan Kendras situated in remote/rural areas have contributed to the dissemination of agricultural information;

(b) whether their presence has made any statistical difference in crop yields in those areas;

(c) the percentage of total foodgrains produced in the country is cultivated in remote areas;

(d) the steps taken to safeguard agricultural production in remote areas, already low compared to yields in the rest of the country, from the scourge of climate change; and

(e) the number of agricultural education institutes opened in remote and rural areas in the past ten years and the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The KVKs situated in remote/rural areas create awareness among farmers and disseminate improved technologies by organizing number of extension activities e.g. exhibition, trainings, field visit of the scientists, radio talks etc. Besides, the KVKs demonstrate the production potential of agricultural technologies by conducting frontline demonstration in farmers fields.

(b) Yes, Sir. As for example during the last one year, the increase in yield under demonstration by KVKs was upto 95.45% in Niger (oilseeds), 89.10% in Frenchbean, and on an average pulse crop under various technology demonstrations gave 37.60% more yield in comparison to that of farmers' practice. In cotton, the increase in yield ranged from 11.85% to 38.67%.

(c) The share of food grains production of North Eastern Region, considered as remote areas, in total food grains production of India was estimated 2.73 percent (2005-06), which increased to 3.22 percent during 2010-11.

(d) A nationwide project, "National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)" has been launched in selected villages of 100 climatically vulnerable districts of the country. A significant number of these selected districts are located

in remote areas. Climate resilient technologies are being demonstrated on farmers' fields in a participatory action research mode. For the first time, farmers are organized into community based institutions called village climate risk management committees in each of 100 villages. The technologies being demonstrated include drought/flood tolerant crop varieties; rainwater harvesting and utilization; efficient technologies for improving water productivity; livestock housing to alleviate heat/cold stress and establishment of custom hiring centres.

(e) Agricultural Education is a State subject and State Agricultural Universities are established under the acts passed by State Legislatures. In the past ten years, twenty four SAUs have been established, since the year 2001.

Assistance for drought affected areas

1559. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any assistance has been provided for development of agriculture and improvement of land in drought areas in various States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the resultant achievements thereof during the above period;
- (d) whether Government has any proposal to create an exclusive Drought Relief Fund; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the fund is likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Financial assistance is provided for development of agriculture under various Programmes/Schemes of Ministry of Agriculture like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) etc. Amounts provided under these programmes/Schemes are given in the Statement-I to V (*See below*).

Ministry of Rural Development has provided funds for land development activities under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme

(IWMP). DPAP and IWDP have been integrated and consolidated under IWMP with effect from 26.02.2009. Number of projects along with area sanctioned and central funds released under IWMP during last three years is given in the Statement-VI (*See below*).

All these efforts have contributed towards higher agriculture production. Foodgrains production has increased from 230.78 million tonnes in 2007-08 to 257.44 million tonnes (4th Advance Estimate) during 2011-12.

(d) and (e) 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 a 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. Government of India and State Governments contribute to SDRF in ratio of 3:1 for 17 General Category States and 9:1 in case of 11 Special Category States covering 8 North-Eastern States including Sikkim and 3 hill States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir. Additional Financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from NDRF for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved in accordance with the established procedure and extant norms. Allocation for SDRF/NDRF has been made on the basis of recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission.

Statement-I

State-wise and year-wise details of releases under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during last 3 years from 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	410	432.29	734.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15.98	28.95	10.68
3	Assam	79.86	216.87	227.77
4	Bihar	110.79	415.1	506.82

1	2	3	4	5
5	Chhattisgarh	136.14	503.44	212.61
6	Goa	0	7.07	24.78
7	Gujarat	386.19	388.63	515.48
8	Haryana	112.77	226.8	176.87
9	Himachal Pradesh	33.03	94.85	99.93
10	Jammu and Kashmir	42.85	96.42	63.03
11	Jharkhand	70.13	96.9	174.56
12	Karnataka	410	284.03	595.9
13	Kerala	110.92	149.65	182.89
14	Madhya Pradesh	247.44	559.18	398.37
15	Maharashtra	404.39	653	735.44
16	Manipur	5.86	15.5	22.25
17	Meghalaya	24.68	46.12	20.44
18	Mizoram	0	3.75	36.63
19	Nagaland	20.38	13.25	37.54
20	Orissa	121.49	274.4	356.96
21	Punjab	43.23	179.12	145.87
22	Rajasthan	186.12	628.01	692.08
23	Sikkim	15.29	6.56	24.64
24	Tamil Nadu	127.9	250.03	333.06
25	Tripura	31.28	116.48	25.63
26	Uttar Pradesh	390.97	695.36	762.83
27	Uttarakhand	71.46	1.31	128.84

1	2	3	4	5
28	West Bengal	147.38	335.98	486.65
	Total States	3756.53	6719.05	7732.75
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.28	-	-
30	Chandigarh	0.42	-	-
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
32	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
33	Delhi	0.24	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	1.09	-	-
35	Pudducherry	0	-	-
	TOTAL UTs	3.03	-	-
	*NIRD, ISEC, IEG, IIM-CMA, Admn Co.	1.37	1.03	61.34
	GRAND TOTAL :	3760.93	6720.08	7794.09

* National Institute of Rural Development, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Institute of Economic Growth, Indian Institute of Management - Credit Monitoring Arrangements, Administrative Contingency.

Statement-II

State-wise and year-wise details of releases under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) during last 3 years from 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	123.81	119.42	88.87
2	Arunachal Pradesh			0.00
3	Assam	36.16	66.58	36.58

1	2	3	4	5
4	Bihar	44.14	51.56	74.87
5	Chhattisgarh	21.16	19.54	55.25
6	Goa		0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	15.08	23.89	28.31
8	Haryana	28.65	35.75	27.07
9	Himachal Pradesh		0.00	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir		0.00	2.69
11	Jharkhand	4.93	16.49	12.2
12	Karnataka	47.65	72.52	73.26
13	Kerala	2.78	2.10	2.28
14	Madhya Pradesh	59.33	160.72	146.82
15	Maharashtra	107.4	147.12	135.85
16	Manipur		0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram		0.00	0.00
18	Meghalaya		0.00	0.00
19	Nagaland		0.00	0.00
20	Orissa	63.41	58.53	64.76
21	Punjab	61.22	37.57	35.18
22	Rajasthan	39.16	76.05	79.28
23	Sikkim		0.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	30.57	30.08	34.54
25	Tripura		0.00	3.63
26	Uttar Pradesh	226.28	177.57	244.96

1	2	3	4	5
27	Uttarakhand		0.00	0.00
28	West Bengal	71.65	33.94	38.58
TOTAL :		983.38	1129.43	1184.98

*U.Ts are not covered under NFSM. Hence no funds have been released to them.

Statement-III

State-wise and year-wise details of releases under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) during last 3 years from 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)				
Sl. No.	States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	95.67	105.18	92.70
2	Bihar	24.35	0.00	20.00
3	Chhattisgarh	60.00	96.57	85.00
4	Goa	1.50	2.12	2.00
5	Gujarat	25.21	54.97	92.78
6	Haryana	56.00	51.50	76.23
7	Jharkhand	30.84	16.00	42.16
8	Karnataka	80.02	93.25	99.71
9	Kerala	0.00	44.00	53.45
10	Madhya Pradesh	35.45	51.00	55.00
11	Maharashtra	91.73	126.14	93.75
12	Orissa	35.00	32.59	46.73
13	Punjab	25.78	35.00	46.74
14	Rajasthan	25.00	40.00	40.00
15	Tamil Nadu	61.80	77.50	62.00
16	Uttar Pradesh	91.43	54.00	51.00

1	2	3	4	5
17	West Bengal	0.00	28.80	25.50
18	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.00	1.52	3.00
19	Puducherry	0.33	0.56	0.64
20	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL STATES	742.11	910.70	988.39
1	HQ/TSG/NHB	2.00	2.25	1.00
2	(DCCD), Kochi	6.83	8.73	14.03
3	DASD, Calicut	5.86	6.68	6.94
4	NCPAH/SFAC/PFDC	2.50	6.02	5.55
5	NHRDF	8.19	8.98	9.76
6	IFFCO Foundation	3.39	5.00	5.00
7	National Bee Board	0.25	2.36	2.52
8	National Seeds Corpn.	5.42	8.36	0.00
9	NRC Citrus	0.50	3.00	4.20
10	State Farms Corpn.	7.48	5.78	2.60
11	NAFED	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	MANAGE	1.47	0.00	0.00
13	Spices Board	14.00	3.00	10.00
14	FHEL	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	HIL	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL NLAs	57.89	60.16	61.60
	GRAND TOTAL :	800.00	970.86	1049.99

HQ/TSG/NHB: Headquarter/Technical Support Group of NHM/ National Horticulture Board, DCCD: Directorate of Cashewnut and Cocoa Development, DASD: Directorate of Arecanul & Spices Development, NCPAH: National Committee on Plasticulture Applications in Horticulture. SFAC: Small Farmers' Agri-business Consortium. PFDC: Precision Farming Development Centre. NHRDF National Horticultural Research and Development Foundation. IFFCO: Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperation Ltd., NRC Citrus National Research Centre for Citrus, NAFED National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. MANAGE: National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management. FHEL Fresh and Healthy Enterprise Limited, HIL: Hindustan Insecticide Limited.

Statement-IV

State-wise and year-wise details of releases under National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) during last 3 years from 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Andhra Pradesh	143.11	240.00	287.20
2	Bihar	0.00	0.00	4.50
3	Chhattisgarh	12.52	10.19	35.00
4	Goa	0.11	0.24	0.25
5	Gujarat	44.47	120.00	166.64
6	Haryana	2.12	13.61	19.93
7	Jharkhand	0.00	1.50	9.91
8	Karnataka	63.81	92.54	109.65
9	Kerala	0.00	0.00	2.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	34.75	79.61	109.64
11	Maharashtra	107.07	222.37	249.80
12	Orissa	5.28	8.10	8.23
13	Punjab	8.59	12.61	16.00
14	Rajasthan	56.93	120.00	130.95
15	Tamil Nadu	0.00	65.91	66.25
16	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	8.12	0.00
17	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
* North Eastern & Himalayan		0.00	2.25	10.00
GRAND TOTAL :		478.76	997.05	1225.95

*NMMI scheme Introduced in North Eastern and Himalayan States in 2010-11

Statement-V

*State-wise and year-wise releases during last 3 years from 2009-10 to 2011-12
under Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA)*

(Rs. in lakh)			
Name of State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	6253.22	3676.390	5335.591
Arunachal Pradesh	2250.00	3221.000	2022.500
Assam	812.50	1168.500	
Bihar	3814.75	3305.400	3263.250
Chhattisgarh	2170.00	2081.710	1761.030
Goa	100.00	45.510	38.500
Gujarat	3830.30	3919.130	4188.120
Haryana	2690.00	1334.410	1360.330
Himachal Pradesh	2000.00	2290.790	1705.260
Jammu and Kashmir	3090.50	1582.730	2501.710
Jharkhand	876.48	887.860	1097.933
Karnataka	5025.00	4789.570	4051.750
Kerala	1275.00	1183.850	1001.480
Madhya Pradesh	6170.58	6915.400	5515.640
Maharashtra	9275.00	10910.170	8100.537
Manipur	2350.00	4721.000	2072.500
Mizoram	1801.63	4009.250	1617.500
Meghalaya	1425.00	2109.000	1950.000

1	2	3	4
Nagaland	2475.00	3671.000	2200.000
Orissa	2353.63	3873.890	2706.580
Punjab	1875.00	813.635	688.295
Rajasthan	4791.48	5585.150	4724.770
Sikkim	1745.54	2836.000	1577.050
Tamil Nadu	2935.04	4608.010	3777.270
Tripura	1080.25	3628.650	1560.000
Uttar Pradesh	12060.00	10129.010	9203.140
Uttaranchal	2236.34	2322.540	1964.760
West Bengal	5077.68	3844.840	1814.055
Delhi			12.500
Pondicherry	0.00	25.000	25.000
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.00	4.000	2.000
Chandigarh			
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.00	6.000	8.000
Lakshadweep	0.00		
Daman and Diu		3.000	
TOTAL :	91853.92	99502.395	77847.051
Direct Funded Component	290.78	487.00	138.84
GRAND TOTAL :	92144.70	99989.40	77985.891

Statement-VI*Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)*

Details of No. of projects, area (m. ha), sanctioned and Central funds (Rs. in crore) released during last three years i.e from 2009-10 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			Total		
		No. of projects	Area covered	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area covered	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area covered	Central funds released	No. of projects	Area covered	Central funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	110	0.473	30.68	171	0.741	119.8	173	0.747	160.94	454	1.961	311.42
2	Bihar							40	0.192	3	40	0.192	3.00
3	Chhattisgarh	41	0.209	13.69	71	0.284	50.38	69	0.299	62.37	181	0.792	126.44
4	Goa							0	0	0	0	0	0.00
5	Gujarat	151	0.708	50.23	141	0.714	161.73	138	0.712	160.71	430	2.134	372.67
6	Haryana							47	0.179	11.63	47	0.179	11.63
7	Himachal Pradesh	36	0.204	16.51	44	0.238	57.77	30	0.148	48.93	110	0.59	123.21
8	Jammu and Kashmir							41	0.179	0	41	0.179	0.00
9	Jharkhand	20	0.118	7.64	22	0.097	24.1	45	0.242	15.7	87	0.457	47.44
10	Karnataka	119	0.492	81	127	0.547	70.96	116	0.548	127.41	362	1.587	279.37
11	Kerala				26	0.142	11.01	15	0.082	10.81	41	0.224	21.82
12	Madhya Pradesh	116	0.671	43.48	99	0.548	113.25	111	0.615	108.6	326	1.834	265.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	60
13	Maharashtra	243	0.996	67.77	370	1.614	208.14	215	0.931	378.69	828	3.541	654.60	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
14	Orissa	65	0.336	21.77	62	0.35	73.47	68	0.38	77.53	195	1.066	172.77	
15	Punjab	6	0.035	2.29	13	0.053	3.45	14	0.067	83.44	33	0.155	14.28	
16	Rajasthan	162	0.926	69.92	213	1.257	257.47	229	1.301	318.33	604	3.484	545.72	
17	Tamil Nadu	50	0.26	16.17	62	0.311	60.16	56	0.271	17.57	168	0.842	93.90	
18	Uttar Pradesh	66	0.35	22.68	183	0.897	132.13	174	0.86	164.46	423	2.107	319.27	
19	Uttarakhand				39	0.207	15.97	18	0.099	2.34	57	0.306	18.31	
20	West Bengal							77	0.323	16.06	77	0.323	16.06	
	NE States													
21	Arunachal Pradesh	13	0.068	5.45	32	0.091	20.08	41	0.124	22.09	86	0.283	47.62	Unstarred Questions
22	Assam	57	0.221	32.53	86	0.36	40.82	83	0.37	37.53	226	0.951	110.88	
23	Manipur				27	0.128	10.37	33	0.17	15.33	60	0.298	25.70	
24	Meghalaya	18	0.03	2.43	29	0.052	9.88	14	0.038	12.87	61	0.12	25.18	
25	Mizoram	16	0.062	5.06	16	0.066	17.14	17	0.072	5.84	49	0.2	28.04	
26	Nagaland	22	0.106	8.56	19	0.083	26.71	20	0.086	59.42	61	0.275	94.69	
27	Sikkim	3	0.015	1.17	3	0.014	3.88	3	0.014	3.15	9	0.043	5.20	
28	Tripura	10	0.03	2.45	10	0.03	8.16	11	0.03	18.17	31	0.09	28.78	
	GRAND TOTAL :	132.4	6.31	501.48	1865	8.824	1496.83	1898	9.079	1865.92	5087	24.213	3864.23	

MSP of wheat

1560. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided not to increase the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of wheat for 2013-14 crop marketing season;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the average rate price rise/money inflation during the last year; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to ensure remunerative prices of wheat to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for wheat for 2012-13 to be marketed in 2013-14 marketing season has not been finalized. The average rate of inflation in terms of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) was 8.9 percent in 2011-12.

Government has taken several measures to promote use of modern technology including development of high yielding, pest/disease tolerant crop varieties/hybrid with tolerance to common abiotic stresses such as fluctuations in temperature, soil/water salinity, soil acidity, etc.

Research activities are focused to increase production and productivity of wheat by enhancing quality seed production, spread of new varieties etc. whereby farmers' economic conditions can be improved.

Delinking of PACS from State Cooperative Banks

1561. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) in rural credit has declined in the recent years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures taken by Government to check the same;

(c) whether the Vaidyanathan Committee has recommended delinking of PACS from State Co-operative Banks; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Vaidyanathan Committee-I recommended for permitting freedom to all the three tiers, including PACS to take loans from any regulated financial institutions and not only from the upper tier. Based on the recommendations made by the Vaidyanathan Committee, the Government of India formulated a revival package aimed at reviving and revitalizing the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) to make it a well managed and vibrant medium to serve the credit needs of rural India, particularly the small and marginal farmers. 25 States have signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government of India and National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) for implementation of the package.

Achievement of agricultural targets

1562. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the target of agricultural credit for the year 2012-13 both for Kharif and Rabi seasons;

(b) whether these targets have been achieved;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps Government plans to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) The target of agricultural credit flow fixed in the Union Budget for the current financial year 2012-13 is Rs.5,75,000 crore against which achievement upto September, 2012 is Rs.2,39,629 crore. No separate targets are fixed for Kharif and Rabi seasons. The target for 2012-13 is scheduled to be achieved by 31st March, 2013.

Agriculture becoming non-remunerative

1563. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per a recent survey, agriculture has become a loss making venture for farmers;
- (b) if so, the main findings of the survey;
- (c) whether the reducing size of agricultural land holdings due to fragmentation has affected agricultural output and has also made the agricultural profession non-remunerative;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the estimated number of persons who have given up agriculture during each of the last three years, State-wise; and
- (f) the follow-up action taken by Government to make agriculture a profitable venture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) As per the Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) during January - December, 2003 in the rural areas an estimated 27% of farmers did not like farming because it was not profitable.

The other highlights of the results of the survey are:

- The average Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) for farmer households was Rs. 502.83 (less by 9.3%) compared to Rs. 554.15 for all rural households.
- 48.6% of the farmer households were reported to be indebted.
- More than 50% of indebted farmer households had taken loan for the purpose of capital or current expenditure in farm business. The most important source of loan in terms of percentage of outstanding loan amount was banks (36%), followed by moneylenders (26%).

(c) to (f) As per the information available the number of farm holdings in the country has increased from 129.2 million in 2005-06 to 137.8 million in 2010-11. During this period foodgrain production in the country has increased from 208.60 million tonnes to 244.78 million tonnes and further to 257.44 million tonnes in 2011-12. The next Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers is scheduled for 2013.

The Government has taken several initiatives in recent years for revitalization of agriculture namely, stepping up public investment in agriculture, bridging yield gaps & food security, enhancing farm income, rehabilitation package for distressed farmers, Agricultural Debt Waiver & Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme, 2008, Increased Availability of Agricultural Credit and Reduced Interest Rates, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India, Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses Villages in Rainfed Areas, Promotion of Oil Palm, Initiative on Vegetable Clusters, Nutri-cereals, National Mission for Protein Supplements, Accelerated Fodder Development Programme, Rainfed Area Development Programme, Saffron Mission etc.

Production of vegetables and fruits

†1564. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current demand of vegetables and fruits in the country;
- (b) whether the drought like situation has affected production of vegetables and fruits in the country;
- (c) if so, the steps taken/being taken by Government to deal with the situation;
- (d) whether farmers are not getting remunerative price for their produce; and
- (e) if so, the concrete steps Government is going to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (e) As per the latest estimates, the production of vegetables and fruits in the country is 1514.47 and 753.80 lakh tones respectively, during 2011-12 as compared to 1505.86 and 752.74 lakh tonnes during 2010-11.

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the remaining States of the country for enhancing production and productivity of horticulture crops including fruits and vegetables. Besides, Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC) launched during 2011-12 under the aegis of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) addresses all concerns of vegetable sector in selected cities. The scheme is being implemented in one city in each State which is either the State capital city or any other city with a population of over one million.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The prices of vegetables and fruits are primarily governed by the market forces of demand and supply. In addition, it also depends on prevailing weather conditions, cost of transportation, storage and rising demand due to increasing incomes, urbanization, etc.

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is also implementing Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) on request of State/UT Governments for procurement of various horticultural commodities to protect the growers from making distress sales in the event of a bumper crop when there is glut in the market, causing prices to fall below economic levels.

National Dairy Plan

1565. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved the National Dairy Plan Phase-I for implementation during 2011-12 to 2016-17;
- (b) if so, the salient features of the plan; and
- (c) the details of proposals for Jharkhand under the plan and action taken thereon, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR.CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The Government of India has approved the National Dairy Plan Phase-I (NDP-I) for a period of six years from 2011-12 to 2016-17 on 16th March, 2012 as a Central Sector Scheme.

(b) NDP-I is being implemented with a total investment of about Rs. 2,242 crore with the following objectives:

- To help increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.
- To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk processing sector.

NDP-I is focusing on 14 major milk producing States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal which account for over 90 per cent of the country's milk production, have 87 per cent of breedable cattle and buffalo population and 98 per cent of the fodder resources.

(c) The benefits of the Scheme will be available to all the States including Jharkhand through access to quality disease free semen doses produced at semen stations being supported under NDP-I.

Indigenous production of Bt. cotton seeds

1566. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether genetically modified Bt. Cotton seeds are produced indigenously or have to be imported for each cotton season;

(b) whether the cost of producing Bt. Cotton seeds in the country is cheaper than that of the imported seeds; and

(c) if not, whether introduction of Bt. Cotton seeds adversely affects the economic status of the small and marginal cotton farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Bt. Cotton hybrid seeds are produced indigenously by various private seed producing companies for each cotton season.

(b) In view of (a), Question does not arise.

(c) Introduction of Bt. Cotton hybrid has resulted in higher yield from 190 kg lint per ha in 2000-01 to 491 kg lint per ha in 2011-12, which has increased the earning and thereby has improved the socio economic status of the farmers including small & marginal farmers in the major cotton growing States.

Shortage of pulses

1567. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of various pulses during the kharif season this year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the area in which pulses have been sown during the current rabi season, State-wise;

(c) whether area of pulses sown have shrunk during the current rabi season due to widespread drought in pulses growing States like UP, MP, Rajasthan and Bihar;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial action proposed by Government to meet the shortage of pulses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) A statement showing the State-wise details of production of various pulses during the Kharif season, 2012 (as per 1st Advance Estimates as on 24.09.2012) and area reported to have been covered, so far (as per State Departments of Agriculture) under various pulses during the current rabi season, 2012-13 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Preliminary reports of area coverage during current Rabi season (2012-13) received from State Departments of Agriculture indicate that there is less coverage of area under various Pulses, as compared to the corresponding period of last year in the States of UP, MP and Rajasthan. However, in Bihar, area coverage under pulses during current Rabi is more than that of corresponding period of last year. Since, the sowing of pulses is still in progress, it is expected that the coverage of area under pulses during Rabi 2012-13 will touch the area coverage of last Rabi Season 2011-12.

(e) In order to increase the production and productivity of Pulses in the country so as to meet the shortage, NFSM-Pulses is under implementation in 468 districts of 16 States.

In addition, Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) is also implemented under NFSM-Pulses for Demonstrations of Production and Protection Technologies on Village level Compact Blocks for enhanced production of pulses as well as motivating Farmers.

Besides, Government of India has launched Special Plan to further boost the pulses production during Kharif 2012 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. The plan basically envisaged utilization of new areas through intercropping, improving planting techniques and irrigation use efficiency for better water management and use of critical but low cost inputs like sulphur, weedcides and productivity boosters.

To compensate the losses of production of Kharif pulses, a programme on Additional Area coverage of Pulses has been implemented in 15 States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh during Rabi/Summer 2012-13 to increase the production of Rabi/Summer Pulses through area expansion of Rabi Pigeonpea, Gram, Pea and Lentil during Rabi and Green Gram and Black Gram during summer.

Several States also take up pulses production programme under other schemes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA).

Statement

Shortages of pulses

Sl. No.	State	Production of Various Pulses during Kharif, 2012 as per 1st Advance Estimates as on 24.09.2012 (in lakh tones)					Area coverage under total pulses during current Rabi, 2012-13* (in lakh ha.)
		Tur	Urad	Moong	Other Kharif Pulses	Total Kharif Pulses	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.690	0.220	0.510	0.050	2.470	6.641
2	Assam	0.040	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.040	1.100
3	Bihar	0.472	0.126	0.042	0.098	0.738	1.410
4	Chhattisgarh	0.234	0.307	0.024	0.142	0.707	3.890
5	Gujarat	2.420	0.480	0.320	0.110	3.330	1.250
6	Haryana	0.170	0.030	0.040	0.010	0.250	0.830
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.000	0.053	0.001	0.038	0.092	0.100
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.056	0.006	0.137	0.199	0.080

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Jharkhand	2.106	0.986	0.147	0.198	3.437	0.000
10	Karnataka	3.140	0.290	0.513	0.730	4.673	12.390
11	Kerala	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
12	Madhya Pradesh	3.620	2.167	0.268	0.067	6.122	36.060
13	Maharashtra	8.700	1.480	1.720	0.180	12.080	8.713
14	Orissa	1.310	0.334	0.177	0.649	2.470	3.602
15	Punjab	0.050	0.020	0.070	0.000	0.140	0.100
16	Rajasthan	0.122	0.732	3.164	3.113	7.131	11.317
17	Tamil Nadu	0.310	0.175	0.086	0.144	0.714	0.000
18	Uttar Pradesh	3.270	3.410	0.170	0.000	6.850	13.470
19	Uttarakhand	0.030	0.130	0.000	0.220	0.380	0.120
20	West Bengal	0.011	0.376	0.018	0.007	0.412	1.416
21	Others	0.065	0.047	0.001	0.245	0.357	0.000
ALL INDIA :		27.760	11.419	7.277	6.138	52.592	102.489

* Provisional as on 29.11.2012 (as reported by State Departments of Agriculture).

Benefits of modern agriculture technology

1568. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small and marginal farmers have not fully succeeded in reaping the benefits of modern agriculture technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the States/areas/sectors where the benefits could not be percolated;

(c) whether Government has identified the areas using obsolete technology;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other Agricultural Institutes/Universities propose to rejuvenate agriculture extension schemes for proper dissemination of information/ knowledge, especially to the small and marginal farmers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) No, Sir. Most of the Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes either have preferential norms of assistance for small and marginal farmers or emphasize on certain percentage of allocation to be spent on them or earmark resources based on number of small and marginal farmers. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms" (popularly known as ATMA Scheme) also propagates economically viable and proven technologies since it aims to help resource poor families. ATMA programme has been strengthened and rejuvenated during 2010-11 to provide committed specialist and functionary support at State, District and Block level, enhanced connectivity and mobility at various levels and strengthening the mechanism for information dissemination at village level through the institution of one 'Farmer Friend' for every 2 villages. Mass Media Scheme has been strengthened recently to reach out to all farmers (including small and marginal farmers) through electronic and print media. The Kisan Call Centres (KCCs) have also been upgraded in terms of technology, enhancement of seats and effective monitoring. KCCs also are accessed by all kinds of farmers.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Suitability of technology depends upon various factors. As such a technology old/obsolete for one area can be suitable for other areas. The Strategic Research & Extension Plan (SREP) formulated under the Scheme "Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms" and developed using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technique involving all stakeholders including farmers contains detailed analysis of existing farming systems in the district and the technological interventions required for all agro-ecological situations in the district. Requisite training, extension and input support on technologies relevant to a particular area is then provided through various on-going Schemes of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Agricultural extension system is primarily operated by the State Governments. At the Centre, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is actively involved in assessment, refinement and demonstration of improved agricultural technologies/products in addition to conducting training of farmers and extension personnel through its network of 630 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country. During the year 2011-12, the KVKs conducted 1.30 lakh trials and Frontline Demonstrations on farmers' field; updated the knowledge and skills of 14.68 lakh farmers; created awareness on improved agricultural technology through various extension programmes among 180.30 lakh farmers. Besides this, the KVKs also produced 2.97 lakh qtl. seed and 193.28 lakh planting material of various crops for availability to farmers including small and marginal farmers.

Assistance to drought affected States

1569. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States where central team was sent to assess the impact of drought in the country;

(b) the details of States which were found to be drought affected;

(c) the details of drought relief package announced and released so far to various States, State-wise;

(d) whether central team has visited the State of Madhya Pradesh which faced severe drought during the current year;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (f) Inter Ministerial Central Teams (IMCT) were deputed to visit the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Rajasthan which had declared drought during Kharif-2012. As Madhya Pradesh has not declared drought during Kharif-2012, no central team was deputed to visit the State.

State Government are vested with the authority to initiate appropriate relief measures from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in the wake of drought.

Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is considered from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) on receipt of memoranda from State Governments concerned and assessment of the Inter Ministerial Central Teams in accordance with established procedure and extant norms.

In view of rainfall deficit in several parts of the country during Monsoon-2012, Government of India introduced several schemes such as (i) diesel subsidy scheme (for providing protective irrigation in rainfall deficient areas), (ii) enhancement of ceiling on seed subsidy (to partially recompense farmers for re-sowing/purchasing drought tolerant varieties of seeds), (iii) up-scaling the central sector scheme on feed & fodder, (iv) waiver of import duty on oil cakes, (v) additional allocation of funds under Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP), (vi) providing assistance for feed and fodder supplements under National Mission for Protein Supplements (NMPS), (vii) introducing drought impact mitigating interventions for perennial horticulture crops and (viii) reducing interest on rescheduled crop loans to mitigate drought conditions.

Besides, additional wage employment upto 50 days per household beyond 100 days under Mahtama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in drought notified areas, interim assistance under calamity component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and fast tracking release of installments under NRDWP and Integrated Watershed Management Programme etc. were also announced by Central Government as drought relief measures.

Per capita availability of cereals and pulses

1570. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the per capita availability of cereals and pulses during last five years;
- (b) whether there is a decline in the per capita availability of foodgrains;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) The per capita availability of cereals, pulses and foodgrains since 2007 is given below:

(Grams per day)			
Year	Cereals	Pulses	Foodgrains
2007	407.4	35.5	442.8
2008	394.2	41.8	436.0
2009	407.0	37.0	444.0
2010	401.7	35.4	437.1
2011(P)	423.5	39.4	462.9

(P) - Provisional

The fluctuations in per capita availability are mainly due to fluctuations in production on account of variations in weather conditions, increasing population etc.

(d) The Government, *inter-alia*, implements various Crop Development Schemes/Programmes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) etc. with a view to increasing agricultural productivity and production. In addition, Government imports various agricultural commodities to augment their domestic availability.

Growing other crops with Bt. cotton

1571. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory that whoever is growing Bt. Cotton has to grow, at least, 10 per cent of his farm with other crops as per the agriculture scientists;

(b) whether it is a fact that farmers are not following this advice which is leading to more pest attacks, etc.; and

(c) if so, how his Ministry is planning to educate farmers about growing other crops in 10 per cent of their farm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) of Ministry of Environment and Forests has recommended growing of non-

Bt cotton of five border rows with Bt-cotton per acre or non-Bt cotton in an area of 20% of sown Bt. cotton, whichever is more. An alternate crop of pigeonpea has also been approved as refugia to be cultivated as border rows around Bt cotton since 2009.

(b) Yes, Sir. In general, the refugia strategy was not found popular with farmers in the country because of the perception that cultivating non-Bt. cotton in 20% of the area would make the crop vulnerable to bollworms, thus warranting pesticide usage and possible lowered productivity.

(c) Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur under Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed alternative strategies such as cultivation of 10% pigeonpea crop as refugia which were accepted and recommended by GEAC. CICR has also conducted training programs to educate farmers on the need for growing refugia crops to delay resistance development in bollworms.

Increase in bad loans

1572. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the recent report of RBI, the bad loans from agriculture sector have gone up by 47 per cent in 2011-12 compared to 40 per cent in 2010-11;

(b) if so, the reasons for such increase in bad loans;

(c) whether any proposals from Banks, Indian Banks' Association (IBA) and other financial institutions have been received; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the outstanding agricultural Non Performing Assets (NPAs) increased by 60.91% as on March, 2011 over the previous period i.e as on March, 2010. However, the growth rate of outstanding agricultural NPAs has come down to 49.01% as on March, 2012 over the previous period i.e. March, 2011.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of milk

1573. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that production of milk in the country is highest compared to other countries;
- (b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that despite highest production the quantity is less than that required in the country; and
- (d) whether Government would consider new means to encourage more production of milk in order to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, as per Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), India is the highest milk producing Country in the World.

(c) Production of milk at national level is by and large sufficient to meet the domestic demand of milk and milk products in the Country.

(d) Government of India has approved the National Dairy Plan Phase-I (NDP-I) for a period of six years from 2011-12 to 2016-17 on 16th March, 2012 as a Central Sector Scheme. NDP-I is being implemented with a total investment of about Rs. 2,242 crore comprising Rs. 1584 crore as International Development Association (IDA) credit, Rs. 176 crore as Government of India share, Rs. 282 crore as share of End Implementing Agencies (EIAs) that will carry out the projects in the participating States and Rs. 200 crore by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). NDP-I has the following objectives:

- To help increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand of milk.
- To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organized milk processing sector.

Implementation of RKVY in U.P.

1574. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets of the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the total amount allocated and released for Uttar Pradesh under RKVY, project-wise; and

(c) the details of total utilization of the funds and results of the scheme, achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), States specific targets are not fixed by Government of India. Under the scheme, State Governments have the flexibility of choosing programmes, which in their view, are appropriate for increasing production and productivity in agriculture and allied sectors in the State.

(b) The details of allocation, releases and utilization of funds reported by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh during the years 2007-08 to 2012-13 is as under:

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Allocation	Release	Utilization
2007-08	116.15	103.90	103.90
2008-09	316.57	316.57	316.57
2009-10	390.97	390.97	390.97
2010-11	635.92	695.36	695.36
2011-12	757.26	762.83	579.66
2012-13	432.26	122.01	0.00

(c) During XIth Plan Period, State Government of Uttar Pradesh has approved 262 projects under RKVY, of which 123 projects are completed.

Arsenic content in basmati rice

1575. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US Food and Drug Administration has found arsenic content in 30 samples of Indain basmati rice in the recent past;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any advise has been issued by the regulator in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has made any study to find out the reasons for arsenic contents in such samples;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of such study; and
- (g) the extent to which export of Indian basmati rice will be affected after such advisory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (g) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has informed that no such findings has been communicated by the US Food and Drug Administration, Embassy of India or exporters.

Production of Kharif crops

1576. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total yield of the Kharif crops in the year 2012, with details of regional production;
- (b) which crops recorded the highest yield, and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the conclusion drawn from the comparison with the yield of Kharif crops in 2011 and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) State-wise details of production of major kharif crops during 2012-13 and 2011-12 are given at Annexure [See Appendix 227 Annexure No.18]

Comparative position of yield of major Kharif crops at all-India level during 2012-13 *vis-a-vis* 2011-12 is as under:

Crop	Yield (Kg/Hectare)	
	2012-13*	2011-12#
1	2	3
Rice	2185	2284
Coarse Cereals	1478	1561

1	2	3
Pulses	552	543
Foodgrains	1762	1803
Oilseeds	1073	1124
Sugarcane	65753	70317
Cotton	489	491

* 1st advance estimates # 4th advance estimates.

Note: For 2012-13, yield estimates are preliminary assessment and are not based on Crop Cutting Experiments.

On comparison of yield rates during the current year with the last year, it is observed that at all India level, the yield in almost all the Kharif crops during 2012-13 has been lower than the yield during 2011-12. The decline in the yield of Kharif crops during the current year has been mainly on account of delayed/deficient rainfall during the monsoon season.

Cultivation area of pulses

†1577. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a wide gap between demand and supply of pulses in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that cultivation area for pulses has shrunk in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The production of pulses in the country is less than its projected demand as detailed below:

(in million tonnes)			
Year	Projected Demand	Estimated Production	Gap
2009-10	18.29	14.66	3.63
2010-11	19.08	18.24	0.84
2011-12	19.91	17.21*	2.70

* (4th Advance Estimates for 2011-12)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The cultivated area under Pulses has been fluctuating in recent past as indicated below:

Year	Area (in million hectares)
2007-08	23.63
2008-09	22.09
2009-10	23.28
2010-11	26.41
2011-12 (4th Advance Estimates)	24.78

Demand and supply of milk and its products

†1578. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge gap between demand and supply of milk and milk products in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the past three years including the current financial year; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the action taken to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR.CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The milk production at national level is by and large sufficient to meet the domestic demand of milk and milk products.

(b) Year-wise data relating to demand and supply of milk and milk products is not available with this Department.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply at (a) and (b) of the question. However, during lean season, shortage in liquid milk is met through reconstitution of milk powder/milk fat.

Schemes for coconut farmers

1579. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has any proposal to procure coconuts directly from the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of schemes for the benefit of coconut farmers, especially in the States like Tamil Nadu where they are produced in large number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Procurement of copra is being done by NAFED through its state designated agencies in the country. NAFED has procured 54253.738 MT of copra at MSP during 2012-13 as on 03.12.2012.

(c) Not Applicable.

(d) Coconut Development Board, Government of India has been implementing the following schemes for the benefit of coconut farmers:

(i) "Integrated Farming for Productivity Improvement" to promote adoption of scientific coconut cultivation by giving assistance of Rs. 35000/- per ha for laying of demonstration plots and Rs. 20000/- per unit for establishment of organic manure units.

(ii) "Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme" for protecting coconut cultivation from natural calamities. The scheme is covering all healthy nuts bearing palm in the age group of 4-60 years. Premium is borne by the CDB, State Governments and farmers by 50%, 25% & 25% respectively.

(iii) Apart from the above, schemes like "Expansion of area under coconut", "Production and distribution of quality planting materials", "Technology Mission on Coconut", "Market promotion and statistics", etc. are also implemented for the benefit of coconut farmers.

(iv) Government of India has also increased Minimum Support Price (MSP) for milling copra, ball copra and dehusked mature coconut with water as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Item	MSP (in Rs. per quintal)		% increase
		2011	2012	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Milling Copra	4525	5100	12.71%

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Ball Copra	4775	5350	12.04%
3.	Dehusked mature coconut with water	1200	1400	16.66%

Production in Trombay and Thal units of RCF

1580. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of domestic demands for fertilizers, urea, etc. being met from the two manufacturing units of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited at Trombay and Thal;

(b) whether there are any proposals to increase the capacity of these two units;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the fast-changing global scenario of technology upgradation is also being suitably absorbed in RCF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF) (Trombay & Thal)'s share in demand for urea and NPK in the country during the year 2011-12 is as in Table below:

(Figures in LMT)

Name of Fertilizers	Total Requirement/ Demand in the country	(RCF (Trombay & Thal) Production	% of share
UREA	305.15	21.07	6.90
NPK	124.27	10.65	8.57

(b) and (c) RCF is actively pursuing Thal-III expansion project which when implemented will enhance the Urea production capacity by about 12.7 LMT on yearly basis.

(d) RCF has always been in the forefront in adopting latest technologies in its plants in order to enhance efficiency, safety and reliability of plant operations. In this pursuit, RCF has successfully implemented various revamp schemes at Trombay and Thal. Technology Up-gradation of Ammonia V plant and Thal Ammonia Revamp Project are some of the recent projects which illustrate RCF's commitment to continually upgrade the operations and to implement global technological advancements in plant operations with a view to suitably absorbing state of the art technologies in its existing operations.

Cost of production of chemical fertilizers

1581. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the cost of production of chemical fertilizers with gas is more than that with naphtha being used as a fuel;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the estimate of the cost of production of fertilizers with both the above mentioned fuels being used during last three years; and
- (d) the percentage of fertilizers produced by using the gas and naphtha as fuel during the said period separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The cost of production of urea is more when Naphtha is used as a fuel as compared to gas. The cost of production (weighted average) for gas based, Naphtha based and FO/LSHS based units for the last three years is given in Statement (*See* below).

- (d) The percentage of urea production from gas based units, naphtha based units and FO/LSHS based units in the country is about 79.9%, 9.4% and 10.7% respectively.

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Reassessed Capacity (MT)	Cost of production 2009-10			% Capacity	Cost of production 2010-11			% Capacity	Cost of production* 2011-12			% Capacity
			Rs/MT	RS/MT	Rs/MT		Rs/MT	Rs/MT	Rs/MT		Rs/MT	Rs/MT	Rs/MT	
			CP	ST	Total		CP	ST	Total		CP	ST	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Feed-Stock: Gas based														
1	BVFC- Namrup - III	315000	5764	444	6208		8778	684	9462		9403	757	10160	
2	IFFCO-Aonla	864600	7404	169	7573		8480	210	8690		10265	267	10532	
3	INDOGULF-Jagdishpur	864600	8028	239	8267		9384	316	9700		11397	414	11811	
4	KRIBHCO-Hazira	1729200	5913	276	6189		7374	444	7818		8320	415	8735	
5	NFL-V Pur	864600	6014	297	6311		7865	497	8362		10420	799	11219	
6	RCF -Trombay-V	330000	8130	70	8200		11351	120	11471		11351	120	11471	
7	NFCL-Kakinada	597300	6053	338	6391		7801	625	8426		8143	662	8805	
8	CFCL-Kota	864600	8221	147	8368		9755	200	9955		11258	218	11476	
9	TATA	864600	8084	131	8215		9216	176	9392		11127	188	11315	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10	KSFL	864600	8203	150	8353		8914	184	9098		10841	222	11063	
11	NFCL-Kakinada exp.	597300	8905	604	9509		8462	618	9080		8526	622	9148	
12	IFFCO-Aonla exp.	864600	7674	164	7838		8719	203	8922		10451	259	10710	
13	NFL-V Pur Exp.	864600	6896	280	7176		8691	466	9157		11147	744	11891	
14	IFFCO-P. Pur	551100	12638	378	13016		13097	386	13483		16754	554	17308	
15	SFC-Kota	379500	11617	105	11722		11756	102	11858		12598	114	12712	
16	IFFCO-P. Pur Exp.	864600	12688	408	13096		13150	429	13579		15655	527	16182	
17	CFCL-II	854600	11156	120	11276		11638	129	11767		13164	163	13327	
18	GSFC-Baroda	370590	8272	298	8570		9439	545	9984		9439	545	9984	
19	IFFCO-Kalol	544500	10678	123	10801		10623	121	10744		11363	126	11489	
20	RCF- Thal	1705897	7665	96	7761		8679	119	8798		9503	137	9640	
21	BVFC Namrup-II	240000	8979	442	9421		119651	680	12645		12586	753	13339	
SUB TOTAL :		16007387	8252	232	8484	82.16%	9400	317	9717	79.91%	10873	380	11253	79.91%
Feed-Stock: Naphtha														
1	MCFL-Mangalore	379500	25036	747	25783		27492	899	28391		35887	1229	37116	

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

2	MFL Madras	486750	28409	755	29164		32250	883	33133		39995	1483	41478
3	SPIC-Tuticorin	620400			0		30756	981	31737		36397	1287	37684
4	ZACL-Goa	399300	24024	2059	26083		26819	2415	29234		31458	2808	34266
TOTAL -NAPHTHA		1885950	26014	1164	27178	6.63%	29651	1243	30894	9.41%	361717	1648	37825 9.41%
Feed-Stock: FO/LSHS													
1	GNFC-Bharuch	636900	13543	1264	14807		14447	1401	15848		18791	2048	20839
2	NFL-Nangal	478500	21515	296	21811		24816	340	25156		32784	481	33265
3	NFL-Bhatinda	511500	21501	303	21804		24905	352	25257		33237	487	33724
4	NFL-Panipat	511500	21486	318	21804		24275	417	24692		30620	518	31138
TOTAL - FO/LSHS		2138400	19130	591	19722	11.21%	21620	677	22297	10.68%	28207	958	29165 10.68%
GRAND TOTAL :		20031737	10649	334	10984	100.00%	12611	443	13054	100.00%	15106.	561	15667 100.00%

Note:* Cost of production for the year 2011-12 is on continuing bases (annual notification yet to be finalised)

Revival of Durgapur unit of HFC

1582. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the expenditure, including the cost of preservation, incurred so far on Durgapur Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC), after discontinuance of production;
- (b) the Government's plan to re-start the operation in the unit;
- (c) whether chemical plants of this nature can be kept under suspended animation indefinitely; and
- (d) if not, Government's exact plan regarding Durgapur Unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The year-wise expenditure, including the cost of preservation, incurred so far on Durgapur Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL), after discontinuation of production in 1997 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs had in August 2011 approved the proposal for revival of closed units of HFCL including its Durgapur Unit with the stipulation that Board for Industrial and Financial Restructuring (BIFR) proceedings be expedited and thereafter, the matter including changes, if any, required in bid parameters, be placed before the Committee for a final decision. Accordingly, the Draft Rehabilitation Schemes (DRS) of HFCL has been submitted to BIFR for their approval. BIFR has appointed State Bank of India as Operating Agency for examining the DRS of HFCL. At present, the matter is with BIFR.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Government's plan for revival of Durgapur unit has been stated at reply (b) above.

Statement

Year-wise expenditure including the cost of preservation, after discontinuation of production at Durgapur Plant of HFCL in 1997

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Expenditure
1	2
1997-98	3928
1998-99	3273

1	2
1999-2000	3421
2000-01	3288
2001-02	2856
2002-03	3086
2003-04	2381
2004-05	1183
2005-06	1557
2006-07	482
2007-08	173
2008-09	157
2009-10	113
2010-11	105
2011-12	62
TOTAL :	26065

Price increase of potassic and phosphatic fertilizers

1583. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly price increase of major Potassic and Phosphatic fertilizers from June, 2010 to June, 2012;

(b) the reasons for price fluctuations in the past year;

(c) the reasons for reducing the fertilizer subsidy in spite of international fertilizer price fluctuations; and

(d) whether Government intends to tackle the growing demand by State Governments to switch back to setting the Maximum Retail Price instead of allowing manufacturers/imports to set the price of decontrolled fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Maximum Retail Prices of major Potassic and Phosphatic fertilizers from June, 2010 to June, 2012 are given in the Statement-A and B (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers is being implemented w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under this Policy, a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis is provided to the subsidized P&K fertilizers depending upon its nutrient content. The Maximum Retail Prices of P&K fertilizers are fixed by the fertilizer companies.

The country is import dependent for P&K fertilizers both for finished fertilizers as well as their raw materials. Since the subsidy is fixed, changes in the international prices of P&K fertilizers have an impact on the MRP of fertilizers. The international prices keep on fluctuating and therefore the domestic prices of fertilizers also keep changing.

The NBS rates are decided by the Government in the last quarter of the year for the following year after taking into consideration all relevant factors including international prices of P&K fertilizers and its raw materials, inventory level of P&K fertilizers & prevailing prices of fertilizers in the country and the prevailing exchange rate. The prevailing international prices at the time of fixation of the subsidy rates for 2011-12 were high and therefore subsidy rates fixed for the year 2011-12 were also kept high. While fixing the subsidy rates for the year 2012-13 the international prices had softened and, therefore, the subsidy rates were also adjusted accordingly.

(d) At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to switch over to the earlier system of fixing MRP by Government.

Statement-A*Highest MRP of subsidised P&K fertilizers from June 2010 to June 2012.*

Sl. No.	Finished Goods	2010-11							2011-12					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	DAP: 18-46-0-0	9950	9950	9950	9950	9950	9950	9950	10750	10750	10750	10750	12500	12500
2	MAP: 11-52-0-0													
3	TSP: 0-46-0-0	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057
4	MOP: 0-0-60-0	5055	5055	5055	5055	5055	5055	5055	5055	5055	5055	6000	6006	6064
5	16-20-0-13	6620	6620	6620	6620	6620	6620	6620	7500	6620	7500	8954	6620	9645
6	20-20-0-13	7280	7280	7280	7280	7280	7280	7395	7900	7995	8095	11400	10488	10488
7	23-23-0-0								7445	7445	7445	7445	7445	7445
8	10-26-26-0					8197	8197	8300	9920	8997	10103	10800	10880	10910
9	12-32-16				8237	8637	8237	8237	9280	9437	9437	11200	11210	11313
10	14-28-14													
11	14-35-14								9900		9900	11337		11622

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	90
12	15-15-15								6521	5820	7421	7690	5820	8200	Written Answers to
13	AS: 20.6-0-0-23		8600	8400	7600	7600	7600	7600	7600	7600	8700	7600	7600	7600	
14	20-20-0-0					5943	6243		6743	6743	7643	7990	9600	9861	
15	28-28-0-0								11181		11181	11524		11810	
16	17-17-17-0														
17	19-19-19														[RAJYA SABHA]
18	SSP	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	
19	16-16-16-0								7100	7100	7100	7100	7100	7100	
20	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)													11760	
21	15-15-15-09									6800	6800	8000	9300	8000	
22	24-24-0-0									7768		7768	9000	9000	Unstarred Questions
23	NPK 13:33:0:6														
24	MAP lite (11-44-0-0)														
25	DAP lite II(14-46-0-0)														Unstarred Questions

The MRP is per records entered in FMS by the companies.
MRP is exclusive of Local taxes.
Blank space means not under subsidy or not available.
Fertilizers placed at S. No.7, 23, 24 and 25 are presently not under subsidy scheme.

Statement-B

The Maximum Retail price of Major Potassic and Phosphatic Fertilizers from July 2011 to June 2012

Sl. No.	Finished Goods	2011-12						2012-13					
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	DAP: 18-46-0-0	12630	14354	18200	18300	18377	20297	20123	20100	19763	18900	20500	24800
2	MAP: 11-52-0-0			18200	18200	18200	20000	20000	20000	19803	20000	20000	20000
3	TSP: 0-46-0-0	8057	8057	8057	8057	16000	17000	17000	17000	14875	17000	17000	17000
4	MOP: 0-0-60-0	6300	6064	11300	11300	11300	12040	12080	12040	16054	13600	16000	16695
5	16-20-0-13	10632	10988	14400	14653	14495	15300	15300	15300	11030	15300	15300	15300
6	20-20-0-13	11087	11385	14800	14800	15542	15800	18512	15800	12116	18900	16500	19000
7	23-23-0-0	7445	7445	7445	7445			14600		13683			
8	10-26-26-0	12096	12990	16000	16633	16633	16633	17643	17633	18080	16205	19840	21900
9	12-32-16	12756	13086	16400	16400	16400	16500	16500	16619	17887	16400	16400	22300
10	14-28-14		13576	14950	14950	17028	17029	17029		16602			

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	14-35-14	13365	13860	15148	15148	17424	17424	17424	17600	18866	17600	17600	17600
12	15-15-15	8500	5820	11000	11000	15000	11500	12000	11500	12937	13000	13000	13000
13	AS: 20.6-0-0-23	7600	7600	11300	11300	11300	10306	14100	10306	5979	10306	10306	11013
14	20-20-0-0	10900	11077	14000	14135	14800	15500	15500	14800	11898	14650	18700	18700
15	28-28-0-0	14156	14278	15740	15740	18512	18512	18512	18700	16657	18700	21200	24720
16	17-17-17-0								17710	14662	17710	20427	20427
17	19-19-19								18093	16387	18093	19470	19470
18	SSP					4000 to 6300						6500-7500	
19	16-16-16-0	7100	7100	7100	7100	6010	15200	15200	15200	13800	15200	15200	
20	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)	12373	13400	17600	17820	19500	19500	19500	19500	18573	17700	19500	19500
21	15-15-15-09	9700	10663	12900	14851	15000	15750	15600	15000	13088	15000	15000	15000
22	24-24-0-0	10000	10800	11550	12455	14151	14151	14151	14297	14278	14802	14802	14802
23	NPK 13:33:0:6			16200	16200	16200	17400	17400	17400	14302	17400	17400	17400
24	MAP lite (11-44-0-0)	16000	15700	15700		18000	18000	18000	17216	17000	18000	18000	18000
25	DAP lite II (14-46-0-0)	14900	14900	14900		18690	18512		18677	18300	18300	18300	24800

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Increase in the price of urea and other fertilizers

†1584. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been manifold increase during last three years in the prices of urea and other fertilizers beneficial to agriculture;
- (b) if so, the statistical data of the price hike of various fertilizers during the said period;
- (c) the main reasons for this price hike; and
- (d) the details of all the efforts made to check this price hike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The prices of urea which is fixed by the Government has remained unchanged from 1.4.2010 to 31.10.2012. However, with effect from 1.11.2012, the maximum retail price of urea has been increased by Rs. 50 per MT, raising it to Rs. 5360 per MT.

The Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy on Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010 under which a fixed amount of subsidy decided on annual basis is provided on all subsidized P&K fertilizers depending upon its nutrient content. The Maximum Retail Prices (MRP) is fixed by fertilizer companies.

The NBS rates are decided by the Government in the last quarter of the year for the following year after taking into consideration all relevant factors including international prices of P&K fertilizers and its raw materials, inventory level of P&K fertilizers & prevailing prices of fertilizers in the country and the prevailing exchange rate.

The price of P&K fertilizers have increased during the last two years due to fluctuation in the international prices of P&K fertilizers, which is not under the control of the Government and on account of depreciation of India Rupee.

The MRPs of various subsidized fertilizers during the last three years are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Quarter-wise highest MPR of P fertilizers during the period 2010-11 to 2012-13 (Nov)

Sl. No.	Grades of Fertilizers	2010-11(Qtr. Wise)				2011-12 (Qtr. wise)				2012-13 (Qtr.-wise)			
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	October	Nov.
1	DAP: 18-46-0-0	9950	9950	9950	10750	12500	18200	20297	20000	24800	26500	26500	26500
2	MAP: 11-52-0-0	9950	NA	NA	NA		18200	20000	20000	20000	24200	24200	
3	TSP: 0-46-0-0	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	8057	17000	17000	17000			
4	MOP: 0-0-60-0	5055	5055	5055	5055	6064	11300	12040	12040	16695	23100	18750	22213
5	16-20-0-13	6620	6620	6620	7200	9645	14400	15300	15300	15300	18200	18200	18200
6	20-20-0-13	7280	7280	7395	8095	11400	14800	15800	15800	19000	24800	19176	19176
7	23-23-0-0	NA	NA	NA	7445	7445	7445						
8	10-26-26-0	8197	NA	8300	10103	10910	16000	16633	16386	21900	22225	22225	22225
9	12-32-16-0	8637	8237	8637	9437	11313	16400	16500	16400	22300	23300	22500	22500
10	14-28-14-0	NA	NA	NA	NA		14950	17029					
11	14-35-14-0	NA	NA	NA	9900	11622	15148	17424	17600	17600	23300	23300	23300
12	15-15-15-0	NA	NA	NA	7421	8200	11000	11500	11500	13000	15600	15600	15600
13	AS: 20.3-0-0-23	8600	8600	7600	8700	7600	11300	10306	10306	11013	11013	11013	11013

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

14	20-20-0-0	5943	NA	6243	7643	9861	14000	15500	18700	18700	24450	24450	24450
15	28-28-0-0	NA	NA	NA	11181	11810	15740	18512	18700	24720	24720	23905.39	23905
16	17-17-17-0	NA	NA	NA	NA				17710	20427	20522	20522.34	20572
17	19-19-19-0	NA	NA	NA	NA				18093	19470	19470	18093	19470
18	SSP(0-16-0-11)*	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	4000 to 6300			6500 to 7500			
19	16-16-16-0	NA	NA	NA	7100	7100	7100	15200	15200	15200			
20	DAP lite (16-44-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA	11760	17600	19500	19500	19500	24938	24937.5	24938
21	15-15-15-09	NA	NA	NA	6800	9300	12900	15750	14851	15000	15000	15000	
22	24-24-0-0	NA	NA	NA	7768	9000	11550	14151	14297	14802	16223	16223	
23	13-33-0-6	NA	NA	NA	NA		16200	17400	17400	17400	17400	17400	
24	MAP lite (11-44-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA		16000	18000	18000	18000	21500	21500	17000
25	DAP lite-II (14-46-0-0)	NA	NA	NA	NA		14900	18690	18300	18300	24800	24800	24000
26	Urea						5310						5360

MRP is exclusive of taxes

Fertilizers grade mentioned at Sr. No 7, 23, 24, 25 are not under subsidy scheme presently.

NA means not available/not under subsidy scheme.

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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Smuggling of fertilizers

1585. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that 15 to 20 per cent of total urea and other fertilizers are being diverted and smuggled to neighbouring countries like Nepal and Bangladesh;

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

(c) the details of the cases of smuggling of fertilizers registered during last three years and the current year so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) There are some reports of alleged diversion and smuggling of urea and other fertilizers from India to Nepal, Bangladesh and other neighbouring countries. However, these reports have not been confirmed by any of the State Governments.

(b) and (c) Information is being collected.

Fertilizers plants in operation

1586. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fertilizers plants in operation in the Public, Private and Co-operative sectors;

(b) the details of the capacity being used by these plants;

(c) whether production by these plants is insufficient to meet the demand for fertilizers in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The details of fertilizers plants and capacity being used by the plants operating in the country in the Public, Private & Co-operative Sectors at present is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The demand of major fertilizers namely Urea, DAP MOP and Complexes in the country is on the rise over the years and has been highest ever during the year 2011-12. The increasing demand of fertilizers is bridged through imports. The total demand and production of major fertilizers namely Urea, DAP, MOP and Complexes is given in the table below:

(In Lakh Metric Tonnes)

Sl. No	Product	Years					
		2010-11			2011-12		
		Demand	Prod.	Gap	Demand	Prod.	Gap
1.	Urea	291	219	72	304	220	84
2.	DAP	121	35	86	126	40	86
3.	MOP	48	-	48	48	-	48
4.	Complexes	92	87	5	107	78	29

Statement

Details of Public, Co-operative & Private Sector plants and its installed capacity of Urea

(Figures in 000' MT)

Name of plants	Annual Installed Capacity
1	2
Public Sector	
NFL: Nangal-II	478.5
NFL: Bhatinda	511.5
NFL: Panipat	511.5
NFL: Vijaipur	864.6
NFL: Vijaipur Expn.	864.6
TOTAL (NFL):	3230.7
BVFCL: Namrup-II	240.0

1	2
BVFCL: Namrup-III	315.0
TOTAL (BVFCL):	555.0
RCF: Trombay-V	330.0
RCF: Thal	1706.8
TOTAL (RCF):	2036.8
MFL: Chennai	486.8
TOTAL Public Sector:	6309.3
Coop. Sector:	
IFFCO: Kalol	544.5
IFFCO: Phulpur	551.1
IFFCO: Phulpur Expn.	864.6
IFFCO: Aonla	864.6
IFFCO: Aonla Expn.	864.6
TOTAL (IFFCO):	3689.4
KRIBHCO: Hazira	1729.2
TOTAL Coop. Sector:	5418.6
TOTAL (Pub.+Coop.)	11727.9
Private Sector	
GSFC: Vadodara	370.6
SFC: Kota	379.0
DIL: Kanpur	0.0
ZIL: Goa	399.3
SPIC: Tuticorin	620.0

1	2
MCF: Mangalore	380.0
GNFC: Bharuch	636.0
IGF: Jagdishpur	864.6
NFCL: Kakinada-I	597.3
NFCL: Kakinada-II	597.3
CFCL: Gadepan-I	864.6
CFCL: Gadepan-II	864.6
TCL: Babrala	864.6
KSFL: Shahjhanpur	864.6
TOTAL Private Sector:	8302.5
TOTAL (Pub.+Coop.+Pvt.):	20030.4

*Details of Public, Co-operative & Private Sector plants
and its installed capacity of DAP*

(Figures in 000' MT)

Name of Plants	Annual Installed Capacity
1	2
Public Sector	0.0
Coop. Sector:	
IFFCO: Kandla	1200.0
IFFCO: Paradeep	1500.0
TOTAL Coop. Sector :	2700.0
Private Sector	
GSFC: Vadodara	165.0

1	2
ZIL: Goa	330.0
SPIC: Tuticorin	475.0
MCF: Mangalore	180.0
TCL: Haldia	675.0
GSFC: Sikka-I & II	588.0
CIL: Kakinada	670.0
CIL: Vizag	0.0
Hindalco Indus: Dahej	400.0
PPL:Paradeep	720.0
TOTAL Private Sector:	4599.0
TOTAL (Coop.+Pvt.):	7299.0

*Details of Public, Co-operative & Private Sector
plants and its Installed Capacity of NPF*

(Figures in 000' MT)

Name of Company/Unit	Annual Installed capacity
1	2
Public Sector:	
FACT: Ud/Cochin	633.5
RCF: Trombay	661.0
MFL: Chennai	840.0
TOTAL Private Sector:	2134.5
Cooperative Sector	
IFFCO	1635.4
Private Sector	
GSFC: Vadodara	0.0

1	2
CIL: Vizag	600.0
ZIL: Goa	240.0
SPIC: Tuticorin	0.0
MCF: Mangalore	0.0
CIL: Ennore	240.0
GNFC: Bharuch	142.5
TCL: Haldia	0.0
GSFC: Sikka-II	0.0
CIL: Kakinada	0.0
Hindalco Ind: Dahej	0.0
DFPCL: Taloja	230.0
PPL: Paradeep*	0.0
TOTAL Private Sector:	1452.5
TOTAL (PUB.+COOP.+Pvt.):	5222.4

Pricing mechanism of essential drugs

1587. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Pharmaceuticals has sought the opinion of Law Ministry on the Supreme Court interim order restraining the Government from altering the current price mechanism for certain essential drugs;

(b) whether Government would follow a particular methodology for pricing mechanism of essential drugs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law & Justice advice was sought on the order dated 11.10.2011 and

03.10.2012 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of All India Drug Action Network and Others Vs. Union of India and Others, in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 423 of 2003.

(b) and (c) The Department of Pharmaceuticals had prepared a draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2011 (NPPP-2011) based on the criteria of essentiality as per the medicines as under National List of Essential Medicines-2011 (348 drugs with specified dosage and strengths), as stipulated by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare which was placed before the Group of Ministers (GoM). Based on the recommendations of the GoM, National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Policy-2012(NPPP-2012) was formulated and placed before the Cabinet. The Cabinet considered NPPP-2012 in its meeting held on 22.11.2012 and approved the same with certain modifications. Further action to notify NPPP-2012 has been undertaken.

Report of financial and administrative lapses at NIPER, Mohali

1588. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1912 given in the Rajya Sabha on 30 March, 2012 and state:

(a) whether the Report regarding serious Financial and Administrative allegations have been received from the Board of Governors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Vacant post of regular Director at NIPER in Mohali

1589. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali, Punjab has been without regular Director since 2010;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Board of NIPER was constituted in June, 2011;

(c) the details of Board resolutions regarding selection of regular Director of NIPER; and

(d) the details of complaints received by the Central Vigilance officer of the Ministry and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The issue relating to selection of regular Director was discussed at the meetings of Board of Governors (BoG) of NIPER, Mohali, on 2nd August 2011 & 9th January 2012. BoG at its meeting held on 9.1.2012, approved advertisement for publication in newspapers. BoG also authorised Chairman BoG to constitute the search cum selection committee for selection of Director.

(d) The complaints are received by the Chief Vigilance Officer, Department of Pharmaceuticals either through Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) or through other Government Departments and various other sources. These complaints are examined as per CVC's guidelines and in consultation with CVC and as per advice of CVC, further action will be taken.

Price fixation of imported drugs

1590. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's drug regulator has initiated a process to end the 16 year freedom enjoyed by foreign drug makers to fix the retail price of their imported medicines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has written to the Department of Pharmaceuticals to amend the Drugs (Price Control) Order of 1995 and the amendment will allow NPPA to enquire how retail prices of imported drugs are fixed; and

(d) if so, 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 including imported scheduled formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995.

(c) and (d) NPPA has requested the Department of Pharmaceuticals for amendment in form IV of DPCO, 1995 which will enable them to seek additional information from the importers of drugs than what is prescribed under DPCO, 1995.

Supply of chemical fertilizers to North-Eastern States

1591. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether required quantity of chemical fertilizers is not being supplied to North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the total requirement of chemical fertilizers for North-Eastern States; and

(c) the steps taken by government to fulfil the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The requirement, availability and sales of fertilizers (Urea, DAP, MOP & NPK during the year 2012-13 (April to November, 2012) for North Eastern States are given in Statement (See below). It can be seen from the annexure that the availability in most of the cases is lower than the requirement; this is so because of non-availability of adequate warehousing facility in the North Eastern States because of which they are unable to procure and store fertilizers in advance. The fertilizer in the North Eastern States is procured only at the time of its application and bare minimum fertilizer is procured which can be immediately consumed.

(c) The regular weekly Video conference is being conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways and Department of Shipping with State Agriculture Officials of all the State including North Eastern States and corrective actions taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicted by them.

Statement

*Requirement, availability and sales of Fertilizers in North Eastern
States during the year 2012-13 (April to November)*

State	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPK		
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
Arunachal Pradesh	0.67	0.65	0.65	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	179.00	169.92	162.79	34.00	23.49	19.77	79.80	38.36	21.17	11.90	6.30	4.06
Manipur	41.56	20.66	20.66	7.00	0.00	0.00	3.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	4.35	3.09	3.09	3.00	0.30	0.30	0.36	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	10.43	3.15	3.15	6.00	0.15	0.00	6.18	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	1.48	0.43	0.43	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	51.07	12.91	12.90	4.00	1.64	1.64	13.21	6.46	6.46	0.00	0.32	0.32

Progress of Jagdishpur-Haldia trunk gas pipeline

1592. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that GAIL has put on hold its 2050 km. long Jagdishpur-Haldia trunk gas pipeline;

(b) if so, how the closed Urea manufacturing units of HFC and FCI *en-route* would be revived; and

(c) if not, the schedule of implementation of the said pipeline and tentative date of commissioning of the pipeline with schedule of availability of natural gas to the closed fertilizer PSUs at Gorakhpur, Sindri, Durgapur, Barauni and Haldia?

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

(b) and (c) Closed urea manufacturing units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) *en-route* of the gas pipeline are likely to need gas only during the year 2016-17. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas/GAIL intimated that the pipeline completion schedule is to be in synchronization with gas demand of the prospective customers and the availability of gas from the east coast. The gas sources considered for JHPL were D-6 gas through Kakinada - Haldia pipeline, ONGC Mahanadi and CBM from Shadol.

Smuggling of fertilizers

1593. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fertilizer subsidy given during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of increase in crops yields for the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that fertilizers are being smuggled out to Nepal, Bangladesh and other countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The details of fertilizer subsidy given in respect of P&K fertilizers during the last three years, State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*). In respect of Urea, State-wise figures of subsidy payment is not maintained. However, the Year-wise amount of fertilizers subsidy released in r/o Indigenous Urea and Import of Urea for last three years are as under:

(Amount in crores)

Year	Import of Urea	Indigenous Urea	Total
2009-10	6999.63	17580.25	24579.88
2010-11	9255.95	15080.73	24336.68
2011-12	17475.00	20285.44	37760.44

(b) Statement showing details of yields of crops for the last three years is enclosed as Annexure [*See appendix 227 Annexure No. 19*]

(c) There are reports of alleged diversion and smuggling of Urea and other fertilizers from India to Nepal, Bangladesh and other neighbouring countries but these reports have not been confirmed by any of the State Governments.

(d) Following steps are taken in this regard:

1. State Governments have been advised 'time to time' by the Department of Fertilizers to keep a strict vigil so that no diversion and smuggling of fertilizers to neighbouring countries takes place through land and sea routes.
2. Similarly, Union Home Ministry has also alerted Border guarding forces viz. Border Security Force (BSF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Assam Rifles and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) and Indian Coast Guard (ICG) to maintain strict vigilance on the borders so that no smuggling of fertilizers takes place. Further, Ministry of Home Affairs has also addressed the Chief Secretaries of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal to sensitize the various authorities concerned requesting for taking measures so that diversion and smuggling of fertilizers, if any, to the neighbouring countries should not take place.

3. Department of Fertilizers have also, time to time, sensitized the concerned State Governments for gearing up enforcement agencies under their jurisdiction for taking all preventive/punitive steps for ensuring that no diversion of subsidized fertilizer takes place for other than agricultural use.

Statement*State-wise subsidy for P&K fertilizers*

(Rs. in crores)			
States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar	1.22	2.87	3.45
Andhra Pradesh	4180.49	5925.87	5736.52
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.09	0.00
Assam	255.15	265.74	211.39
Bihar	1110.88	1810.15	1609.11
Chhattisgarh	674.10	1014.24	947.06
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.50	3.52	1.97
Daman and Diu	0.06	0.00	0.08
Delhi	3.40	2.31	2.76
Goa	830.04	876.83	916.25
Gujarat	1668.77	3544.10	3000.95
Haryana	342.99	226.59	331.03
Himachal Pradesh	142.43	211.47	164.57
Jammu and Kashmir	68.61	74.88	63.06
Jharkhand	1812.38	1770.22	2531.70
Karnataka	2117.39	2964.89	2508.64

1	2	3	4
Kerala	1037.15	2020.06	2323.76
Madhya Pradesh	2987.15	4754.61	3855.45
Maharashtra	2547.10	4066.32	2885.74
Megalaya	94.91	8.86	3.35
Mizoram	0.08	0.66	0.40
Nagaland	0.00	0.11	0.00
Orissa	699.16	1129.47	898.04
Pondicherry	39.17	39.53	31.78
Punjab	993.33	1889.81	2177.88
Rajasthan	833.82	1729.45	1613.91
Tamil Nadu	1868.44	2175.54	2372.61
Tripura	20.73	11.07	8.50
Uttar Pradesh	3597.01	5803.33	5380.68
Uttaranchal	114.76	146.34	165.75
West Bengal	2969.62	3287.63	2663.05
TOTAL :	31011.84	45756.56	42409.44

Increase in price of urea

1594. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to increase the price of Urea across the country;

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

(c) the details of urea price increased during the last three years;

(d) whether increase in Urea price will further escalate the food inflation in the country; and

- (e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(c) The MRP of urea in all the States, since 2003 was Rs. 4830/- PMT. The MRP of urea was increased to Rs. 5310/-PMT w.e.f. 1st April 2010. The MRP fixed is exclusive of CST, Sales Tax and Central Excise Duty. With effect from 1st November 2012, the MRP of urea has been increased to Rs. 5360/-PMT (exclusive of the central excise duty, central sales tax, countervailing duty, the sales tax and local taxes wherever levied, whether at the retail sales point or at an intermediate stages.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The urea is sold to farmers at subsidized rates/fixed MRP given above.

Loss of subscribers of BSNL due to MNP

1595. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that BSNL is facing losses due to the inception of Mobile Number Portability (MNP), as customers are switching to other service providers;

(b) if so, the total number of customers switching from BSNL to other service providers and the major reasons therefor; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Till 31.10.2012, a net total of 789846 mobile subscribers have ported out of BSNL to other service providers due to mobile number portability which is less than 1% of total mobile subscribers of BSNL.

Main reasons for porting out of BSNL are as follows:

- Network coverage related issues.
- Aggressive marketing by private operators where they are giving more incentives to sales channels for pulling customers from other operators.

- Inadequate customer services.
- Better tariff schemes of other operators in some cases.

Condition of buildings and telephone exchanges of MTNL

1596. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- the number of buildings and telephone exchanges of MTNL in Delhi and Mumbai along with the details thereof, area-wise, name-wise and space-wise;
- whether all those spaces are being utilized by MTNL in both cities *i.e.* Delhi and Mumbai;
- whether condition of those buildings/exchanges is very poor; and
- if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The details of buildings and telephone exchanges for Delhi are given in Statement-I and III (*See below*) and for Mumbai given in the Statement-II and IV respectively (*See below*). Most of the spaces are being utilised by MTNL.

- No, Sir.
- Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Statement-I

The details of buildings and telephone exchanges in MTNL, Delhi

Sl. No.	Area	Name of Buildings	Space in Sq.m.
1	2	3	4
1	Central	CGO Complex Lodhi Road	43053
2		Connaught Place	1936
3		Jor Bagh	3330
4		Kidwai Bhawan (Janpath)	51115

1	2	3	4
5		Eastern Court	19404
6	East	Minto Road JLN Marg	23345
7		Anand Parvat	500
8		Delhi Gate	5071
9		Gulabi Bagh	1406
10		Idgah	13726
11		Karol Bagh	13685
12		Lothian Road	350
13		Mahila Park (Near Town Hall)	100
14		Tis Hazari	10881
15		Kuncha Natwa	80
16	Bikaji Cama Place (BCP)	Bhikaji Cama Place(R.K.Puram)	13011
17		Chanakya Puri	8450
18		Hauz Khas	6762
19		Vasant Kunj	550
20		Vasant Vihar	700
21		CSD Netaji Nagar	2591
22	Nehru Place (NP)	Asian Games Village	225
23		Nehru Place	14046
24		Okhla	7600
25		Sadiq Nagar/Andrew Ganj	350
26		Sarita Vihar J-Pkt.	421
27		Sarita Vihar M-Pkt.	3836

1	2	3	4
28		Sunlight Colony	570
29		Tuglakabad	1394
30		Tehkhand	2164
31	Trans Yamuna(TY)	CBD Shahdra	565
32		Karkardooma/Vivek Vihar	2557
33		Laxmi Nagar/Shahadra South	12782
34		Mayur Vihar Phase-I, Pkt.I	154
35		Mayur Vihar Ph-II/OCF	600
36		Mayur Vihar Ph-III/Kondli Gharoli	400
37		Shahadra/Adjoining 21 Exch.	5444
38		Takshila, Society/Mandawli	500
39		Yamuna Vihar	2254
40		Shahdara Old	1050
41	North	Keshav Puram	820
42		Shakti Nagar	10855
43		Badli	2111
44		Bawana Sec-3 Udyog Vihar	120
45		Bawana Sec-5 Udyog Vihar	232
46		Narela DSIDC	8500
47		Rohini Sec-14/Prashant Vihar	1973
48		Rohini Sec-3	395

1	2	3	4
49		Rohini Sec-6	4981
50		Rohini Sec-11	330
51		Rohini Sec-9	8910
52		Rohini Sec.22	288
53		Saraswati Vihar	7132
54	West	Paschim Vihar G-17	1421
55		Hari Nagar/Maya Puri	5200
56		Nangloi (DSIDC)	913
57		Rajouri Garden	12362
58		Delhi Cantt.	3500
59		Dwarka 20-D Sec.1/Dabri	2288
60		Dwarka Sec. 19	1876
61		Dwarka Sec.20	3500
62		Dwarka Sec.6	7643
63		Dwarka Sec. 16-C	324
64		Dwarka Sec.8	1983
65		Janakpuri	4959
66		Najafgarh DDA Plot	245
67		Samalkha Village	200
68		Shadipur	5883
69		Nangloi-11	262
70	NOIDA	Noida Trg. Center	800

Statement-II*The details of buildings and telephone exchanges in MTNL, Mumbai*

Sl. No.	Area	Name of the Building	Address of the building	Built up area in sq. mtrs
1	2	3	4	5
1	South	City TE Building	H S Marg, Mumbai-400001	9626
2		Cooperage TE Bldg	M K Road, Mumbai-400021	13590
3		Cuffe Parade	Somani Marg, Mumbai-400005	18937
4		Fountain-I	Hutatma Chowk, Mumbai-400023	9705
5		Fountain-II	Hutatma Chowk, Mumbai-400023	16097
6	Central	Kalbadevi	Kalbadevi, Shaikh Memon Street, Mumbai 400002	1510
7		Gandevi	Pandit Ramabai Road, Mumbai-07	5069
8		Mazgaon	Lovelane, Mumbai 400 010	7506
9		Mandvi	Mohmad Ali Road, Mumbai -03	5242
10		Cumballa Hill	Peddar Road, Mumbai -400026	19942
11		Malabar Hill	A G Bell Marg, Mumbai-400006.	16056
12		Byculla TE Building	Agripada, Jail Street, Mumbai-11	7833

1	2	3	4	5
13	North	Bengal Chemicals	Adarsh Nagar, Worli	4598
14		Prabhadevi	MTNL Marg, Dadar West, Mumbai-400028	23290
15		Shivaji Park	AP Road, Dadar West, Mumbai-28	2697
16		Sion	Chamaklall Industrial Estate, Sion Koliwada Road, Mumbai-400022	5159
17		Worli TE	Dr Ambedkar Road, Mumbai-14	6664
18		Wadala	GD Ambedkar Road, Mumbai-14	8215
19		Curry Road	Curry Road Station, Mumbai-12	4232
20		Andheri TE Building	Lallubhai Park, Andheri (West), Mumbai-400058	5239
21		MIDC, Andheri	Andheri East	135
22	West-I	Bandra TE Building	Reclamation Grounds Bandra, Mumbai -400050.	12706
23		BKC TE Building	G Block BKC, CST Road, Mumbai-400098	19704
24		Juhu Dahnda	Juhudanda Complex, Santacruz (West), Mumbai	7094
25		Jogeshwari	Jogeshwari West, Mumbai -400 102.	10364

116 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

26		Khar	Linking Road, Khar(W), Mumbai-52	5746
27		Vile Parle	Nanda Patkar Road, Mumbai -57	7604
28		Versova	Link Road, Andheri(W), S V P Nagar, MHADA.	7200
29	West-2	Goregaon	S V Road, Goregaon (West), Mumbai 400 062.	11192
30		Marol	Opp. Marol MIDC Central Road, Andheri(E), Mumbai	6332
31		Marol Darpan	Marol Darpan, Gundavari, B L Bajaj Marg, Andheri (East), Mumbai-400093.	4980
32		Sakinaka TE Building	Sakinaka, Orkay Mill, Andheri Kurla Road, Mumbai-400072.	1446
33		Sakivihar	Andheri Kurla Road, Tunga Village, Sakinaka, Andheri(E)	7976
34		Pahadi Goregaon	Aarrey Road, Goregaon East,	1607
35	West-3	Dahisar	Dahisar East, Dahisar Check Naka, Mumbai -400068	4436
36		Bhayander TE Building	Bhayander Nagarpalika Office, Bhayander -401 101.	7775
37		Eksar-I	Borivali West	3554

1	2	3	4	5	118
38		Eksar-II	Shimpoli, Kastur Park, Borivali(West), Mumbai 400092.	1918	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
39		Kandivli	Kandivli West, S V Road, Mumbai-400067	7570	
40		Magathane, Hakoba	Borivli East	4100	
41		Malad	S V Road, Malad (W), Mumbai-64.	2183	
42		Samta Nagar	Western Express Highway, Kandivli East, Mumbai-400101.	1326	
43		Borivali TE Building	S V Road, Borivali West, Mumbai-400092.	1582	
44		Charkop TE Building	Charkop Kandivli West, Mumbai.400 067	3986	
45		Kandivli(Old) Railway Station.	Kandivili(Old) Railway Station, Kandivli West.	435	
46		Charkop RDLU Building	Kandivili	2430	
47	East-I	Mankhurd	Deonar Complex, Mumbai-88	2659	Unstarred Questions
48		Ghatkopar	LBS Marg, Ghatkopar West, Mumbai -400084.	6521	
49		Chembur	Chembur Naka, Mumbai -71.	2237	
50		Nityanand Nagar	LBS Marg, GhatkoparWest, Mumbai -400 084.	4511	

51		Hingwala Lane	Ghatkopar East, Mumbai-77.	760
52		Powai T E	Adi Shankarcharya Marg, Powai, Mumbai-400 083.	957
53	East -2	Mulund	Nehru Road, Mulund West, Mumbai -400080	6237
54		Thane Charai TE Building	Mouli Mandal Road, Thane Charai, Thane (W)-401601	10185
55		Wagle Estate TE Building	Road No. 16, Wagale Estate, Thane(W)-401604	3204
56		Panch Pakhadi	Thane West	701
57	Navi Mumbai	Kalamboli	Plot No. 615A, Kalamboli Village, Navi Mumbai	1638
58		Nerul	Plot 1A, Sector 21, Nerul Navi Mumbai	3865
59		Uran	Uran Navi Mumbai	520
60		Parsik Hill	Plot No. 113 & 119 A, Paersik Hill Navi Mumbai	924
61		Turbhe	Plot No. D-27, Sector 30A,Turbhe Navi Mumbai	6906
62		Rabale	Plot No. R1, Tetvali Village, Rabale Navi Mumbai	4508
63		Sanpada	Sector No. 10, Plot-33, Sanpada	3848
64		Taloja	Plot No. 1, MIDC, Taloja	358

1	2	3	4	5
65		Sector-19,Telephone Exchange,Vashi	Plot No. 17A, Near APMC Navi Mumbai	1214
66		Vashi TE Building	Sector 16-A, Vashi Navi Mumbai	10476
67		CBD Belapur	Plot No. 22,CBD Belapur, Sector-1 Navi Mumbai	7474
68		Panvel	Plot No. 229-B, Panvel	6810
69		New Panvel	Sector-5A, New Panvel	1390
70		Kharghar, (Vashi sect.21)	Plot No. 7B, Sector-21, Navi Mumbai	1393
71		Mahape	MIDC Electronic zone, Mahape, Navi Mumbai	1228
72		Vashi Sector-7	Sector-7, Plot No.46, Vashi, Navi Mumbai	510
73	South	Telephone Bhavan	Colaba, Mumbai	1310
74	South	Old Central TE Building	C R Marg, Fort, Mumbai	4230
75	North	Old Matunga	Ambedkar Road, Matunga	3029
76	North	Old Naigaum	Dr. B A Road, Naigaum	1324
77	North	Telephone House	MTNL Marg,, Prabhadevi, Mumbai 400 028.	15590

120 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

78	North	Parel Complex	Dr B A Road, Parel	5622
79	East-1	CETTM	Technology Street, Powai, Mumbai 400076.	21000
80	West-1	Old DTTC Building	St. Martins Road, Bandra (West), Mumbai-400050	635
81	West-2	Plot No. 8 Marol Andheri East	Plot 8, MIDC Road -8 Nr. Marol Tele Exch Andheri (East), Mumbai 400 093.	135
82	South	Old Colaba	Pasta lane, Colaba, Mumbai-400005	720
83	East -2	Nahur	Ram Lalwani Road, Mulund (W), Mumbai-400 080	235
84	East -2	Naupada, Thane(W)	Jn of MG Road & Gokhale Road, Naupada, Thane(W)	2978
85	Navi Mumbai	Vashi Sector 14 TE Bldg	Plot No. 2-3, Sector, 14 Vashi Navi Mumbai	880

Statement-III*Details of Telephone Exchanges in MTNL, Delhi Landline*

Sl. No.	Area	Name of the Exchange
1	2	3
1	Central	Janpath D4
2		KBN RSU I
3		KBN RSU II
4		KBN RSU III
5		KBN RSU
6		C. Place RSU
7		Janpath RSU I
8		Janpath RSU 11
9		Janpath RSU IV
10		P. Maidan RSU
11		North BLK RSU II
12		Kali Bari I
13		DRM Office-II
14		Janpath RSU
15		KBN WLL-SYS
16		Janpath D6
17		Janpath RSU III
18		Sachivalya RSU
19		A.Wani BWN RSU
20		NDMC Bldg

1	2	3
21		Kali Bari II
22		DRM Office-I
23		Sanchar Bhawan
24		Rajpath D1
25		S.B. RSU
26		S.B. RSU II
27		Jam Nagar
28		S.B. RSU
29		Rajpath RSU I (RPD 1)
30		Nirman Bhawan
31		North Blk RSU I
32		Akash Mess
33		South Block
34		Rajpath RSU II (RPD1)
35		Rajpath RSU III
36		Jorbagh D2
37		S.B. RSU
38		I.G. Stadium RSU
39		Defence Col. RSU
40		NDSE Kotla RSU
41		VSNL RSU
42		Jorbagh D3
43		Jorbagh RSU

1	2	3
44		CVC
45		Jorbagh RSU II
46		Defence Colony
47		Lodi Road D1
48		Lodi Road RSM
49		Jangpura RSM
50		Paryavaran BHN
51		SAIL
52		Lodi Road D2
53		Jangpura
54	East	Tis Hazari D1
55		DMRC RSU
56		Tis Hazari RSU II
57		Lothian Rd RSU
58		Kamla Nagar RSU
59		Chandrawal RSU
60		Roshanara Rd RSU
61		Tis Hazari RSU III
62		Mahilla Park
63		Tis Hazari D2
64		Delhi Gate D2
65		Idgah D1
66		Idgah RSU

1	2	3
67		JLN. Mg (R-II)
68		Idgah D2
69		Gulabi Bagh RSM
70		JLN. Marg (R-III)
71		JLN. Marg RSM
72		Idgah D3
73		Idgah RSU
74		Kishan Ganj RSU
75		P.Ganj RSU
76		P.Ganj RSU II
77		Idgah RSU III
78		K.Bagh D5
79		K.Bagh RSM
80		W.Ptl Ngr RSM
81		SDP RSM
82		Ramjas Rd RSM
83		K.Bagh D6
84		Naraina RSU
85		K. Bagh RSU
86		S.Patel Ngr RSU
87		Inderpuri RSU
88		W.Ptl Ngr RSU
89		New Rajender Ngr
90		Todapur RSU
91		K.Bagh RSU
92		New Rtk Rd RSU

1	2	3
93		Wea Karol Bagh
94		Anand Parbat RSU
95		SDP RSU
96		Shadipur RSU II
97		K.Bagh RSU III
98		Ind.Pur WLL-Sys
99		K.Bagh WLL-Sys
100		A. Pvt I WLL-Sys
101		A. Pvt II WLL-Sys
102		Th WLL- Sys
103		DG WLL -Sys
104		GBagh WLL-Sys
105		Idgah WLL-Sys
106	Bhikajicama Place (BCP)	H.Khas WLL-Sys
107		H.Khas D1
108		H.Khas RSU II
109		H.Khas RSU III
110		IIT H.K.RSU
111		AIIMS RSU
112		Chhatarpur RSU
113		Ghitorni RSU
114		Khirki Extn RSU
115		H.Khas RSU IV

1	2	3
116		Mehrauli WLL-Sys
117		H.Khas D2
118		H.Khas RSU I
119		Mehrauli RSU
120		Asola RSU
121		Asola RSU
122		H.Khas D3
123		C. Pur Pahari RSM
124		H.Khas RSM
125		Lado Sarai RSM
126		Saidulajab RSM
127		Pushp Vhr Sec-III RSM
128		Pushp Vhr Sec-4 RSM
129		H.Khas D4
130		B.C. Place D1
131		V.Vihar RSM
132		V.Kunj RSM
133		B.C.Place D2
134		Mahipalpur RSM
135		Begampur RSM
136		V.Kunj RSM
137		V.Vihar RSM
138		J.L.University

1	2	3
139		Chanakayapuri D1
140		C.Puri RSU
141		Anand Niketan RSU
142		Mandi RSU
143		Jaunapur RSU
144		C.Puri RSU II
145	Nehru Place (NP)	N.Place D3
146		N.Place RSU
147		TBD RSU
148		N.Place D4
149		N.Place RSM
150		Asiad Vill RSM
151		Sadiq Nagar RSM
152		GK I RSM
153		Savitri Ngr RSU
154		Rampuri RSM
155		Amar Colony-II
156		N.Place WLL-Sys
157		N.Place D6
158		TCIL RSU
159		Cr Park RSU
160		Chirag Dilli RSU
161		Kalkaji Extn.
162		Amar Colony I

1	2	3
163		N.Place RSU II
164		TBD RSU II
165		GK II RSU
166		Rampuri RSU
167		Saurav Vr WLL-Sys
168		M.Band WLL-Sys
169		Okhla D2
170		Chandiwala RSU
171		Com.Max HS RSU
172		Jamia Milia RSU
173		Sarita Vhr RSU
174		Tikhand RSU
175		Sun Light RSU
176		Am.Exp RSU
177		Okhla RSU II
178		NTPC (Bdr)
179		Okh P II WLL-Sys
180		Okhla D4
181		Lajpat Ngr II RSU
182		Lajpat Ngr III RSU
183		TBD WLL sys
184		Sangam Vr W-Sys
185		Tughlakabad D1
186		Saurabh Vr RSU

1	2	3
187		Sangam Vr RSU
188		Molarband RSU
189		Devli RSU
190		CCI RSU
191		Okh Ind PhII RSU
192		Gk II RSU
193	Trans Yamuna (TY)	L.Nagar D4
194		L.Nagar RSU
195		MVR Ph I RSU
196		MVR Ph II RSU
197		MV Ph-II (R-I)
198		L.Nagar WLL-Sys
199		Vinod Ngr WLL-Sys
200		L.Nagar D5
201		School Block RSU
202		MVR Ph I RSU
203		MVR Ph I A RSU
204		MVR Ph II RSU
205		MVR Ph III RSU
206		W Vinod Nagar RSU
207		New Ashok Nagar
208		L.Nagar D7 (Deloaded)
209		Takshila RSU
210		Karkardooma DI
211		Gandhi Ngr RSU

1	2	3
212		CBD Shd RSU I
213		Krishna Ngr RSU
214		KKD WLL-Sys
215		Karkardooma D2
216		CBD Shd RSU II
217		Shd WLL-Sys
218		Shd D2
219		Shd RSU
220		Shd RSU II
221		Shd D3
222		Naveen Shd RSU
223		Mandoli RSU
224		Dilshad Col.RSU
225		Zafrabad RSU
226		E. of Loni RSU
227		Y.Vihar WLL-Sys
228		Y.Vihar D1
229		Karawal Ngr RSU
230		Kartar Ngr RSU
231		Khajuri Khas RSU
232	North	S.Nagar D4
233		S.Nagar RSU
234		Tri Ngr RSU II
235		S.Bagh II RSU
236		K.Puram RSU

1	2	3
237		K.Puram RSU
238		Mukh.Ngr RSU
239		S.Nagar D5
240		Dhaka RSM
241		RHN VI RSM-I
242		RHN IX RSM
243		SWS Vhr RSM
244		Mukherjee Nagar (R-I)
245		S.Nagar D7
246		Nimri Colony RSU
247		KP Plaza RSU
248		CU Block RSU
249		Jh.Puri RSU
250		Adarsh Ngr RSU
251		Netaji S. Palace
252		RHN VI RSU
253		SWS Vhr RSU
254		W.Pur Ind.Area
255		W.Pur Ind.Area
256		S.Nagar RSU
257		DI. Uni RSU
258		Tri Ngr RSU
259		Burari RSU

1	2	3
260		S.Bagh I RSU
261		S.Nagar RSU III
262		RHN RSU
263		RHN III WLL-Sys
264		RHN III D1
265		RHN VI RSM-II
266		RHN IX RSM
267		RHN XI RSM
268		RHN D2
269		Budh.Vr RSU
270		Saraswati Vihar R-I
271		Rohini Sec-9
272		Netaji S. Palace II
273		Bawana WLL-Sys
274		Bdl WLL-Sys
275		Narela WLL-Sys
276		Badli D1
277		Alipur RSU
278		Alipur RSU II
279		Banker RSU
280		Bawana RSU
281		Bawana Sec 3
282		Bakh.Pur RSU

1	2	3
283		Kadipur RSU
284		Qutab Garh RSU
285		Badli RSU
286		K.Khurd RSU
287		S.Gan.Tpt Ngr
288		Swarpngr RSU
289		Pehladpur RSU
290		Narela
291		Bawana-5
292	West	J.Puri D2
293		JKP RSU
294		Nangal Raya
295		Budhela RSU
296		Vikaspuri R-I
297		J.Puri D3
298		Pankha Rd RSU
299		NJF RSU
300		Palam
301		D. Cant RSU
302		D. Cant RSU
303		Palam RSU
304		Samalkha RSU
305		IGIA RSU
306		WAC

1	2	3
307		J. Puri WLL-Sys
308		NJF WLL-Sys
309		Dwk Vi WLL-Sys
310		Roshan MD WLL-Sys
311		J.Puri D4
312		Dwarka VI RSU
313		Spg Dwk RSU
314		Pankha Rd RSU
315		Dwarka 8 D1
316		Dwk Sec-19
317		Dwk Sec-20
318		NJF II RSM
319		Dwarka 20 D1
320		Uttam Ngr RSU II
321		Dwarka RSU
322		Chhawla RSU
323		Hastal RSU
324		Dwarka Sec-16c
325		Dwarka 20 D2
326		Roshan Md RSU
327		Uttam Ngr RSU
328		Bijwasan RSU
329		R.Gdn D3
330		R.Gdn RSU

1	2	3
331		Vishnu Garden RSU
332		Ngl I RSU
333		E.Punjabi Bagh RSU
334		R.Gdn D4
335		R.Gdn RSU II Ad.Blk
336		Madipur RSU
337		Ngl I RSU
338		Ngl II RSU
339		Sant Nagar RSU
340		Kanjhawala RSU
341		R.Gdn D6
342		Kanjhawala RSU
343		Ngl I RSU
344		Rajouri Garden
345		R.Garden (Ad Blk)
346		Chaukhandi RSU
347		W.Punjabi Bagh RSU
348		E.Punjabi Bagh RSU
349		R.Gdn RSU II
350		H.Ngr D1
351		Mayapuri RSU
352		Ngl II RSU
353		Pvr D1
354		Pvr RSU II
355		Pvr RSU I
356		Multan Nagar RSU

1	2	3
357		Mundka RSU
358		Nilothi RSU
359		Rohini Sec-22
360		Pvr RSU III
GSM Telephone Exchanges		
361		Minto Road
362		Minto Road
363		Shakti Nagar
364		Karol Bagh
365		Karol Bagh
366		Tis Hazari
CDMA Telephone Exchanges		
367	NP G1 (WLL-System) (Deloaded)	
368	H. Nagar Garuda (WLL)	

Statement-IV

List of Telephone Exchanges - MTNL Mumbai Landline Exchanges

Sl. No	Telephone Exchange
1	2
1	South Cuffe Parade-1
2	Cooperage-1
3	Cooperage-2
4	BPCL RDLU (P-FT1)
5	Fountain-1
6	RBI RDLU

1	2
7	Fountain RSU
8	BSE RSU
9	Times of India RSU
10	City-1
11	Income Tax RSU
12	City RDLU
13	Kalbadevi RSU
14	Mandvi-2
15	Bharat Chambers RSU
16	Gamdevi-3
17	Gamdevi RDLU
18	Mandvi RSU-1
19	Mandvi RSU-2
20	Central Malbar Hill RDLU
21	Malbar Hill-4
22	Gamdevi RSU
23	Cumballa Hill - 1
24	Cumballa Hill RSU
25	Cumballa Hill RDLU
26	Mazgaon-2
27	Mazgaon-3
28	Byculla RDLU
29	Byculla-1

1		2
30		Lodha RSU
31	North	Ghpl RSU - Genext(Off Byc-1)
32		Worli-2
33		Worli-4
34		Prabhadevi-2
35		Adarshnagar RDLU
36		Adarshnagar RSU
37		Prabhadevi-1
38		India Bulls RSU
39		Beau Monde RSU
40		Matunga RSU-1
41		Matunga RSU-2
42		Ashoka Garden RSU
43		Shivaji Park-1
44		Shivaji Park RSU
45		Curry Road RSU
46		Wadala-1
47		Wadala-3
48		Wadala Trk Tml RSU
49		Sion RSU
50		Sion-2
51	West - 1	Bandra-1
52		Bharat Diamond Bourse RDLU

1	2
53	Bharat Diamond Bourse RDLU
54	Bharat Diamond Bourse RSU
55	Bandra-3
56	BDR-Kurla Complex RSU
57	Kalina Mumbai University RSU
58	IOC RSU
59	Provi. Fund RDLU
60	Provi. Fund RSU
61	Bandra DTTC RSU
62	Bandra DTTC RDLU
63	ICICI RSU
64	Wockhardt RSU
65	IL & Fs RSU
66	BDR-Kurla Complex RSU
67	BDR-Kurla-Complex RDLU
68	Income Tax RDLU
69	MMRDA RSU
70	N.S.E. RSU
71	State Bank of India RSU
72	Khar-2
73	New Juhu Danda RSU-L (Off VP-5)
74	Khar-RDLU(Off Vr-1)
75	New Juhu Danda RDLU(Off VP-4)

1	2
76	Vile Parle-4
77	Vile Parle-5
78	Terminal 1A RSU
79	Kalina Airport RSU
80	Juhu Danda RSU(Off. Khar-II)
81	Newjuhu Danda RSU-2(Off.Khar-2)
82	Vakola Bridge RDLU
83	Vakola-1
84	Andheri-2
85	Versova-1
86	Glory House RDLU
87	Jogeshwari-1
88	West - 2 Marol-1 /Fth 8(21)
89	Marol-5
90	Sakinaka RSU-2
91	Wilson House RSU-1
92	Wilson House RSU-2
93	Marol Maroshi RSU-1
94	Marol Maroshi RSU-2
95	New Nirlon RSU
96	Febrolite RSU -1
97	Febrolite RSU-2
98	Seepz RSU

1	2
99	Seepz++ RSU
100	Marol Darpan-1
101	ATC Darpan RDLU
102	Tata Techno. RDLU
103	Goregaon-2
104	Goregaon RSU(Off. Mr-1)
105	Royal Palm RSU
106	Laxmi Nagar RSU
107	Pahadi RSU
108	Oberoi Mall RSU
109	Gokuldham-RSU
110	Saki Naka-RSU
111	HDFC RSU
112	Saki Vihar-1
113	Malad-2
114	Raheja Exotica RSU
115	Palm Court RSU
116	In shamla RSU
117	Kalpataru Tower RSU
118	Samata Nagar-2
119	Malad RSU-1
120	Kandivli-3
121	Kandivli-4

1	2
122	Magathane RDLU
123	Charkop-1
124	Charkop RSU -3
125 West - 3	Borivli-1
126	Devidas Lane RDLU
127	Dahisar-1
128	Bhayander-1 (W)
129	Essel World RDLU
130	Utan RDLU
131	Kashi Mira RDLU
132	Shimpoli RSU
133	Shimpoli RDLU
134	Mira Road RSU
135	Mira Road RSU - 2
136	Akurli RSU-1
137	Akurli RSU-2
138	Mankhurd-1
139	Chuna Bhati RDLU
140 East - 1	Mankhurd-3
141	Barc RSU
142	Barc RDLU
143	Sita Estate RSU
144	Union Park RSU

1	2
145	Chembur-2
146	Chembur-RSU-1
147	Chedda Ngr.(P.L.L.) RSU
148	Ghatkopar-1
149	Ghatkopar-5
150	Shivaji Nagar RDLU
151	Shivaji Nagar RSU
152	Deep Plaza RDLU
153	Godrej Soap RSU
154	Godrej-RSU
155	Tagore Ngr. RSU
156	New N.Ngr RSU
157	Powai Complex RSU
158	IIT Powai RSU
159	Kannamwar Nagar RSU
160	Garodia Ngr RSU
161	Powai - 1
162	Hingwala Lane RSU-1
163	Hingwala Lane RSU-2
164	East - 2 Mulund-1
165	Mulund-4
166	Mulund (E) RDLU
167	Mulund East RSU-Manisha

1	2
168	API Dreams RSU (Off MU 4)
169	Govind Udyog RSU
170	Charnamrut RSU
171	Cherai-2
172	Cherai-3
173	Balkum RSU
174	Kalva RSU - 1
175	Kalva RSU-2
176	Vasant Vihar RSU
177	Hiranandani RDLU
178	Hiranandani RSU
179	Bhandup RSU
180	Bhandup Village RDLU
181	P.Pakhadi-RSU
182	Wagle Estate-1
183	Wagle Estate-2
184	Kolshet RDLU
185	Riverwood RDLU
186	Lokmanya Ngr RDLU
187	Sahayog Com. RDLU
188	Kopri Naka RSU
189	Mumbra RSU-2/Tc-3
190	Diva Rly.Stn. RSU

1	2
191	Mumbra RSU/Tc-2
192	Mumbra Kausa RSU
193	Navi Mumbai K. Khairane RSU
194	Vashi Rly.Stn.RSU
195	Vashi Sec-7 RSU
196	Vashi-2
197	Vashi RSU - 1
198	Vashi RSU-2 (Nr-1)
199	Vashi Sec-19 (APMC) RSU
200	Turbhe-2
201	Comsatmax RSU
202	Airoli Rly.Stn.RSU
203	Global RSU
204	New Belapur-RSU-1
205	Old Rabale-RSU
206	New Rabale RSU - 1
207	New Panvel RDLU
208	Panvel-2
209	Nhava-RSU
210	Sheva-RSU (Jnpt)
211	Jnpt RDLU
212	Kalamboli RSU
213	Uran RSU

1	2
214	El Zone - Mahape
215	Mahape (MBP) RSU
216	Taloja RSU
217	Nerul-I
218	New Belapur-RSU 2(Off-NRL-1)
219	Sanpada
220	Vanashree RSU
221	Kharghar RSU
222	Kamothe RSU/FTH 7(75+51)
GSM Telephone Exchanges	
223	Bandra Kurla Complex
224	Fountain
225	Ghatkopar
226	Cuff Parade
227	Cuff Parade
228	Prabhadevi
CDMA Telephone Exchanges	
229	Bandra Kurla Complex
230	Vashi
231	Mazgoan
232	Mazgoan
233	Marol

IT-enabled transparency in Government schemes

1597. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is using IT-enabled transparency to prevent corruption in each Government scheme;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) is being implemented by the Government. It comprises of 31 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) having a singular mission to make all Government services accessible to the common person in his locality, through efficient, transparent and reliable mechanisms.

(b) The 31 MMPs are being implemented by various Line Ministries/ Departments/State Governments/Local Bodies. A total of 9.8 crore electronic transactions have been reported for the Month of November, 2012. The State-wise transactions details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise.

Statement*Electronic transactions per month in Lakhs (Rs.)*

Name of the State	Rate in November 2012
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar	1.02
Andhra Pradesh	188.29
Arunachal Pradesh	10.00
Assam	6.15
Bihar	138.54
Chandigarh	16.62

1	2
Chhattisgarh	0.08
Delhi	54.93
Goa	0.05
Gujarat	151.19
Haryana	49.72
Himachal Pradesh	2.79
Jharkhand	0.92
Karnataka	36.87
Kerala	2.17
Madhya Pradesh	89.38
Maharashtra	31.23
Manipur	0.13
Meghalaya	0.14
Nagaland	0.00
Odisha	11.33
Puducherry	3.25
Punjab	15.72
Rajasthan	29.50
Sikkim	#REF!
Tamil Nadu	58.87
Tripura	12.98
Uttarakhand	4.96
Uttar Pradesh	0.76
West Bengal	62.60
TOTAL :	980.43

Delivery of speed post

1598. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Speed Post letters are delivered after a week whereas they should be delivered within 48 hours;

(b) the amount of compensation paid by the Department for late delivery of Speed Post during the last five years including the current financial year *i.e.* 2012-13; and

(c) whether the Department of Posts has constituted any committee to look into the issue of late delivery, which not only results in the loss for Government but also damages the brand Speed Post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) No Sir. The norm for delivery of Speed Post articles within two days after booking is applicable only in case of 'local articles' (covering areas within municipal city limits) and for Speed Post articles delivered between metro cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad). The norm for rest of India is between 4 to 6 days. According to delivery information available, 68% of Speed Post articles were delivered within two days of booking across the country in October, 2012.

(b) The amount of compensation paid by the Department for late delivery of Speed Post during the last five years is as below:

Year	2008- 2009	2009- 2010	2010- 2011	2011- 2012	2012-2013 [upto October 2012]
Compensation paid for late delivery of Speed Post	Rs. 1,91,041/-	Rs. 1,28,908/-	Rs.1,55,451/-	Rs.3,89,512/-	Rs. 1,45,804/-

(c) No, Sir. No Committee has been constituted to look into the specific issue of late delivery of Speed Post articles. However, the performance of Speed Post Service is regularly monitored at the highest level on a fortnightly basis under Project Arrow and Mail Network Optimization Project with a view to improve the

quality of service. Monitoring is done against a set of well defined Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to ensure a consistent and good quality of service which would in-turn help the Department to contain any loss and/or damage to brand Speed Post.

Money transfer through mobile phone

†1599. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Posts, in collaboration with BSNL, is introducing the facility of money transfer through mobile;
- (b) whether such experiments have been done in the past also;
- (c) whether it is a fact that initially this scheme is being introduced in Punjab, Kerala, Bihar and Delhi only;
- (d) by when it would be launched at the national level; and
- (e) the time within which money will be provided to the concerned person through this process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) to (c) The Department of Posts has introduced mobile Money Transfer service in collaboration with BSNL with effect from 15th November, 2012 in four Postal Circles viz., Punjab, Bihar, Delhi and Kerala. Introduction of the service was preceded by conduct of trial runs.

(d) The service would be reviewed and extended to other circles in a phased manner.

(e) Under the service, the recipient can receive money instantaneously from designated post office after receiving the secret code from sender.

BSNL offers for customers

1600. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether BSNL offers slew of sops to customers; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Price of CDMA spectrum

1601. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that only five telecom operators are participating in the GSM spectrum auction and there are no takers for the CDMA spectrum as reported in the media;
- (b) if so, how does Government propose to fix the price of CDMA spectrum in the absence of auction determined price for the same; and
- (c) how does Government propose to utilize the available CDMA spectrum with it in the next few years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Sir. Five companies participated in the recently held 1800 MHz spectrum auction. These were:

- (i) M/s Bharti Airtel Limited
- (ii) M/s Idea Cellular Limited
- (iii) M/s Vodafone South Limited
- (iv) M/s Videocon Telecommunications Limited
- (v) M/s Telewings Communications Services Private Limited

There were no bidders for 800 MHz band auction.

- (b) No decision has been taken yet regarding price of CDMA spectrum in 800 MHz band in the absence of auction determined price.
- (c) No decision has been taken yet to utilize the available CDMA spectrum in 800 MHz band.

Monitoring of internet and social media

1602. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is now going to keep watch on internet and social media;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the manner in which this would be done;
- (c) whether cyber laws also need to be amended for this purpose; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Internet infrastructure / service may be used for hosting variety of applications and content of any nature. This infrastructure does not distinguish the nature of content. The technology is therefore, used for purposes which may be liked by one section of society and not liked by other sections of society. Several groups may have hosted websites with objectionable content on the Internet may be for purposes such as stoking anti-national sentiments. Such sites can be accessed by all sections of users. Most of such websites are hosted outside the country.

Recently, Government noted a concerted effort to incite communal passions by circulating provocative clips and photographs on social networking sites and through SMS and MMS. This led to exodus of North-eastern people from other parts of the country as well as triggering law and order problem in various parts of the country. Initial response from International social networking sites indicated that such content was to a significant extent emanating from outside the country. This has necessitated the need to engage social media for dissemination of information on policies and programme of Government. In this regard, Government has notified 'framework and guidelines' for use of social media by its agencies. However, there is no proposal at present to keep watch on Social Media.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Implementation of recommendations of Sam Pitroda Committee on BSNL

1603. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether recommendations of the Sam Pitroda Committee, set up consequent upon letter of an MP to the Hon'ble Prime Minister dated 10 December, 2009 outlining therein suggestions to address the alarming and deteriorating financial situation of BSNL and to curb its decline, have been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the performance of BSNL since the implementation of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The Government had set up a Committee under Sam Pitroda to review the functioning of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL). The important recommendations of the Sam Pitroda Committee were as follows:

- Focus on selection of the best professionals from the market at market rates.
- Appoint an eminent person from the private sector as the Chairman.
- Separate the post of the Managing Director/ CEO (from CMD).
- Change the Board composition to seven directors [one internal (MD/ CEO), one non-executive chairman, two government nominee and three external directors].
- Provide three year contracts with specific targets for all key management team members.
- Establish four independent business units for Fixed access, Mobility, Enterprise and New businesses.
- Complete ITS (Indian Telecom Service) absorption process.
- Induct significant young talent in Technology, IT, marketing, sales, etc.
- Retire or transfer around 100K employees through processes like VRS (Voluntary Retirement Scheme).
- Change procurement processes and procedures substantially using tools such as e-Procurement, vendor rating, rate running contracts, schedules, etc.

- Disinvest 30% through Indian strategic investor and at Initial Public Offering (IPO) to return 10% to the Government and use 20% for employee VRS, expansion and operation.
- Provide 30 million new high speed broadband connections in the next three years.
- Unbundle local loop for public and private companies.
- Proactively offer sharing of active and passive infrastructure to other operators.
- Enhance rural communication facilities by connecting 250,000 panchayats.
- Create a separate subsidiary company for tower related infrastructure.
- Create a separate subsidiary to hold land bank and other real estate assets.
- Establish a BSNL venture fund to invest and/or acquire small appropriate technology companies.

Telecom Commission deliberated on the recommendations of the Sam Pitroda Committee on improving the performance of the BSNL in its meeting held on 7.7.2010. The Telecom Commission decided to constitute 'Internal Committee' under the Chairmanship of Member (Services), Department of Telecommunications to give its recommendations on the report. Accordingly on 19.08.2010, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Services) was constituted.

The internal committee submitted its report on 29.10.2010, which was discussed again in Telecom Commission in its meeting, held on 30.11.2010. Telecom Commission has decided the following in the matter:

- (i) Taking 30-50 professional from market at market rates changing Board Constitution or separating Chairman and MD posts may not be feasible in only one Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) as it may trigger protest from BSNL and demand for similar treatment by other PSUs.
- (ii) This is not the opportune time for listing & disinvestment of BSNL, as company is on downward performance path & disinvestment may not realize true value of the company. In absence of listing, option of giving stocks as incentive, to key management is not available for the present.

- (iii) VRS across the board may not be required; BSNL could examine option of VRS for select categories, examining financial burden and cost/benefit of the company.
- (iv) On adopting Managed capacity or managed services model - Internal Committee view that the Board of BSNL may take a view is endorsed.
- (v) Unbundling of the local loop is a commercial decision, which shall be decided by BSNL Board after critically examining the issue.
- (vi) All other issues are operational and commercial issues of BSNL for which the Board is competent to take decisions.

The Commission also observed that some of the above issues including items (ii), (iii) and (v) could be revisited if the need arose in the context of any major policy decisions involving restructuring and repositioning of BSNL.

(c) The financial performance and subscriber base of BSNL during the last three years is as follows:

Financial Performance (Rs. in crores)

Financial Year	Income	Expenditure	Profit/Loss BSNL
2009-10	32045	34243	(-) 1823
2010-11	29688	36266	(-) 6384
2011-12	27934	36586	(-) 8851

Subscriber base (In million)

As on	Mobile	Wireline	Broadband
31.3.2010	69.45	27.83	5.38
31.3.2011	91.83	25.22	7.62
31.3.2012	94.50	22.47	9.05
30.9.2012	96.51	21.36	9.58

Usage of indigenously manufactured communication equipments

†1604. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recognised the need for encouraging the use of indigenously manufactured equipments in the communication operation system of the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) whether Government has conducted a survey and estimated the percentage of usage of indigenously manufactured products by the public and private sector in the communication-operation system of the country?

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

(b) The National Telecom Policy-2012 (NTP-2012), *inter-alia*, has following objectives on promoting telecom equipment manufacturing:

- (i) Promote innovation, indigenous R&D and manufacturing to serve domestic and global markets, by increasing skills and competencies.
- (ii) Create a corpus to promote indigenous R&D, IPR creation, entrepreneurship, manufacturing, commercialisation and deployment of state-of-the-art telecom products and services during the Twelfth five year plan period.
- (iii) Promote the ecosystem for design, Research and Development, IPR creation, testing, standardization and manufacturing *i.e.* complete value chain for domestic production of telecommunication equipment to meet Indian telecom sector demand to the extent of 60% and 80% with a minimum value addition of 45% and 65% by the year 2017 and 2020 respectively.
- (iv) Provide preference to domestically manufactured telecommunication products, in procurement of those telecommunication products which have security implications for the country and in Government procurement for its own use, consistent with our World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (v) Develop and establish standards to meet national requirements, generate IPRs, and participate in international standardization bodies to contribute in formulation of global standards.

With a view to increasing share of domestically manufactured electronic products which includes telecom equipment also, the Government, *vide* Notification No. 8(78)/2010-IPHW dated 10th February 2012, has laid down the policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products (including telecom equipment) in procurement. Department of Telecommunications has notified telecom products to be procured by all the Ministries or Departments (except the Ministry of Defence) of Government and the agencies under their administrative control and for all Government funded telecom projects (*e.g.* NFS and projects funded by USOF like NOFN etc.) *vide* notification No. 18-07/2012-IP dated 5th October 2012.

(c) No, Sir. However, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) as a part of their Recommendations on Telecom Equipment Manufacturing Policy dated 12th April, 2012 has stated as under:

"The contribution of all domestic products has been 12-13% in the year 2009-2010."

Communications and information technology services

1605. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the revenues collected by public and private service providers from people for services rendered in Communication and Information Technology during the years from 2005 to 2011;

(b) the share of private sector in the total number of people served by them; and

(c) the proportion of the population who are not directly benefited by them during 2005 to 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The details of the Gross Revenues of public and private service providers during the year from 2005 to 2011 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Gross revenue of Telecom Service Providers (including NLD/ILD and ISP)*

Sl. No.	Sector	Financial Year						Rupees in crores
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1.	Private Sector	41,379.02	59,274.15	81,659.09	110,926.73	108,398.81	129,289.33	
2.	Public Sector	46,267.57	43,209.85	42,995.75	39,233.12	39,178.03	33,629.57	
	TOTAL :	87,646.59	102,484.00	124,654.84	150,159.85	147,576.84	162,918.90	

Statement-II*The Share of Private Sector and proportion of the population not served by them*

As on	Telephone subscribers (Wireline+Wireless) (in Millions)			Market Share		Overall Teledensity
	PSUs	Pvt. Operators	Total	PSUs	Pvt. Operators	
31-03-2005	52.08	46.33	98.41	52.9%	47.1%	9.08
31-03-2006	61.07	79.24	140.31	43.5%	56.5%	12.86
31-03-2007	71.38	134.48	205.86	34.7%	65.3%	18.23
31-03-2008	79.55	220.94	300.49	26.5%	73.5%	26.22
31-03-2009	89.54	340.18	429.72	20.8%	79.2%	36.98
31-03-2010	105.87	515.41	621.28	17.0%	83.0%	52.74
31-03-2011	126.00	720.32	846.32	14.9%	85.1%	70.89
31-03-2012	130.27	821.07	951.34	13.7%	86.3%	73.97

Reserve price for 2G spectrum

1606. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the basis of fixation of reserve price of Rs. 14,000 crore for 2G spectrum along with the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for not agreeing to TRAI recommendation on spectrum price of Rs.8000 crores; and

(c) on this background how does Government explain the zero-loss on sanctioning of spectrum at Rs. 1,650 crores in 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (b) Government has fixed Rs. 14000 crores as pan India reserve price for 1800 MHz band 2G spectrum, taking into account, among others, the following:

- The recommendations of TRAI in the matter;
- the fact that the reserve price is only the floor price, and that the final applicable one time charges for spectrum will be discovered through auction;
- the desirability of keeping the reserve price at a level so as to encourage the participation of more players in the auction;
- the fact that the total Government revenues from the auction will depend both on the one time charges for the spectrum and the Spectrum Usage Charges (SUC);

(c) In the year 2008, as per the existing policy, 2G start-up spectrum was assigned as per the provisions of the Unified Access Service License. No separate upfront charges were levied for allotment of 2G spectrum. However, annual spectrum usages charges are being levied as a percentage of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR).

Compensation notice from foreign investors for loss of 2G licence

†1607. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received notices for compensation from foreign investors who have lost licences consequent upon probe of 2G scam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's stand on these notices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Consequent to the Supreme Court's decision dated 02.02.2012 that the licences granted to the private respondents on or after 10.1.2008 pursuant to two press releases issued on 10.1.2008 and subsequent allocation of spectrum to the licensees are declared illegal and quashed, Government has received legal notices from following foreign investors for conciliation and amicable settlement of the foreign investment disputes under provisions of bilateral investment treaties:

- (i) M/s Sistema Joint Stock Financial Corporation, Russia investor in M/s Sistema Shyam Teleservices Limited (SSTL);
- (ii) M/s Telenor Asia Pvt. Ltd., Singapore investor in M/s Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Ltd, Chennai;
- (iii) M/s Capital Global Ltd., Mauritius investor in M/s Loop Telecom Ltd.;
- (iv) M/s Kaif Investment Limited, Mauritius investor in M/s Loop Telecom Ltd.;
- (v) Axiata Group Berhad, Malaysia investor in M/s Idea Cellular Ltd.;
- (vi) M/s Axiata Investments 1 (India) Limited and M/s Axiata Investments 2 (India) Limited investor in M/s Idea Cellular Ltd.

An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG), under the chairmanship of Secretary (Telecom) has been constituted in Department of Telecommunications to evolve a coordinated response of the Government to the legal notices. The legal notices are being handled by the IMG for amicable settlement.

Revenue from auction of 2G spectrum

†1608. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether all circles of the 2G spectrum have been auctioned;
- (b) if so, whether Government has earned revenue as per expectations;
- (c) if not, the reasons for the results being contrary to the expectations;
- (d) whether auction in respect of some circles is yet to be held;
- (e) the individuals Government considers guilty for less revenue collections and whether any action would be taken against them; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Auction of Spectrum in 1800 MHz band was held for all circles. There were no bidders for Delhi, Mumbai, Karnataka and Rajasthan circles. In respect of 800 MHz spectrum band, there were no bidders.

(b) and (c) The estimated revenues were Rs.40,000 crores based on the Reserve Price of both 1800 MHz and 800 MHz bands put out for auction. The revenue generated from auction of 1800 MHz band is Rs.9407.64 crores.

(d) No decision has been taken yet in this regard.

(e) and (f) Auction of 2G spectrum in 800 MHz and 1800 MHz band was carried out as per the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court following transparent procedure. In any auction, the price realisation is dependent on market dynamics.

Law to curb cyber crimes

1609. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cyber crimes are on the rise in the country;
- (b) if so, the nature and magnitude of such crimes during the last five years;
- (c) the persons convicted for cyber crimes during the last five years; and
- (d) how far the existing law has helped in curbing cyber crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) As per the crime data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 217, 288, 420, 966 and 1791 cyber crime cases were registered under Information Technology Act, 2000 during the years 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively thereby showing a rising trend. These cases were pertaining to Tampering computer source documents, Hacking with computer systems, Obscene publication/transmission in electronic form, Failure of compliance/order of Certifying Authority and failure to assist in decrypting the information intercepted by Government Agency, Unauthorised access/attempt to access of protected computer system, Obtaining license or digital signature certificate by misrepresentation/suppression of fact, Publishing false digital Signature certificate, Fraud digital signature certificate, and Breach of confidentiality/privacy. In addition, a total of 339, 176, 276, 356 and 422 cyber crime cases were reported under sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC) relating to Cyber Crime cases during 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. These cases were related to False electronic evidence; Destruction of electronic evidence; Forgery; Criminal Breach of Trust/Fraud; Counterfeiting of Property/mark, Tampering, Currency/Stamps.

(c) As per the crime data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 154, 178, 288, 799 and 1184 persons were arrested for cyber crimes registered under Information Technology Act, 2000 during 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. A total of 429, 195, 263, 394 and 446 persons were arrested for cyber crimes registered under sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC) relating to cyber crime cases during 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively.

(d) The Information Technology Act, 2000 enables detection/tracking of cyber crimes and punishment to perpetrators thus providing a legal framework to address the issues arising out of such crimes in cyber space.

Cancellation of 2G Spectrum Licences

†1610. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences revoked by Government with reference to 2G spectrum scam;

(b) the major reasons for 2G spectrum licences being cancelled by Government;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether investigations of more licences related to 2G spectrum are underway; and

(d) if so, the number of licences against which investigations are going on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Sir, the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its Judgment dated 02.02.2012 in Writ Petition (Civil) Nos. 423 of 2010 & 10 of 2011 had ordered that the licences granted to the private respondents on or after 10.1.2008 pursuant to two press releases issued on 10.1.2008 and subsequent allocation of spectrum to the licensees are declared illegal and are quashed. Government has not issued any further order for revocation of licences quashed by the Supreme Court.

(c) and (d)

- (i) CBI registered a Regular Case No. RC 45(A)/2009/CBI/ACB/Delhi on 21.10.2009 against unknown officials of Department of Telecommunications, Government of India, unknown private persons/companies and others. In this case charge sheet followed by two supplementary charge sheets have already been filed in the Court.
- (ii) Case RC No. 22(A)/2011/CBI/ACB/Delhi was registered on 09.10.2011 u/s 120 B of IPC r/w Sec 7, 12 & Sec 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.
- (iii) Another Case RC 24(A)/2011/CBI/ACB/Delhi was registered on 17.11.2011 u/s 120B IPC r/w Section 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act, 1988 in respect of allocation of additional spectrum.

Outsourcing to the USA

1611. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether USA has stopped outsourcing from India, among other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the loss of revenue in monetary terms during last year and the current year;

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether any high level meeting took place to address this issue between both the countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) USA has not stopped outsourcing from India. However, as per the Ministry of External Affairs, the US Congress and the US Administration have taken several measures to curb offshore outsourcing to foreign countries including India. These measures include hike in visa fees and provisions, which restrict public spending on procurement of those services generated elsewhere. As per National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM), USA continues to be the largest market for India accounting for 62% of the total IT-ITES exports from the country in FY 2011-12. The IT-ITES exports revenue from India has increased from US\$ 49.7 billion in FY2009-10 to US\$ 59.0 billion in FY2010-11 and further to US\$ 68.7 billion in FY2011-12.

(c) to (e) Government of India has expressed concern at US protectionist measures both publicly and at various inter-governmental mechanisms including India-US Strategic Dialogue; Trade Policy Forum and the bilateral ICT Working Group meetings, including at the latest one held on 1st Nov. 2012 at which Government and NASSCOM both have emphasized strongly on resolving these issues. External Affairs Minister raised this issue again with the US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton in their meeting on 1st October 2012 in New York. Also, Government in collaboration with NASSCOM and IT companies, has made efforts to reach out to the U.S. Congress to educate members on the mutually beneficial nature of the India-U.S. economic relations, and on the contribution of the Indian companies to U.S. employment as well as profits and global competitiveness of the U.S. companies.

Refund of entry fee of telecom operators

1612. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating the option of refunding the entry fee of all the telecom operators whose licences were cancelled in February, 2012 irrespective of whether they participate in subsequent spectrum auctions or not;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the reasons behind such a consideration; and

(c) the proposed plan of action for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) In reference to the auction of spectrum in 1800 MHz band and 800 MHz band concluded on 14.11.2012, Government has decided that the set-off of entry fee against earnest money and payment due in the event of spectrum being won would be permitted only to the quashed license holders participating in the auction.

Construction of BSNL mobile towers in Assam

1613. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of mobile towers constructed by BSNL in Assam till date;
- (b) the number of towers, if any, whose operations/functioning have been discontinued;
- (c) the number of towers under construction;
- (d) the number of towers BSNL proposes to construct; and
- (e) the impediments, if any, experienced by BSNL in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) BSNL has constructed 1321 mobile towers in Assam and operation/functioning of none of the towers has been discontinued.

(c) to (e) BSNL augments its mobile network based on techno-commercial considerations. However, at present, 150 number of mobile towers are under construction by BSNL in Assam. Some of the impediments experienced by BSNL in this regard are as follows:

- Difficulty in getting electric supply connection.
- Law and Order situation.
- At some places neighbours object for erection of towers because of fear of radiation impact.

Stoking of anti-national sentiments by social networking websites

†1614. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some social networking groups and websites are engaged in stoking anti-India sentiments;
- (b) whether Government has identified such groups and websites;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Internet infrastructure / service may be used for hosting variety of applications and content of any nature. This infrastructure does not distinguish the nature of content. The technology is therefore, used for purposes which may be liked by one section of society and not liked by other sections of society. Several groups have hosted web sites with objectionable content on the Internet for purposes such as stoking anti-national sentiments. Such sites can be accessed by all sections of users. Most of such websites are hosted outside the country. Recently, Government noted a concerted effort to incite communal passions by circulating provocative clips and photographs on social networking sites and through SMS and MMS. Initial response from international social networking sites indicated that such content was to a significant extent emanating from outside the country.

- (d) Government has taken the following action in this regard:
 - Issued an advisory on 17th August 2012 to all the intermediaries including national and international social networking sites, advising them to take necessary action to disable inflammatory and hateful content hosted on their websites on priority basis.
 - Issued an order to block bulk SMS and MMS for 15 days as well as block MMS having an attachment of more than 25 Kilo Bytes.
 - Based on the request of law enforcement agencies, the Competent Authority under section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

issued direction for blocking of 310 webpages/URLs carrying such anti-social, anti-national and hateful content. Issued a Press Note titled "Government Blocks 245 web Pages for Inflammatory Content hosting of Provocative and Harmful Content Being Monitored Continuously"

- The Government is in regular dialogue with the intermediaries including social networking sites for effective and efficient disablement of such content.
- Awareness campaign on this issue.

Telecom Commission recommendation on charging for excess spectrum

1615. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Telecom Commission in its meeting in November 2011 had recommended charging for excess spectrum from the date of allotment at 3G price with retrospective effect;

(b) if so, the reasons for Government still not accepting the recommendations of the Telecom Commission even though one year has passed;

(c) whether Government intends to change the recommendations to suit some influential telecom operators; and

(d) if not, the reasons for such a long delay in recovering the amount from the operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) The Government, considering various issues, including Telecom Commission recommendations, Ld. Attorney General's opinion, etc. on the issue of one time spectrum charge, has decided, for spectrum held above 6.2(GSM), a one-time charge be levied from July, 2008 onwards. There will be two prices. The price, pro-rated for the period July, 2008 up to the date of applicability of auction determined price, would be the 2001 entry fee divided by 6.2, duly indexed using State Bank of India Prime Lending Rate (SBI PLR). The auction determined price be levied for spectrum beyond 6.2 (GSM)/with effect from the date of commencement of the first quarter following the date of the Government decision.

Loss to exchequer from allotment of excess spectrum

1616. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in a financial daily on 6 November, 2012, "Airtel gained the most from 2002 move to allot extra spectrum";

(b) if so, names of other telecom operators who gained from allotment of extra spectrum since 2002;

(c) the amount of loss to exchequer due to free allotment of excess spectrum and gains accrued to various telecom operators along with the details thereof, operator-wise;

(d) whether action has been taken by Government against erring officials and also against various telecom operators, if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor and timeframe by which action would be initiated against these telecom operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. GSM spectrum (Start up and additional) to all the service providers has been allotted in accordance with the provisions of the Service license and as per the guidelines/order/criteria, as applicable at the time of such allotment.

Annual spectrum usages are being levied as a percentage of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR). In the absence of policy decision on the charging of excess spectrum, no quantification of the same can be done.

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

Illegal mobile towers in Delhi

1617. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 47 per cent mobile towers in Delhi are illegally constructed;

(b) whether such towers have been found emitting radiations;

- (c) whether the court of law has asked for details of such towers;
- (d) the action plan of Government to control the above; and
- (e) the hazardous effects of such mobile towers on the general public especially women and children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) As per existing policy for installation of Base Transmitting Station (BTS), Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing of Department of Telecommunications (DoT) issues siting clearance for installation of mobile towers for each and every site from the point of view of interference with other wireless users, aviation hazards and obstruction to any other existing microwave links. The siting clearance is issued without prejudice to applicable bylaws, rules and regulation of local bodies such as State Government/Municipal Corporation/Gram Panchayat etc. Accordingly, before installation of tower, the Telecom Service Provider has to obtain the necessary permission from the respective local bodies such as Municipal Corporation/Gram Panchayat etc. Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that out of total 6216 Cell Towers, 3399 Cell Towers have been installed with due permission and 2817 without permission under the jurisdiction of North Delhi, South Delhi and East Delhi Municipal Corporations. Delhi Municipal Corporation has initiated action against illegal mobile towers under relevant provisions of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

(b) Self certification regarding compliance of radiation norms is submitted by the Telecom Service Providers to respective Telecom Enforcement Resource & Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DoT. All new BTS sites start radiating only after self certificate is submitted to relevant TERM Cells. The TERM Cell tests up to 10% of BTS sites randomly at its discretion. Additionally, the BTS sites against which there are public complaints are also tested by TERM Cell.

If a site fails to meet the prescribed radiation criterion, there is a provision of levying a penalty of Rs. 5 lakh per BTS per service provider. Service providers must meet the criterion within one month of the report of TERM cell in such cases, after which the site will be shut down. Till date, all the tested BTS in Delhi are found to be radiating within the prescribed norms.

- (c) No, Sir. Details of such towers has not been asked by the Court.

(d) Department of Telecommunications (DoT), in the year 2008, adopted the Electro-Magnetic Fields (EMF) norms prescribed by ICNIRP in respect of mobile towers. Further, based on the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Committee, the BTS radiation limits have been reduced to 1/10th of the limits prescribed by ICNIRP with effect from 01.09.2012.

(e) World Health Organization (WHO) in its Fact Sheet No. 304, May, 2006 on Electro-magnetic Fields and Public Health (Base Stations and Wireless Technologies) has concluded that "considering the very low exposure levels and research results collected to date, there is no convincing scientific evidence that the weak 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.

**Security threat from foreign company manufactured
communication equipments**

†1618. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that security threats have come to light due to the use of many foreign company manufactured equipments in the communication operation system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has initiated any concrete action in this regard so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Sir, no specific case has arisen due to foreign company manufactured equipments in the communications operation system in the country. However, it is a known fact that in the modern age, telecom equipment and networks used for provisioning of telecom services are prone to spyware/malwares etc., emanating from the equipment itself or embedded software contained in it or from antisocial or antinational

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

individuals or agencies. Such potential threats exist in the network, irrespective of the sources/vendors.

(c) and (d) To address the security concerns related to Telecom & Telecom Network, comprehensive guidelines in the form of license Amendment have been issued to Telecom Service Providers on 31.05.2011 in Access Service licenses and on 3rd June' 2011 for other licenses.

Vide these amendments, it is mandated that Telecom Service Providers are responsible for the security of their network. It is also mandated that only those network elements shall be inducted into their Telecom Network, which have been tested as per relevant contemporary Indian or International Security Standards e.g. IT and IT related elements against ISO/IEC 15408 standards, for Information Security Management System against ISO 27000 series Standards, Telecom and Telecom related elements against 3GP, 3GPP2 security standards etc. from any International agency/labs of the standards e.g. Common Criteria Labs in case of ISO/IEC 15408 standards until 31st March, 2013. From, 1st April, 2013 the certification shall be got done only from authorized and certified agencies/labs in India. The copies of test results and test certificates shall be kept by the licensee for a period of 10 years from the date of procurement of equipment, which can be audited/demanded any time during this span, by the licensor.

Thus, a framework has already been mandated to deal with potential threats by the induction of foreign company manufactured equipment or from any other source. So far, no specific issue has arisen due to equipment of any specific country. However, as and when any specific issue arises or a report is received, the regime can be further tightened for the equipments coming from a specific country or source or group of countries.

Government continues to examine all new developments related to Telecom Security and regularly reviews the security arrangement in this regard in the light of such developments.

In order to increase the share of telecom equipment manufactured in the country, based on Notification of Department of Electronics & IT *vide* NO. 8(78)/2010-IPHW dated 10th February, 2012, Department of Telecommunications has already issued the Notification *vide* No. 18-0712010 dated 5th October' 2012 regarding domestic telecom equipment for Government procurement and Government projects.

Funds earmarked for SCSP and TSP

1619. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES 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 the 26 December, 2006;

(b) if no such funds 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 FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) The Plan Schemes implemented by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries are aimed at providing facilities and incentives for promotion of food processing industries in the country. These schemes are project oriented and not State or area or community specific. Under these schemes, no separate provisions has been earmarked for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries. However, these schemes envisage enhanced level of assistance for difficult areas including ITDP areas. In order to ensure greater benefits to the people belonging to SC/ST communities, the Scheme guidelines provides for preference to the applicants belonging to these communities for training under entrepreneurship development programmes and providing assistance for holding Seminars, symposiums etc. in SC/ST areas. The scheme guidelines also provide that a certain percentage of trainees under Food Processing and Training Centers should be from SC/ST communities.

Financial assistance for setting up FPIs in North-eastern region

1620. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing financial assistance for setting up of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) in the North-Eastern (NE) region with special provision of incentives and subsidies particularly under the Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), in the NE States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of proposals received, the number of proposals sanctioned and proposals under consideration for implementation under various projects of the Ministry in NE region during last three years and till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For promotion of setting up of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) in the country including North-Eastern Region, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI) implemented the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries during Eleventh Plan. During Twelfth Plan (2012-13), this scheme has been subsumed under Centrally Sponsored Scheme - National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP).

Under the above Scheme, Ministry extended financial assistance to food processing units including fruits & vegetables units in the form of grants-in-aid to the implementing agencies/entrepreneurs @25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas, or @33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas such as Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North-Eastern States, A&N Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas in the country. The same pattern of assistance is available under NMFP through States/UT Governments.

This Ministry in coordination with Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC) under Ministry of Agriculture is also implementing Mini Mission-IV under Horticulture Mission for North-East & Himalayan States. Under the Mini Mission-IV component of this scheme, assistance at higher rates i.e. @ 50% upto Rs. 4 crore for setting up of new food processing units and upto Rs. 1 crore for Upgradation/modernization of existing units is available to industries involved in processing of horticultural produce in the above States. Further, this scheme is operational during 2012-13 also. Funds under the scheme are disbursed through SFAC to the beneficiaries.

In addition, Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC) also provides soft loan under Venture Capital Assistance Scheme in the country including North-Eastern Region. Under this scheme, venture capital for agri-projects upto 10% of the total project cost or 26% of the total project equity or Rs. 75 lakhs, whichever is lower is provided.

(c) The details of the proposals received, financial assistance provided and pending State-wise and year-wise during the last three years and till date under the Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries and under the Scheme of Mini Mission- IV (MM-IV) in North-Eastern Region are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I

Number of proposals received, units assisted and pending for financial assistance during the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and current year, in North-Eastern Region, State-wise under the scheme for Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of FPIs.

		(Rs in lakhs)																			
Sl. No.	Name of the States	2009-10					2010-11					2011-12					2012--13** (as on 01.11.2012)				
		O.B.	R	S	P	A.R.	O.B.	R	S	P	A.R.	O.B.	R	S	P	A.R.	O.B.	R	S	P	A.R.
1	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	3	2	376.14	2	0	2	0	66.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	63	6	22	47	418.74	47	19	26	40	875.7	40	5	12	33	242.88	33	0	10	23	184.13
3	Manipur	11	7	6	12	163.75	12	14	1	25	23.97	25	19	11	33	189.72	33	0	14	19	301.35
4	Meghalaya	4	2	2	4	123.02	4	0	2	2	100.04	2	1	0	3	0	3	0	1	2	0
5	Mizoram	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Nagaland	1	0	1	0	64.99	0	2	1	1	6.2	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	14.2
7	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		85	15	35	65	1146.6	65	35	32	68	1072.3	68	26	23	71	432.6	71	0	27	44	499.68

*Data is under Reconciliation with Co-ordinating Bank *i.e.* HDFC Bank

**Committed liabilities of 11th plan. And this scheme has been subsumed *w.e.f* 01.04.2012 in the National Mission of Food Processing (NMFP) in the 12th Plan (2012-13) for implementation through State/UT Governments.

Note: O.B.=Opening Balance, R=Received, S=Sanctioned, P=Pending, A.R.=Amount Released

For the purpose of Sanction, both Instalment released cases as well as 1st instalment released cases have been Counted.

Statement-II

Statement indicating the number of proposals received, sanctioned, pending and amount of financial assistance released under Mini Mission-IV during last three years and current year

		(Rs. in crores)																			
Sl. No.	State	2009-10					2010-11					2011-12					2012-13				
		OB	R	S	P	A. R.	OB	R	S	P	A. R.	OB	R	S	P	A. R.	OB	R	S	P	A. R.
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1	0	1.87	0	2	2	0	3.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	0	1	1	0	0.60	0	2	2	0	2.92	0	2	1	1	0.69	1	0	0	1	0
3.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.14	0	3	2	1	0.29	1	0	0	1	0
4.	Meghalaya	0	1	1	0	0.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.14	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
TOTAL :		0	3	3	0	3.03	0	5	5	0	6.55	0	7	4	3	1.12	3	0	0	3	0

OB - Opening Balance, R - Received, S - Sanctioned, P - Pending, A.R.=Amount Released

Reservation for OBC students in Kendriya Vidyalayas

†1621. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any reservation for the students of Other Backward Classes in Kendriya Vidyalayas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) by when the said reservation is likely to be made effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The policy of reservation for the OBCs under the Central Education Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 is applicable to programmes/courses of study at the Under Graduate, Graduate and Post Graduate level etc. except courses or programmes at higher level specialization. There is no specific provision to grant reservation to OBC students in Kendriya Vidyalayas. There is no proposal under consideration to extend reservation to OBCs in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Enrolment of children in school

1622. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of children not enrolled in schools in the age group of 6 to 15 years in the country, State-wise; and
- (b) the measures Government is contemplating to bring this segment of children to schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) An independent sample survey conducted in 2005 revealed an estimated 1.34 crore children as being out of school which reduced to an estimated 81.50 lakh when a similar survey was repeated in 2009. State-wise figures are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Government has brought in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which under section 10 provides that it is the duty of every parent or guardian to admit his child to a neighbourhood school and under section 6 for the State to provide a neighbourhood school to facilitate the education of children in the age group of 6-14 years. The Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) which is the programme to meet the objectives of the RTE Act has sanctioned 3.84 lakh schools, 16.02 lakh additional classrooms, 5.84 lakh toilets and 2.21 lakh drinking water facilities and 19.65 lakh posts of teachers across the country, so far, towards meeting the objective of universal elementary education.

Statement

*Comparison of OOSC as per independent survey
conducted in 2005 and 2009*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	OOSC as per Independent Survey - 2005 (IMRB)	OOSC as per Independent Survey - 2009 (IMRB)
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	165	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	5,42,665	172354
3	Arunachal Pradesh	23,036	20601
4	Assam	5,36,220	234983
5	Bihar	31,76,624	1345697
6	Chandigarh UT	3,086	1974
7	Chhattisgarh	2,54,736	85366
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	444
9	Daman and Diu	6,134	23
10	Delhi	84424	124022
11	Goa	1,155	0

1	2	3	4
12	Gujarat	3,80,444	162355
13	Haryana	1,74,040	107205
14	Himachal Pradesh	4,942	2451
15	Jammu and Kashmir	4,777	9691
16	Jharkhand	6,20,945	132195
17	Karnataka	1,19,517	108237
18	Kerala	23,242	15776
19	Lakshdweep	1,104	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	10,85,096	328692
21	Maharashtra	5,29,295	207345
22	Manipur	67,515	12222
23	Meghalaya	22,132	12655
24	Mizoram	1,558	7485
25	Nagaland	32,406	8693
26	Orissa	3,32,615	435560
27	Pondicherry	583	993
28	Punjab	1,08,754	1267
29	Rajasthan	7,95,089	1018326
30	Sikkim	3,803	647
31	Tamil Nadu	1,93,418	52876
32	Tripura	5,121	8434
33	Uttar Pradesh	29,95,208	2769111
34	Uttaranchal	1,16,680	56225
35	West Bengal	12,13,205	706713
TOTAL :		13459734	8150618

OOSC = Out of school children

Loan Guarantee Fund for higher education

†1623. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to establish Loan Guarantee Fund for higher education;
- (b) if so, by when; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Department of Financial Services has reported that it has prepared a draft Cabinet Note for the creation of a National Credit Guarantee Trust. The inter-ministerial consultations on the same have been completed.

Implementation of reservation in Army schools as per RTE Act

1624. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Army has opposed implementation of 25 per cent reservation for children of weaker and disadvantaged groups in their various schools under Right to Education Act, as such induction hampers educational prospects of their wards; and
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has received a representation from the Ministry of Defence stating that they have received a proposal from Armed Forces-run schools to exempt them from the provisions of section 12(l)(c) of the RTE Act which provides for 25% admission of children from disadvantaged groups and weaker sections in class I or pre-primary as the case may be and provide free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. The RTE Act is applicable to all schools referred to in section 2(n) of the Act. In respect of residential schools, the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

applicability of section 12(1)(c) would be limited to day scholars. The Government has also issued a Guideline dated 13th July, 2012 clarifying that the provisions of section 12(1)(c) shall not apply to the residential schools which start admitting children at classes higher than class I. The guidelines may be seen at Ministry's website : www.education.nic.in.

Company owned colleges

1625. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether AICTE has brought a proposal to allow Public/Private Ltd. companies in the country with Rs. 100 crore turnover to start their own colleges;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether companies have come forward to apply for the same; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has allowed Public/Private Limited Company/Industries with Rs. 100 crore turnover for the previous three years to establish new Technical Institutions in Engineering and Technology, Pharmacy, Architecture and Town Planning, Hotel Management and Catering Technology (HMCT). Such Institutes shall be governed by the rules as in the Chapter-I of the Approval Process Handbook 2013-14. The detailed procedure for approval is given in the Approval Process Handbook 2013-14 issued by the AICTE which is available in the website : www.aicte-india.org.

(c) and (d) The AICTE has started the process of inviting online applications for establishment of the Colleges under the scheme.

Grading system of education

1626. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the newly introduced grading system of education has led to lack of interest among students to study sincerely; and

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The system of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) introduced by the Board includes grading in place of marks. There is no exclusive survey on grading. However, as per a survey conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) in 2011, a majority of the students has stated that the CCE is a good way of evaluation, has motivated them to learn and has also raised their confidence.

Registration of creative works under Copyright Act

†1627. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of writers whose works have been submitted for registration with the registry office at Delhi under the Copyright Act during the last two years along with the details thereof;

(b) the number of creative works registered and the number of such works pending for registration in the last two years; and

(c) the time-frame fixed for registration of such creative works along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) A total of 30,545 applications have been received for registration with the Copyright Office, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development under the Copyright Act, 1957 during the last 2 years. Out of these, 9,478 applications have been registered till date. At present 21,167 applications are pending for registration.

(c) The Copyright Act 1957 and the Copyright Rules 1958 do not provide any fixed time-frame for registration of such creative works. However, as per the Rule 16 (4) of Copyright Rules, 1958 if no objection is received within 30 days of the receipt of the application, the same is registered.

Schools and Central Universities in minority concentration areas

†1628. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Ministry has contemplated over establishing Central Universities in the minority concentration areas for the expansion of higher education among the children belonging to minority community;

(b) if so, the outline thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to open minority schools of secondary level for the minority children for providing them education up to secondary level in the minority concentration areas with its full assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Central Universities are open for all including minorities. The Ministry, for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, has sought to address social and regional imbalances/inequities, to provide opportunities of higher education to all socially deprived communities, including minorities. The Twelfth Plan has not been finalized.

(c) and (d) Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a centrally sponsored scheme that aims to make secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all young adults, secondary schools are opened by upgrading upper primary schools in areas not having secondary schools with a special focus on SC/ST and Minority Concentrated Districts.

Setting up of degree colleges in educationally backward districts

1629. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 640 districts in the country 374 districts are educationally backward and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of measures taken to bring improvement in the field of education in those districts; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up degree colleges in those districts and if so, the details thereof and quantum of grants sanctioned by Central Government to State Governments for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the

University Grants Commission (UGC), 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) were identified in the country (based on Census 2001), which had a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of less than 12.4%. A State-wise list of these EBDs is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme to establish one Model Degree College in each of the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) of the country was launched in 2010. Under the Scheme, the share of capital expenditure between the Central and State Governments is in the ratio of 1:2, limited to Rs. 2.67 crore central share for the establishment of each college. For Special Category States, the ratio is 1:1, limited to central share of Rs. 4 crore for each college. Land is provided free of cost by the State Governments. The balance amount of the capital cost, and the recurring cost of running these new colleges is to be met by the concerned State Governments. Colleges established on or after 1st January, 2008 in the EBDs are also eligible to be covered under the Scheme. A clear Memorandum of Understanding is signed with each State Government before release of funds.

As per information made available by the University Grants Commission (UGC), a total of 153 proposals have been received, of which 86 have been approved and 33 have been rejected on grounds of ineligibility. So far, 50 Model Degree Colleges have become functional and the UGC has released Rs. 52.06 crores for their functioning.

Statement

List of 374 identified Higher Educationally Backward Districts

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Mahbubnagar |
| Andamans Nicobars | Medak |
| 2. Andhra Pradesh | Nizamabad |
| Adilabad | Prakasam |
| Anantapur | Srikakulam |
| East Godavari | Vizianagaram |
| Kurnool | West Godavari |

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 3. Arunachal Pradesh | Tinsukia |
| Changlang | 5. Bihar |
| Dibang Valley | Araria |
| East Kameng | Aurangabad |
| Lohit | Banka |
| Lower Subansiri | Begusarai |
| Tawang | Darbhanga |
| Tirap | Gopalganj |
| Upper Siang | Jamui |
| Upper Subansiri | Kaimur |
| West Kameng | Katihar |
| West Siang | Khagaria |
| 4. Assam | Kishanganj |
| Bongaigaon | Lakhisarai |
| Cachar | Madhepura |
| Darrang | Madhubani |
| Dhubri | Nawada |
| Goalpara | W. Champaran |
| Hailakandi | E. Champaran |
| Karbi Anglong | Purnia |
| Karimganj | Saharsa |
| Marigaon | Samastipur |
| Nagaon | Sheohar |
| Sonitpur | Sitamarhi |

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Siwan | 9. Gujarat |
| Supaul | Amreli |
| Vaishali | Banas Kantha |
| 6. Chhatisgarh | Bharuch |
| Bastar | Bhavnagar |
| Bilaspur | Dohad |
| Dantewada | Jamnagar |
| Dhamtari | Junagad |
| Durg | Kachchh |
| Janjgir -champa | Kheda |
| Jashpur | Mahesana |
| Kanker | Narmada |
| Kawardha | Panch Mahals |
| Koriya | Patan |
| Mahasamund | Porbandar |
| Raigarh | Rajkot |
| Raipur | Sabar Kantha |
| Rajnandgaon | Surat |
| Surguja | Surendranagar |
| 7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | The Dangs |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Valsad |
| 8. Daman & Diu | 10. Haryana |
| Daman | Fatehabad |
| Diu | Gurgaon |

Jind	Deoghar
Kaithal	Dumka
Karnal	Garhwa
Panipat	Giridih
Sirsa	Godda
11. Himachal Pradesh	Gumla
Chamba	Kodarma
Kinnaur	Pakaur
Lahul & Spiti	Palamu
Sirmaur	P. Singhbhum
12. Jammu and Kashmir	Sahibganj
Anantnag	14. Karnataka
Badgam	Bagalkot
Baramula	Bangalore Rural
Doda	Belgaum
Kargil	Bellary
Kathua	Bijapur
Kupwara	Chamarajanagar
Leh	Chikmagalur
Punch	Chitradurga
Rajauri	Dakshina Kannada
Udhampur	
13. Jharkhand	Gadag
Chatra	Hassan

Haveri	Datia
Kodagu	Dewas
Kolar	Dhar
Koppal	Dindori
Mandya	East Nimar
Raichur	Guna
Tumkur	Harda
Udupi	Jhabua
Uttara Kannada	Katni
15. Kerala	Mandla
Kasaragod	Mandsaur
Malappuram	Morena
Palakkad	Narsimhapur
Wayanad	Neemuch
16. Lakshdweep	Panna
Lakshadweep	Raisen
17. Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh
Balaghat	Ratlam
Barwani	Sagar
Betul	Satna
Bhind	Shore
Chhatarpur	Seoni
Chhindwara	Shahdol
Damoh	Shajapur

Sheopur	Kolasib
Shivpuri	Lawngtlai
Sidhi	Lunglei
Tikamgarh	Mamit
Ujjain	Saiha
Umaria	Serchhip
Vidisha	21. Nagaland
West Nimar	Mon
18. Maharashtra	22. Orissa
Buldana	Anugul
Gadchiroli	Bolangir
Hingoli	Bargarh
Jalna	Baudh
Raigarh	Debagarh
Ratnagiri	Dhenkanal
Sindhudurg	Gajapati
19. Meghalaya	Ganjam
East Garo Hills	Kalahandi
Jaintia Hills	Kandhamal
Ri Bhoi	Kendujhar
South Garo Hills	Koraput
West Khasi Hills	Malkangiri
20. Mizoram	Nabarangapur
Champhai	Nayagarh

	Nuapada	Barmer
	Rayagada	Bharatpur
	Sonapur	Bhilwara
23.	Pondicherry	Bikaner
	Yanam	Bundi
24.	Punjab	Chittaurgarh
	Amritsar	Churu
	Bathinda	Dausa
	Faridkot	Dhaulpur
	Fatehgarh Sahib	Dungarpur
	Firozpur	Ganganagar
	Gurdaspur	Hanumangarh
	Kapurthala	Jaisalmer
	Mansa	Jalor
	Moga	Jhalawar
	Muktsar	Jhunjhunun
	Nawanshahr	Jodhpur
	Patiala	Karauli
	Sangrur	Nagaur
25.	Rajasthan	Pali
	Ajmer	Rajsamand
	Alwar	Sawai Madhopur
	Banswara	Sikar
	Baran	Sirohi

Tonk	Thanjavur
Udaipur	The Nilgiris
26. Sikkim	Theni
East	Thiruvallur
North	Thiruvarur
South	Thoothukkudi
West	Tirunelveli
27. Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai
Ariyalur	Vellore
Coimbatore	Viluppuram
Cuddalore	Virudhunagar
Dharmapuri	28. Tripura
Dindigul	North Tripura
Erode	South Tripura
Kancheepuram	West Tripura
Kanniyakumari	Dhalai
Karur	29. Uttar Pradesh
Madurai	Bahraich
Nagapattinam	Balrampur
Perambalur	Banda
Pudukkottai	Barabanki
Ramanathapuram	Bareilly
Salem	Basti
Sivaganga	Bijnor

Budaun	Rampur
Bulandshahr	Saharanpur
Chitrakoot	Sant Kabir Nagar
Etah	Shahjahanpur
Farrukhabad	Shrawasti
Fatehpur	Siddharthnagar
Gonda	Sitapur
Hamirpur	Sonbhadra
Hardoi	Sultanpur
Hathras	Unnao
Jyotiba P. Nagar	30. Uttaranchal
Kannauj	Bageshwar
Kanpur Dehat	Champawat
Kaushambi	31. W. Bengal
Kheri	Bankura
Kushinagar	Bardhaman
Lalitpur	Birbhum
Maharajganj	Dakshin Dinajpur
Mahoba	Darjiling
Mathura	Haora
Moradabad	Hugli
Muzaffarnagar	Jalpaiguri
Pilibhit	Koch Bihar
Rae Bareli	Maldah

Medinipur	Puruliya
Murshidabad	South 24 Parganas
Nadia	Uttar Dinajpur
North 24 Parganas	Total Districts = 374

Provision of free education after elementary stage

†1630. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether RTE Act does not provide for free education after class VIII in private schools to children belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes and economically weaker sections;

(b) whether Government would make amendments in the Act for setting up more private schools and providing free education to poor children after class VIII in private schools;

(c) whether Government is aware of a news item entitled "An education Act with more wrongs than rights" published in a leading English daily, on 27 July, 2012 in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years *i.e.* from Class I to VIII. The Act came into force from 1st April, 2010 and is being implemented by all States/UTs. The Government has constituted a sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) to examine the implications of extending the RTE to pre-primary and secondary stage of education.

(c) and (d) The news item that appeared in The Hindu dated 27th July, 2012 titled "An education Act with more wrongs than rights" has raised certain apprehensions regarding implementation of certain provisions of the RTE Act. The Central Government alongwith the State Governments has taken steps for the effective implementation of the Act and for addressing various issues, including those raised in the news item, to provide quality education to children under the Act.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Closing of vocational educational institutions

†1631. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several vocational educational institutions of the country have submitted applications to All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for closing their institutions from the next academic year;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the number of institutions which have submitted the application in this regard; and

(c) whether the reasons for closing the institutions have also been mentioned in the applications and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has started registration of institutions to conduct the Vocational Educational Programme under the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) *w.e.f.* 2012-13. Therefore, the issue of the closure of Vocational Institutions does not arise.

Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas

1632. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry implements Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) to encourage traditional institutions by giving them financial assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Twelfth Five Year Plan, year-wise and the funds spent for the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) from the year 2008-09, wherein financial assistance is provided to Madrasas and Maktabas, who opt for the scheme, to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English subjects in their curricula.

(b) A State-wise and year-wise statement of Madrasas covered and funds released under SPQEM is given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of State-wise and year-wise Madrasas covered and funds released under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasa (SPQEM)

		(Rs. in lakh)							
Sl. No.	Name of State /UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 upto November, 2012	
		Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Madarsas	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Madarsas	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Madarsas	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Madarsas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	260	40	-	-	-	-
2	Assam	-	-	1039	486	459.53	-	-	-
3	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.54	80
4	Chandigarh	0.36	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	811.67	439	229.7	255	592.78	234
6	Haryana	-	-	37.5	6	-	-	-	-
7	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	347.87	372	538.6	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Jharkhand	497.18	164	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Karnataka	-	-	490.17	160	210.58	48	-	-
10	Kerala	-	-	1490.09	724	-	-	-	-
11	Madhya Pradesh	561.35	329	1343.24	764	1085.53	1028	1794.48	1667
12	Maharashtra	-	-	36.59	11	147.52	34	30.94	11
13	Rajasthan	-	-	547.46	220	71.95	21	392.66	220
14	Tripura	374.18	129	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Uttar Pradesh	3190.47	1356	3554.55	1758	11175.4	4539	9865.82	5020
16	Uttarakhand	-	-	188.86	65	34.62	9	432.34	130
TOTAL :		4623.54	1979	10147	5045	13953.4	5934	13164.56	7362

196 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Norms for candidates for Vice Chancellor's post

1633. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry/UGC has prescribed any norms for candidates for Vice-Chancellor's post;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry is monitoring whether these are followed by States; and

(c) the way out the Ministry contemplates if the States do not follow these norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) 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 provided (under Clause 7.3.0) the qualifications and the process for appointment of a Vice-Chancellor. However, the UGC in its meeting held on 18th-19th July, 2012 has decided to drop this clause from the aforementioned Regulations.

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

Religious practices in schools

1634. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that many private and unaided educational institutions in the country are giving religious directions and practices to the students by various means; and

(b) if so, the measures Government is planning to take to curb this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Infrastructure and basic facilities in schools

1635. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether lack of infrastructure facilities including class rooms and proper toilets is leading to high drop-out rate among children;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the number of schools in rural and remote areas that lack basic facilities as per the Right to Education guidelines; and
- (d) the financial assistance provided and the action taken by Government to foster primary and secondary education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE), the average annual dropout rate has declined in the country at the primary level from 8.6% in 2006-07 to 6.5% in 2011-12.

(c) The details of the number of schools lacking facilities like girl's & boy's toilets and drinking water facilities in rural areas are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) seeks to augment school infrastructure to meet the objectives of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 requirements, for which 3.04 lakh school buildings, 17.92 lakh additional classrooms, 8.53 lakh toilets and 2.29 lakh drinking water facilities have been sanctioned across the States/Union Territories. For Government secondary schools, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides for toilets, in addition to other school infrastructure. During the financial 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12, Government of India released an amount of Rs. 1282623.70 lakh, Rs. 1951753.23 lakh, & Rs. 2086630.37 lakh under the SSA, and Rs. 48794 lakh, Rs. 147899.66 lakh & Rs. 249591.87 lakh respectively under the RMSA.

Statement

*Number of schools lacking basic facilities like, girls and boys
toilets and drinking water facilities (Source: DISE 2011-12)*

Name of States/UTs	Total Schools	Girls Toilet	Boys Toilet	Drinking Water Facilities
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	359	70	47	13
Andhra Pradesh	87099	40392	18379	10754
Arunachal Pradesh	4008	2663	1885	929
Assam	56651	33721	18426	12860
Bihar	66273	32369	17395	4301
Chandigarh	29	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	47221	26810	15715	3052
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	276	104	73	4
Daman and Diu	77	4	1	0
Delhi	756	3	0	0
Goa	1190	309	77	6
Gujarat	33805	9057	44	5
Haryana	17697	1599	412	89
Himachal Pradesh	16590	2924	432	203
Jammu and Kashmir	24505	17435	12491	4607
Jharkhand	41673	13932	9319	4041
Karnataka	53798	2016	695	322
Kerala	12894	2632	909	332

1	2	3	4	5
Lakshadweep	36	9	5	0
Madhya Pradesh	114216	33868	5678	2449
Maharashtra	79285	21579	4120	5344
Manipur	3315	410	200	195
Meghalaya	12050	7739	4936	4976
Mizoram	2008	1007	303	270
Nagaland	2369	812	237	614
Orissa	62070	38308	11917	3510
Puducherry	371	5	0	0
Punjab	24166	3500	115	5
Rajasthan	93692	21565	4033	4824
Sikkim	1148	194	22	39
Tamil Nadu	42488	14412	3335	0
Tripura	4190	2239	783	1101
Uttar Pradesh	195017	36738	16258	3136
Uttarakhand	20892	4891	960	961
West Bengal	79035	39275	8150	2327

Representations for setting up of IITs

1636. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from States for setting up of IITs;

(b) if so, the details of States which have submitted the representations; and

(c) the details of criteria for setting up of IITs and the names of States approved for setting up of such institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from the State Governments of Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra for setting up an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in their State.

(c) Based on the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM) and also taking into account the regional imbalance, the Government established eight new IITs during the XI Five Year Plan in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. Proper connectivity, physical infrastructure and basic facilities have been kept in view while deciding the locations for setting up these eight new IITs.

Proposal for setting up of IIT in Karnataka

1637. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has submitted any proposal for setting up of IIT in that State;

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

(c) by when it is likely to be set up; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Based on the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM) and also taking into account the regional imbalance, the Central Government has established eight new IITs during the Eleventh Five Year Plan in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. At present there is no proposal to establish any additional Indian Institute of Technology in the country and any proposal in this regard has to await the approval of Twelfth Five Year Plan by the National Development Council.

Admission of BPL category students under RTE Act

1638. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that very few States have implemented the Right to Education (RTE) Act and made rules and regulations;
- (b) the details of compensation given to private schools for admission of BPL/other categories of students taken as per the Act, State-wise;
- (c) the criteria set for neighbourhood schools in the Act; and
- (d) whether boarding schools also fall in this category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No Sir, all States have notified State rules in order to implement the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

(b) The compensation to private schools under Section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act is calculated by the concerned State based on the per child expenditure incurred by the State or the actual fee charged by the school, whichever is lower.

(c) The area or limits of establishment of a neighbourhood school is prescribed under the respective RTE Rules of the State/UT concerned. Only schools established by the appropriate government/local authority are neighbourhood schools under the RTE Act.

(d) Residential schools which begin at classes above class I are not required to provide admission under Section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act. Further, in respect of a residential school starting at class I or pre-primary class, the provision of Section 12(1) (c) shall be limited to day scholars only.

Entrance examination of premier institutions

1639. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether entrance examinations to the premier higher education institutions of the country have become a mockery;
- (b) if so, the details of the incidents in this regard during last three years; and

- (c) how many arrests have been made, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shortage of faculty in Central and State Universities

1640. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE:

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

(a) whether there is acute shortage of teaching faculty in Central and State Universities across the country and about 35 per cent to 50 per cent faculty positions are lying vacant in Central Universities and State Universities, respectively;

(b) whether there is a faculty deficit of around one lakh teachers in technical education also; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken to meet the shortage of teaching faculty in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of faculty, the age of superannuation of teachers in Central Educational Institutions has been enhanced to sixty five years. Further, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness, teachers can also be re-employed on contract basis up to the age of seventy years. The revised pay of teachers in Universities/Colleges after the Sixth Pay Commission is better than that of the civil servants. University Grants Commission (UGC) has also launched a scheme called 'Operation Faculty Recharge Programme' to tackle the shortage of faculty in the university system. Rates of Junior Research Fellowships and Senior Research Fellowships have also been increased. Science-based education and research in Universities has been strengthened and Universities have been permitted to engage adjunct/guest faculty/ make contractual appointments of faculty to meet the shortfall. A task force was constituted to make appropriate recommendations for alleviating shortage of quality faculty. The report of the Task Force has been received. An Implementation

Monitoring Committee has been constituted to implement and monitor the recommendations of the Task Force. The Government is promoting technology-enabled learning through the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) to mitigate the effects of shortage of teachers. The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) also offers various incentives to attract talent to the teaching profession.

Development of Indian languages

1641. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the allocations made and expenditure incurred on the development of different Indian languages during the last three years and the current year, language-wise;
- (b) whether any special measures are contemplated for development of Urdu;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Funds are allocated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development to different Language Institutions, and not language wise, for the development of different Indian Languages. However, the funds allocated to language specific institutions are spent on the development of that language. The details of funds spent by the Language Institutions during the last three years and the current year is given below:

(Rupees in lakhs)					
No.	Language Institutions	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-13 (till Nov-12)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hindi	3735.13	4081.00	4282.47	1768.39
2	Sanskrit	12058.61	11916.16	13458.24	8254.95
3	Sindhi	151.25	113.12	238.23	101.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Tamil	975.32	1121.38	936.61	327.93
5	Urdu	2053.93	2849.00	3793.61	2693.80
6	Others	134.03	130.19	202.59	0.88
TOTAL :		19108.27	20210.85	22911.75	13147.55

(b) to (d) The National Council for Promotion of Urdu Languages (NCPUL) has been established to promote, develop and propagate the Urdu language. It also incorporates modern scientific and technological developments into its activities, which include Calligraphy and Graphic Design, Publication of Manuscripts, Book Promotion, Production and Telecast of Urdu Duniya on Television, Distance Education in Urdu, Seminar, Symposia and Workshop. Through its study centres it also offers a one year diploma course in Urdu and Computer Applications, Business Accounting - Multi Lingual Desk Top Publishing (CABA-MDTP) and a short term course on capacity building of Urdu working journalists. Further, the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore, a Subordinate Office of the Government of India, has developed testing and evaluation materials for Urdu teachers and language educators. The Institute has also developed and commissioned an online Urdu course in the current year and in addition are conducting various developmental programs including workshops, seminars, etc for promotion/development of Urdu.

Ranking of Indian Universities

1642. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) whether as per the Times Higher Education World University Rankings, none of the universities/IIMs/IITs of India has secured place among the top 200 universities of the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof and response of Government thereto;

(c) the reasons for the same;

(d) whether Government has taken a fresh view of the higher education system in the country and taken some fresh steps to improve the quality of higher education in response to the above report;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of the report are at www.thetimeshighereducation.co.uk. There are several entities undertaking ranking of world universities as per their own criteria. Some of the better known global systems of rankings are the Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) system, the Times Higher Education (THE), World University Rankings and the Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) published by Shanghai Jiao Tong University.

These different international ranking systems use different values, indices and parameters to rank higher educational institutions. These criteria are neither universally accepted nor recognized and are therefore sometimes subjected to criticism in academic circles. Some of these parameters may not be relevant for Indian higher educational institutions and therefore, these rankings cannot constitute the basis for benchmarking of Indian institutions.

(d) to (f) Improvement of quality of higher education is a continuous process. The Government is continuously striving to improve the quality of higher education in the country by legislative initiatives as well as schemes and programmes. The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010, which aims to make accreditation mandatory for all higher educational institutions in order to ensure an independent quality assurance mechanism, has been introduced in Parliament on 3rd May, 2010.

To facilitate dedicated Universities as hubs for research ecosystems to develop as clusters of education, research and innovation and to promote innovation in learning and design, development and delivery of solutions, the Universities for Research and Innovation Bill, 2012 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 21st May, 2012.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that it implements various schemes for providing support to higher education institutions for improving quality of higher education, such as Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology (ASIST), "Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Humanities and Social Sciences" (ASIHSS), Basic Scientific Research (BSR) etc. The Department of Science and Technology, through its programme "Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence" (PURSE), Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), Fund for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure in Higher Educational Institutions (FIST) etc. provides support to universities essentially for research man-power cost, augmentation of equipment and computational facilities, research consumables and maintenance of the facilities etc.

Difficulties in obtaining higher education

1643. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only a small percentage of students, after obtaining graduation degrees in professional education, could enter into higher education;

(b) if so, details thereof and statistics for the last three years in M.E./M.Tech./M.S.;

(c) whether the main reason for this situation is presence of stiff competition in Government institutions due to lesser number of seats and heavy donations and capitation fees collected either directly or indirectly in the case of private institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to curb this donation menace; and

(e) how does Government propose to provide higher education in all deserving cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) The information is being asked for and once collected, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation

1644. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment regarding the Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) pattern introduced in all schools across the country upto 10th standard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that all concerned, the school authorities including teachers, students and parents are not satisfied with the present system, involving spending of huge time on projects and others;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government had received any complaints about this system; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to rectify the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has conducted four surveys since making the Class X Board exam optional in the year 2009 and introducing the Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE):

Sl. No.	Name of the Survey	Modality
1.	Feedback about CCE-2010	Web based
2.	Students Satisfaction Survey - 2010	Web based
3.	Feed-back about CCE -2011	Web based
4.	National Scientific Research Study on CCE-2011	Paper mode

In general, the outcome has been positive. As per a survey conducted by CBSE in 2011, majority of the students have stated that the CCE is a good way of evaluation, has motivated them to learn and has also raised their confidence.

(e) and (f) There have been some apprehensions regarding excessive un-connected project work. Tb CBSE has conveyed to all its affiliated schools that the tasks which relate to projects and activities must be done in schools as group tasks and school activities should not become an extension of work to be done at home. The Board has also conveyed the same in its training programmes on CCE.

**SSA funds for making schools barrier free for
disabled students in Maharashtra**

1645. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central funds have been provided to Maharashtra under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for making schools barrier free for the disabled students in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many schools in the State have so far been made barrier free with the Central funds; and

(d) the other measures Government has taken for the benefit of physically disabled students in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, funds have been provided to Maharashtra under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for making schools barrier free for disabled students as given below.

Year	Funds given for Ramps in lakh	Funds given for Disabled Friendly Toilets in lakh
2007-08	150.00	15.00
2008-09	57.99	0.00
2009-10	55.00	0.00
2010-11	100.00	1014.74
2011-12	100.35	94.85
TOTAL :	463.34	1124.59

(c) Till 30th September, 2012, 89481 schools have been provided with ramps and handrails (89.41%) and 45156 schools (45.1%) have been provided with disabled friendly toilets in Maharashtra.

(d) Other than barrier-free access, the SSA provides for free education in a neighbourhood school, transport and/or escort if needed, free textbooks and braille books, special training for age-appropriate admission of out of school children, assessment of disability, provision of aids and appliances and therapeutic support through resource rooms.

Hindi Department in private universities

†1646. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of private universities in the country, State-wise;
 - (b) the names of private universities where there is no Hindi Department;
 - (c) the names of private universities where there is no Sanskrit Department;
- and
- (d) whether any efforts would be made to open Hindi Department in such private universities where there is no Hindi Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) At present, there are 145 private universities in the country. State-wise list is available at the University Grants Commission (UGC) website *www.ugc.ac.in*.

(b) and (c) As per the data available with the UGC, there are 71 private universities which do not have a Hindi Department and 72 private universities which do not have a Sanskrit Department. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Universities have autonomy in academic matters, including opening new schools and departments, since they are governed in such matters by their Acts, Statutes, and Ordinances. The State Private Universities are set up by State Legislatures and therefore, the Central Government has no direct role to play in academic matters of these universities.

Statement***Hindi Department in Private Universities***

Sl. No.	Names of the Private Universities with no Hindi Department
1	2
Assam	
1.	Assam Don Bosco University, Guwahati,
Bihar	
2.	Aryabhatta Knowledge University, Patna

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1

2

Chhattisgarh

3. MATS University, Raipur

4. ICFAI Univeristy, Raipur

Gujarat

5. Nirma University, Ahmedabad

6. Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information & Communication
Technology, Gandhi Nagar

7. Ganpat University, Mehasana

8. Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar

9. Calorx Teacher's University, Ahmedabad

10. Charotar University of Science & Technology, District, Anand

11. Ahmadabad University, Ahmedabad

12. Navrachana University, Vadodara

13. R.K. University, Rajkot

14. UKA Tarsadia University, District Surat

Haryana

15. O.P. Jindal Global University, Sonipat

16. Amity University, Gurgaon

17. Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Ambala

Himachal Pradesh

18. Jaypee University of Information Technology, District Solan

19. Chitkara University, District Solan

20. Manav Bharti University, Solan

1	2
21.	ARNI University, Kathgarh, District Kangra
22.	Shoolini University, Solan
23.	Bahra University, Wagnaghat, District. Solan
24.	Sri Sai Univeristy, Palampur
Jharkhand	
25.	The ICFAI University, Ranchi
Madhya Pradesh	
26.	Jaypee University of Engineering & Technology, District Guna
Meghalaya	
27.	Martin Luther Christian University, Shillong
28.	University of Science & Technology, Ri-Bhoi
29.	University of Technology & Management, Shillong
30.	William Carey University, Shillong
Mizoram	
31.	The ICFAI University, Aizawl
Nagaland	
32.	The ICFAI University, Dimapur
Orissa	
33.	Centurion University of Technology & Management, Parlakhemundi
Punjab	
34.	Lovely Professional University, Jalandhar
35.	Sri Guru Granth Sahib World University, Fatehgarh Sahib
Rajasthan	
36.	Jaipur National University, Jagatpura, Jaipur

1	2
37.	Bhagwant University, Ajmer
38.	Jagannath University, Jaipur
39.	Jyoti Vidyapeeth Women's University, Jaipur
40.	NIMS University, Jaipur
41.	Mewar University, Chittorgarh
42.	Sir Padmapat Singhanian University, Udaipur
43.	Singhanian University, Jhunjunu
44.	Suresh Gyan Vihar University, Jaipur
45.	Jodhpur National University, Jodhpur
46.	Mahatma Jyoti Rao Phoole University, Jaipur
47.	Shridhar University, Pilani
48.	Homoeopathy University, Jaipur
49.	J.K. Lakshmipat University, Jaipur
50.	Manipal University, Jaipur
51.	Pratap University, Jaipur
52.	Mahatma Gandhi University of Medical Science & Technology, Jaipur
Sikkim	
53.	Sikkim-Manipal University Of Health Medical & Technological Sciences, Gangtok
54.	Eastern Institute Of Integrated Learning and Management University (EIILM), Jorethang
55.	Vinayaka Mission's Sikkim University, Gangtok
Tripura	
56.	The ICFAI University, Agartala

1

2

Uttar Pradesh

57. Sharda University, Greater NOIDA
58. Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad
59. G.L.A. University, Mathura
60. Invertis University, Bareilly
61. Babu Banarasi Das University, Lucknow
62. Integral University, Lucknow
63. Amity University, NOIDA
64. Mangalayatan University, Aligarh
65. Swami Vivekanand Subharthi University, Meerut

Uttarakhand

66. University of Petroleum & Energy Study, Dehradun
67. The ICFAI University, Dehradun
68. Himgiri Nabh Vishwavidyalaya, Dehradun
69. University of Patnawali, Haridwar
70. Graphic Era Parvatiya Vishwavidyalaya, Dehradun
71. Dev Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar

Private Universities with no Sanskrit Department

Sl. No.	Names of the Private Universities with no Sanskrit Department
1	2

Assam

1. Assam Don Bosco University, Guwahati,

Bihar

2. Aryabhatta Knowledge University, Patna

1

2

Chhattisgarh

3. MATS University, Raipur

4. ICFAI Univeristy, Raipur

Gujarat

5. Nirma University, Ahmedabad

6. Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information & Communication
Technology, Gandhi Nagar

7. Ganpat University, Mehasana

8. Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University, Gandhinagar

9. Calorx Teacher's University, Ahmedabad

10. Charotar University of Science & Technology, District.Anand

11. Ahmadabad University, Ahmedabad

12. Navrachana University, Vadodara

13. R.K. University, Rajkot

14. UKA Tarsadia University, District Surat

Haryana

15. O.P. Jindal Global University, Sonipat

16. Amity University, Gurgaon

17. Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Ambala

Himachal Pradesh

18. Jaypee University of Information Technology, District Solan

19. Chitkara University, District Solan

20. Manav Bharti University, Solan

21. ARNI University, Kathgarh, District Kangra

1	2
22.	Shoolini University, Solan
23.	Bahra University, Wagnaghat, District. Solan
24.	Sri Sai Univeristy, Palampur
Jharkhand	
25.	The ICFAI University, Ranchi
Madhya Pradesh	
26.	Jaypee University of Engineering & Technology, District Guna
27.	AISECT University, Bhopal
Meghalaya	
28.	Martin Luther Christian University, Shillong
29.	University of Science & Technology, Ri-Bhoi
30.	University of Technology & Management, Shillong
31.	William Carey University, Shillong
Mizoram	
32.	The ICFAI University, Aizawl
Nagaland	
33.	The ICFAI University, Dimapur
Orissa	
34.	Centurion University of Technology & Management, Parlakhemundi
Punjab	
35.	Lovely Professional University, Jalandhar
36.	Sri Guru Granth Sahib World University, Fatehgarh Sahib
Rajasthan	
37.	Jaipur National University, Jagatpura, Jaipur

1	2
38.	Bhagwant University, Ajmer
39.	Jagannath University, Jaipur
40.	Jyoti Vidyapeeth Women's University, Jaipur
41.	NIMS University, Jaipur
42.	Mewar University, Chittorgarh
43.	Sir Padmapat Singhanian University, Udaipur
44.	Singhanian University, Jhunjunu
45.	Suresh Gyan Vihar University, Jaipur
46.	Jodhpur National University, Jodhpur
47.	Mahatma Jyoti Rao Phoolke University, Jaipur
48.	Shridhar University, Pilani
49.	Homoeopathy University, Jaipur
50.	J.K. Lakshminagar University, Jaipur
51.	Manipal University, Jaipur
52.	Pratap University, Jaipur
53.	Mahatma Gandhi University of Medical Science & Technology, Jaipur
54.	Amity University, Jaipur
Sikkim	
55.	Sikkim-Manipal University Of Health Medical & Technological Sciences, Gangtok
56.	Eastern Institute Of Integrated Learning and Management University (EILM), Jorethang
57.	Vinayaka Mission's Sikkim University, Gangtok

1	2
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Tripura

58. The ICFAI University, Agartala

Uttar Pradesh

59. Sharda University, Greater NOIDA
 60. Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad
 61. G.L.A. University, Mathura
 62. Invertis University, Bareilly
 63. Babu Banarasi Das University, Lucknow
 64. Integral University, Lucknow
 65. Amity University, NOIDA
 66. Mangalayatan University, Aligarh
 67. Swami Vivekanand Subharthi University, Meerut

Uttarakhand

68. University of Petroleum & Energy Study, Dehradun
 69. The ICFAI University, Dehradun
 70. Himgiri Nabh Vishwavidyalaya, Dehradun
 71. University of Patnaji, Haridwar
 72. Graphic Era Parvatiya Vishwadyalaya, Dehradun
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Decline in enrolment in primary schools

†1647. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite implementation of Right to Education Act the number of children in primary school classes has come down in Uttar

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand;

- (b) if not the fact in this regard;
- (c) whether Planning Commission has written to the Ministry about decline in consumption of mid-day-meal and the number of admissions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE), the enrolment at primary level has declined in 2011-12 in Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha, as compared to 2010-11. However, the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand have reported an increase in enrolment. Moreover, the total primary enrolment in the country has increased by 1.4 percent during this period.

- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Setting up of residential model schools in Tamil Nadu

1648. SHRI A. A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether new residential type model schools have been proposed to be started in various districts in Tamil Nadu to be funded through Centre's Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;
- (c) whether Government also proposes to set up such schools in other districts of Tamil Nadu; and
- (d) if so, the names of such districts where these schools are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Central Universities in Odisha

1649. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Central Universities that are proposed to be set up in the country during the current Plan and next Plan period, *inter-alia* indicating those that are proposed to be set up in Odisha;
- (b) whether these universities are fully funded by the Centre; and
- (c) the status of setting up a Tribal University in Odisha, *inter-alia* indicating the time-frame within which it would be set up to meet the long standing demand of tribal population of this region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Twelfth Five Year Plan has not been finalised. However, a decision has been taken to establish a Central University at Motihari, Bihar and a Women's University at Rae Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh. There is no proposal to establish a second Central University in Odisha.

- (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Central University by the name of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) has already been established in Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh under the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) Act, 2007, with jurisdiction extending to the whole of India. There is no proposal to establish a Tribal University in Odisha.

Setting up of centre of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University in Gujarat

1650. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

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

- (a) the number of centres of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University functioning as on date along with the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Ministry till date in consultation with State Government of Gujarat to set up centres of this university in the State;

(c) whether the Ministry and this university have approached the Government of Gujarat during last six months along with the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that it is very difficult to allocate 300 acres of Government land at a single place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) has one Regional Centre, which is located at Imphal, Manipur.

(b) to (d) The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) is an autonomous organization governed by its Act and Statutes & Ordinances framed thereunder. The said Act empowers the University to establish such number of Regional Centres in various tribal areas of the country as is, in the opinion of the University, necessary for the furtherance of its objects. According to the IGNTU, it has sought 300 acres of land with adequate basic infrastructure for establishing a Centre of IGNTU in Gujarat. The University has informed the Government of India that they have not received any communication from the Government of Gujarat in this regard, not even one expressing difficulties in allocating 300 acres of State Government land at a single place.

Funds for Maharashtra for implementation of RTE Act

1651. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of funds allocated to Maharashtra to implement the Right to Education (RTE) Act along with the details thereof;

(b) how have these funds been utilized till date along with the details thereof;

(c) whether Government feels that the amount of funds for implementation of the Act is sufficient for the State;

(d) whether Government plans to increase the allocation of funds to Maharashtra and other States;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Since the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 the Government of Maharashtra has been allocated Rs. 1682.15 crore in 2010-11, Rs. 2870.58 crore in 2011-12 and Rs. 2626.59 crore in 2012-13 under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

(b) The State Government of Maharashtra has spent Rs. 1348.90 crore in 2010-11, Rs. 1731.30 crore in 2011-12 and Rs.661.38 crore till 30.09.2012. The expenditure is on account of civil works, teacher salaries, teacher training, free text books, uniforms, grants to schools and other components of the SSA.

(c) to (f) Funds under the SSA are sanctioned to the State/UTs on the basis of the Annual Work Plans submitted by them to the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The proposals are appraised and discussed with the State representatives before the final allocations are approved. The allocations also depend on progress on various components of the SSA so far and commitment of State for release of State share under the SSA.

Sexual Exploitation in Educational Institutions in Delhi

†1652. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the rising number of cases of sexual exploitation and child sexual exploitation in various educational institutions in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents taken cognizance of by Government during the last two years;

(c) whether Government has chalked out any plan to check such incidents in educational institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of The House.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Separate toilets for girl students in the schools

1653. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that as per the survey conducted in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai and Bengaluru there is acute shortage of toilets for girl students in their schools;

(b) whether Government is also aware that only 44 per cent of the schools covered by the Right to Education Act have separate, functioning girls' toilets; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for providing separate toilets for girl students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Every year the National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA) brings out the District Information System for Education (DISE) which provides information on key components of school infrastructure at elementary level. As per DISE 2011-12 (provisional) data 65.35% Government elementary schools in the country have separate girls' toilet. A State-wise Statement indicating Government schools having separate girls toilet is given in the Statement (*See below*). Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) 4.49 lakh separate girls toilets have been sanctioned till 2012-13.

Statement

*Percentage of Government Schools with Girls
Toilet (DISE 2011-12 - Provisional)*

States/UTs Name	Percentage of Girls Toilets
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	82.12
Andhra Pradesh	48.59
Arunachal Pradesh	31.33
Assam	52.30
Bihar	50.88

1	2
Chandigarh	100.00
Chhattisgarh	42.91
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	63.27
Daman and Diu	95.45
Delhi	99.46
Goa	68.75
Gujarat	72.29
Haryana	89.28
Himachal Pradesh	82.17
Jammu and Kashmir	23.58
Jharkhand	68.03
Karnataka	98.05
Kerala	87.39
Lakshadweep	78.26
Madhya Pradesh	71.44
Maharashtra	71.76
Manipur	99.96
Meghalaya	37.06
Mizoram	56.45
Nagaland	63.82
Orissa	38.67
Puducherry	96.55
Punjab	86.96

1	2
Rajasthan	75.50
Sikkim	83.84
Tamil Nadu	64.28
Tripura	47.20
Uttar Pradesh	81.19
Uttarakhand	79.26
West Bengal	52.45
TOTAL :	65.35

Vacant engineering seats in Karnataka

1654. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that nearly 36 per cent of engineering seats have fallen vacant in Karnataka during the current academic year;

(b) if so, the details of vacant seats with admission statistics for the last five years;

(c) the reasons for the large number of seats falling vacant in engineering colleges; and

(d) how many new engineering colleges have been opened with affiliation of All India Council for Technical Education in Karnataka during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The student enrolment data for the current academic year is compiled after the current cycle of approval and data collection on the e-governance portal of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) by 31st December, 2012. The vacancy data with admission statistics for the last four (4) years is as under:

Year	Approved Intake	Admission taken	Vacant seats	Vacancy Percentage
2008-09	63056	54248	8808	14%
2009-10	70566	59207	11359	16%
2010-11	72051	60831	11220	16%
2011-12	75009	60535	14474	19%

(c) The main reason for the large number of vacant seats in engineering colleges is fewer infrastructural or teaching facilities or learning opportunities at some institutes. Many of the institutions are located in the rural places and are not very well connected with the industries and hence they do not have industry linkages and other collaborations; therefore, placement is very poor. There are several disciplines like Instrumentation Production, Bio-technology etc. which do not find favour with students because they perceive that these disciplines provide fewer employment opportunities compared to other disciplines like Civil, Mechanical, Electrical etc.

(d) The new Engineering Colleges have been opened with affiliation of AICTE in Karnataka during the last three years are as under:

Year	No. of opened Engineering Colleges
2010-11	22
2011-12	11
2012-13	06

Implementation of RTE Act in private schools

1655. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been receiving complaints on the implementation of 25 per cent reservation in private schools, as provided by Section 12 of Right to Education Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to address them; and

(c) the number of private schools and students enrolled under Right to Education Act provision, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) There have been sporadic media reports about the implementation of 25% reservation in private unaided schools as provided under Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Such matters are immediately referred by the Central Government to the concerned States/UTs 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 the 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) to monitor the child's right to elementary education.

(c) The implementation of Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act was carried out by 7 States in 2011-12 and in 2012-13, 13 States have admitted children under the provision. The total enrolment of children in class I in 2011-12 was 29,624,145. However, disaggregated data for children admitted under section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act is not maintained separately.

Admissions in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Goa on recommendation of MPs

1656. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Goa;
- (b) the details of the Vidyalayas and their infrastructure;
- (c) the number of students admitted on the recommendations of Members of Parliament in each of the Kendriya Vidyalaya for the last seven years; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) At present, there are 05 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the State of Goa namely, (i) Bambolim Camp (ii) Mandovi (INS) (iii) Ponda (iv) Vasco-da-Gama No. 1 & (v) Vasco-Da-Gama No. 2. All the Vidyalayas have permanent school buildings and staff quarters.

(c) and (d) A total of 50 students were admitted on the recommendations of Members of Parliament in 3 of the 5 Kendriya Vidyalayas in Goa during the last seven years, the details of which are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya	Admission on recommendation of Members of Parliament	
		Rajya Sabha	Lok Sabha
1	Mandovi (INS)	07	19
2	Ponda	08	08
3	Vasco-Da-Gama No. 1	03	05
TOTAL :		18	32

National Minority educational institutions

†1657. CHAUDHARY MUNABBAR SALEEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Minority educational institutions in the country along with the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the names of universities that Government proposes to recognise as National Minority institutions in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) There are no National Minority educational institutions in the country. However, as on 31.10.2012, the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) has issued 7021 certificates granting minority status to educational institutions. State-wise break-up is given in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Government has no proposal to recognise any universities as National Minority institutions in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

National Minority educational institutions

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Certificates issued
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6
2	Andhra Pradesh	130
3	Arunachal Pradesh	20
4	Assam	170
5	Bihar	79
6	Chandigarh	13
7	Chhattisgarh	165
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
9	Daman and Diu	1
10	Delhi	149
11	Goa	161
12	Gujarat	29
13	Haryana	81
14	Himachal Pradesh	23
15	Jharkhand	55
16	Karnataka	92
17	Kerala	3163
18	Madhya Pradesh	214

1	2	3
19	Maharashtra	111
20	Manipur	34
21	Meghalaya	6
22	Odisha	77
23	Pondicherry	19
24	Punjab	73
25	Rajasthan	87
26	Sikkim	17
27	Tamil Nadu	108
28	Tripura	10
29	Uttar Pradesh	1249
30	Uttarakhand	81
31	West Bengal	594
TOTAL :		7021

Railway projects

1658. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when Ministry would take up electrification work on Rayagada-Damanjodi and Haridaspur-Paradeep B.G. Rail Link to bring train operations of single track system;

(b) whether Ministry would consider introduction of fast moving main line MEMU Trains between Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Bhubaneswar, Bhubaneswar - Khurda Road-Puri, Bhubaneswar-Khurda Road-Berhampur, Bhubaneswar-Dhenkanal-Angul/Talcher, Cuttack-Paradeep, Rourkela-Rajgangpur-Jharsuguda, and Bhubaneswar/Cuttack-Keonjhar to cater needs of daily commuters;

(c) whether DMU services would be introduced between Titilagarh-Sambalpur-Jharsuguda section; and

(d) whether stations at aforesaid places would be remodeled and upgraded with modern passenger amenities for suburban passengers/commuters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Electrification proposal of Singapur Road-Damanjodi section is under scrutiny in Railway Board's Office and final decision shall be taken based on operational & financial considerations. Rayagada-Singapur Road is a part of sanctioned Vizianagaram-Rayagada-Titlagarh-Raipur electrification project.

As regards, electrification of Haridaspur-Paradeep rail line, land acquisition and work on major bridges of Haridaspur-Paradeep new line project has been taken up. After completion of construction of new line, electrification of the new line will be undertaken. At present, the time of taking up the electrification work of the new line cannot be given.

(b) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal to introduce MEMU trains between Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Bhubaneswar, Bhubaneswar - Khurda Road-Puri, Bhubaneswar-Khurda Road-Berhampur, Bhubaneswar-Dhenkanal-Angul/Talcher, Cuttack-Paradeep, Rourkela-Rajgangpur-Jharsuguda, and Bhubaneswar/Cuttack-Keonjhar.

(c) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal to introduce DMU train between Titlagarh-Jharsuguda *via* Sambalpur.

(d) All minimum essential passenger amenities have been provided at the above railway stations, as per norms. Further, improvement/upgradation/augmentation to existing facilities at railway stations is a continuous process and works in this regard are undertaken as and when so warranted by growth in passenger traffic subject to *inter-se*-priority of works and availability of funds. 20 stations belonging to the sections mentioned in part (b) of the question have been identified for upgradation under various modernization schemes such as 'Model Station Scheme', 'Modern Station Scheme' and 'Adarsh Station Scheme'.

New railway connectivity between Jogighopa and Amingaon

1659. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of proposal for the new railway connectivity between Jogighopa and Amingaon *via* Barpeta, Daulasal, Hajo and Sualkuchi;

(b) whether Government has fixed any time-frame for initiating construction work of the said new railway line;

(c) the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is considering to finish the said new railway line on priority basis taking it under North-Eastern region flagship programme; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) A survey for a new line between Jogighopa and Amingaon (136 km) has been completed in 2011-12. The estimated cost of new line will be Rs.1298 crore with Rate of Return of (-) 11.95%. The report after examination has been sent to Planning Commission for obtaining their "In Principle" approval, which is awaited.

(b) and (c) No time frame for construction has been fixed as this is not a sanctioned work.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Gauge conversion work in Tamil Nadu

1660. SHRI A. A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of gauge conversion work in Tamil Nadu, District-wise;

(b) the reasons for delay in completion of various projects;

(c) the details of fund allocated/spent on each project; and

(d) the time-frame set for completion of each of the said projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Railway projects are not sanctioned district-wise/division-wise. However, gauge conversion of Pollachi-Podanur (40 Km), Tiruvarur-Karaikudi & Tiruturaipundi-Agastiyampalli (186 km) and Madurai-Bodinayakkanur (90.41 Km) sections of Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat & Pollachi-Coimbatore, Mayiladuturai-Tiruvarur-Karaikudi & Tiruturaipundi-Agastiyampalli and Madurai-Bodinayakkanur gauge conversion project in Tamil Nadu are in progress.

(b) The main cause for delay in completion of the projects is constraint of resources.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 502.08 crore, Rs.238.01 crore and Rs.1.83 crore has been incurred on Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat & Pollachi-Coimbatore, Mayiladuturai-Tiruvarur-Karaikudi & Tiruturaipundi-Agastiyampalli and Madurai-Bodinayakkanur gauge conversion project section upto March, 2012.

(d) No target date for completion of gauge conversion work of above sections is fixed.

Railway network in seismic zones

1661. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway network in some parts of the country falls under highly seismic zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof, seismic zone-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Railways to protect the railway network in the country from the seismic calamities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) For the purpose of determining design seismic forces, the country is classified into four seismic zones (seismic zone II, III, IV & V) with zone V being severe most seismic zone. All Railway Bridges and Structures in railway network are designed as per seismic provisions prescribed in relevant codes/rules.

Delay of trains due to fog

1662. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures Railways have taken to prevent delay of trains due to fog in winter;

(b) whether there is any data on the probable intense fog areas;

(c) whether the Ministry plans to fix anti-fog lights on the routes most affected by fog;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, Railways, strategy to avoid inconvenience to passengers due to delay in rail traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (e) With the onset of foggy weather, trains in both saturated and non-saturated routes get delayed due to impaired visibility. Provision of LED signals tends to reduce the delay due to better visibility of signals by the Loco Pilots. Advance action especially on saturated routes is taken, every year, by notifying cancellation of less patronized trains so that line capacity improves and remaining trains are able to run with lesser delays. The spare rakes so made available by cancellation of trains are often utilized to originate trains right time, wherever operationally feasible, if the pairing rake is late, thereby reducing passenger inconvenience. However, even with available technical inputs, a permanent solution to the problem of mobility of trains during fog does not appear to be on hand for the present.

(b) Fog has been affecting trains running on Indian Railways especially in the northern part of the country, almost every year.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Introduction of a fast passenger train between Durgapur and Howrah

1663. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for introduction of a fast passenger train between Durgapur and Howrah is pending since long;

(b) whether it is also a fact that detailed survey for this purpose has already been made; and

(c) if so, by when the train is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

- (c) Does not arise.

Gauge conversion in Rajasthan

†1664. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total length of new railway tracks laid in 2011-12;
- (b) by when the work of laying broad gauge line from Udaipur to Ahmedabad would be completed;
- (c) the number of meter gauge lines in Rajasthan which would be converted into broad gauge this year; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) 727 Km of new lines were laid across the country during 2011-12.

(b) No target date for completion of Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur Gauge Conversion project including Modasa-Shamlaji (New Line) has been fixed.

(c) and (d) 2 gauge conversion projects/sections namely, Hanumangarh-Sriganganagar (Part){18 Km} and Sikar-Loharu (122.13 Km) falling fully/partly in the State of Rajasthan have been targeted for completion during 2012-13.

Exorbitant charging by porters

1665. SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that on most of the major railway stations, licensed porters are charging exorbitant amount from passengers;
- (b) the reasons for taking no remedial and preventive action to stop the harassment of passengers;
- (c) what effective steps will be taken by Railways for enforcement of approved charges by the porters; and
- (d) the total number of licensed porters under Railways?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Some complaints do come to notice of the Railways.

(b) and (c) Zonal railways have been authorized to fix the portorage charges and revise the same in every alternate year. These rates are displayed at prominent places at railway stations. To overcome the problems of harassment/ exploitation by licensed porters, regular checks are conducted at stations. The badges of the licensed porters involved in such activities are impounded/suspended. Zonal railways have also been directed to counsel the licensed porters to behave properly and courteously with the passengers.

(d) There are approximately 20,000 licensed porters on Indian railways.

Land acquisition for railway project

1666. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when Jagtial-Mortad section of Peddpalli-Karimnagar-Nizamabad section would be completed;

(b) the total land required for Mortad-Nizamabad section;

(c) the progress of land acquisition made so far;

(d) whether there are any difficulties in acquiring land; and

(e) if so, how Railways are planning to acquire it in coordination with the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Jagityal-Mortad section of Peddpalli-Karimnagar-Nizamabad new line project is scheduled for completion by March 2014.

(b) The land required between Mortad-Nizamabad section is 866 Acres. This includes; additional land requirement of 50 Acres for provision of ROB/RUBs between Armoor and Nizamabad section.

(c) The land acquired so far is 816 Acres. Submission of land acquisition proposal to the State Revenue Authorities are under process for the balance 50 Acres of Land.

(d) and (e) In the past, there were issues regarding field verification of land due to shortage of Revenue Surveyors and in verifying ownership of assigned

land. Regular meetings and being conducted at various levels with State Government Authorities to review the progress of land acquisition and resolve other issues arising out of the land acquisition.

Unmanned level crossings

1667. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of increasing number of fatal accidents at Unmanned Level Crossings (ULCs) across the country, Railways propose to construct subways and underpasses at all ULCs;

(b) if so, the details of railway accidents occurred at ULCs during the past three years;

(c) whether any time-line has been fixed to construct such subways or underpasses at ULCs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (d) It has emerged from the study of pattern of accidents that manning of unmanned level crossings is not an ideal solution for avoiding accidents. Therefore, the policy of manning of unmanned level crossings has been reviewed and Hon'ble Minister of Railways (MR) has announced in Budget Speech for elimination of all unmanned level crossings. Accordingly, Railways have decided to progressively eliminate all unmanned level crossings by:

- Closure - Closing unmanned level crossings having NIL/negligible Train Vehicle Unit (TVU).
- Merger - Merger of unmanned level crossing gate to nearby manned or unmanned gates or subway or Road Under Bridge (RUB) or Road Over Bridge (ROB) by construction of diversion road.
- Provision of Subways/RUBs.
- Manning - The unmanned level crossings which cannot be eliminated by above means will be progressively manned based on rail-road traffic volume, visibility conditions.

Elimination of all these Level Crossings is a gigantic task and involves lot of manpower, resources and budgetary support. It is a continuous process and is done as per need, *inter-se* priority of works, availability of funds and co-operation of State Government, particularly, in getting consent of closure of level crossing and undertaking to maintain road and drainage in future for subways.

The details of railway accidents occurred at Unmanned Level Crossings (ULCs) in the past three years and in the current year upto November 2012 is as given below:

Year	Number of railway accidents
2009-10	65
2010-11	48
2011-12	54
2012-13 (upto Nov 2012)	36

Accidents involving elephants and other animals

†1668. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is making any efforts to prevent the accidents involving elephants and other animals on railway tracks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether elephant corridors have been identified for the purpose of controlling speed of trains and installing sign boards; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways is holding regular meetings with the Ministry of Environment and Forests to take remedial measures for controlling elephant casualties. Elephant corridors have been identified by the Forest Department, and on such corridors speed restrictions have been imposed and signage boards provided to pre-warn the train drivers. Advisory to Zonal Railways have also been issued to sensitise Train Crew and Station Masters on a regular basis. Instructions have also been issued for need based clearance of vegetation on the sides of the track within railway land.

As per the advice of Forest Department, Railways is also attempting to find a more lasting solution in the matter through deposit works consisting of measures such as ramps and underpasses etc., the cost of which will be borne by the Forest Department.

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) The elephant corridors identified in consultation with Forest Department, are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Railway	Section	Location	Name of Forest	Speed restriction (KMPH)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
East Central	Chhipadohar-Hehegara of Barkakana - Garwa Road section	Km. 245/33 -37 (Up) & Km. 245/34 -38 (Dn)	Bela Forest of Palamu District	25	—
Northern	Laksar-Dehradun	Km. 31 -52	Rajaji National Park	-	Caution signage boards provided
Northeast Frontier	Kamakhya Jn-Goalpara Town-New Bongaigaon	Km. 65/7-68/3	Rani Reserve Forest	50	
	Kamakhya Jn-Goalpara Town-New Bongaigaon	Km. 163/0-168/0	Rani Reserve Forest	50	
	Guwahati-Lumding	Km. 174/1-174/4 and Km. 179/4-179/7	Uddali Bananchal	50	
	Lumding -Furkating	Km. 236/5-236/8	Daidali Reserve Forest	50	
	Furkating -New Tinsukia	Km. 372/2-373/4	Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary	50	
	Furkating-Jorhat Town-Mariani	Km. 80/7-82/0 and Km. 82/6- 83/3	Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary	50	
	Makum Jn-Ledo	Km. 20/0-20/5	Upper Dihing Reserve Forest	50	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Alipurduar Jn-Siliguri Jn-New Jalpaiguri	Km. 16/5-27/0	Mahananda Reserve Forest	50	
	Alipurduar Jn-Siliguri Jn-New Jalpaiguri	Km. 65/8-68/9	Chaparmari Wildlife Sanctuary	50	
	Alipurduar Jn-Siliguri Jn- New Jalpaiguri	Km. 128/1-130/8	Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary	50	
	Alipurduar Jn-Siliguri Jn-New Jalpaiguri	Km. 140/2-141/3	Buxa Tiger Reserve	50	
	Alipurduar Jn-Siliguri Jn-New Jalpaiguri	Km. 16/0-34/2	Mahananda Reserve Forest	50	during night only
	Alipurduar Jn-Siliguri Jn-New Jalpaiguri	Km. 81/6-100/6	Outside Forest	50	during night only
	Alipurduar Jn-Siliguri Jn-New Jalpaiguri	Km. 114/4-168/0	Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary & Buxa Tiger Reserve	50	during night only
Southern	Podanur-Pallakkad (A line)	Km. 505-508 Km. 510-513	Walayar	Time Period Day time (06:00-18:00 hrs)	Up 65 25 (Goods) 65 (Passenger) Dn

240 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

				Night time (18:00-06:00 hrs)	45 45	25 (Goods) (Passenger)	Written Answers to [7 December, 2012] Unstarred Questions
				Time Period	Up	Dn	
				Day time (06:00-18:00hrs)	65 65	35 (Goods) (Passenger)	
				Night time (18:00-06:00 hrs)	45 45	35 (Goods) (Passenger)	
South Eastern	Podanur-Pallakkad (B line)	Km. 505-508 Km. 510-513 Km. 515-517	Walayar				
	Sonua-Jaraikela in Chakradharpur- Rourkela (UP)	Km. 332/25- 384/11	Saranda	—	Blow Long Whistle, sharp Look Out		
	Sonua-Jaraikela in Chakradharpur-Rourkela (DN)	Km. 384/11-332/25	Saranda	—	Blow Long Whistle, sharp Look Out		
	Bimalgarh-Kiriburu	Km. 487-494	Saranda	20			
	Jinkpani-Singhpokharia (UP)	Km. 321/32-34	Fringe area of Saranda Forest	-	Sharp Look Out		
	Jinkpani-Singhpokharia (DN)	Km. 321/32-34	Fringe area of Saranda Forest	-	Sharp Look Out		

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Maluka-Noamundi(UP)	Km. 356/19-374/5	Fringe area of Saranda Forest	-	Blow Long Whistle, sharp Look Out (from 18.00 hrs to 06.00 hrs)
	Noamundi-Maluka(DN)	Km. 374/6-356/20	Fringe area of Saranda Forest	-	Blow Long Whistle, sharp Look Out (from 18.00 hrs to 06.00 hrs)
	Padapahar-Jamkundia(UP)	Km. 371/19-379/39	Fringe area of Saranda Forest	40	Blow Long Whistle, Saranda Forest sharp Look Out (from 18.00 hrs to 06.00 hrs)
	Jamkundia -Padapahar (DN)	Km. 379/40-371/30	Fringe area of Saranda Forest	40	Blow Long Whistle, sharp Look Out (from 18.00 hrs to 06.00 hrs)
	Jaroli-Nayagarh	Km. 412/11-412/20	Fringe area of Saranda Forest	20	Blow Long Whistle, sharp Look Out (from 18.00 hrs to 06.00 hrs)
South Western	Rayakottai-Periyanaayaktone in Bangalore-Salem section	Km. 125-133	Udaya-durgam	40	during night only

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Facebook page of railways

1669. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways have blocked their facebook page;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the facebook page of Northern Railway has been very popular among the railway users to lodge their complaints and appreciations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the number of hits the facebook page received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (d) A limited number of field units (Divisions & Zonal Railways) have Facebook pages that have been opened primarily with the objective of disseminating passengers' related information. The Facebook page of Delhi Division, bearing Facebook Account identity as "Delhi Division, Northern Railway" had been blocked between 17.10.12 to 15.11.12 but has now resumed. This account, opened on 2.4.2011 has had more than 71, 000 hits so far.

Railway projects

†1670. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether work of laying railway tracks from Surat to Bhusawal as well as doubling of railway line under Western Railway which was approved in 1992 are yet to be completed;
- (b) the extent of work thereon that has been completed since 1992 till date along with remaining work;
- (c) whether Government in taking any steps to further expedite the work on this railway line;
- (d) the details of amount spent on this line since 1992 till date;
- (e) whether any special fund was earmarked for this work in Railway Budget, 2012; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (f) There is already an existing electrified double line between Bhuswal-Jalgaon and Surat-Udhna sections. The works of doubling of Udhna - Jalgaon section with electrification (306.93 Km.) has been included in the year 2008-09 and are in different stages of progress. Doubling and electrification of Amolner- Dharangaon (25 Km.) and Vyara-Ukaisongarh sections have been completed and commissioned. Further, Ukaisongarh- Chinchpada (40 Km.) and Dharnagaon- Paldhi (20 Km.) sections are targeted for completion during 2012-13. An expenditure of Rs.276.81 crore has been incurred upto March, 2012. An outlay of Rs.190 crore has been provided for this project for the year 2012-13.

Accidents at unmanned railway crossings

1671. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of accidents at unmanned railway crossings are increasing day by day;

(b) the number of accidents occurred during the last three years and the number of persons who lost their lives; and

(c) the steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) The number of consequential incidents at unmanned level crossings caused mainly due to negligence of road vehicle users decreased from 65 in 2009-10 to 48 in 2010-11. However, such incidents increased to 54 in 2011-12. In the current year during April to November, 2012 also, such incidents increased from 30 to 36 in comparison to the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) The number of consequential incidents at unmanned level crossings during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year from April to November, 2012 and the loss of lives involved therein, is as under:

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	April to November, 2012
Number of consequential incidents at unmanned level crossings	65	48	54	36
Loss of lives	170	130	204	94

(c) Various steps have been taken by the railways to prevent incidents at the unmanned level crossings which include ensuring availability of basic infrastructure at these level crossings, public awareness and publicity campaigns through electronic and print media, mass messaging (SMSs) to educate the road users, joint ambush checks with involvement of civil authorities to penalise the erring road users, progressive manning, provision of subway at technically feasible locations, construction of diversion road upto adjacent manned gates/grade separators (ROB/RUB), closure of such unmanned level crossings which are having negligible rail/road traffic, etc.

Railway connectivity in the KBK region of Odisha

1672. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures to improve railway connectivity in the KBK region of Odisha;

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

(c) whether field survey of railway connectivity from Kantabanji to Jeypore via Rajkhariar and Nowarangpur has been completed;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is considering this extension under 'special projects' category;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether Government is considering a new line between Nowarangpur and Jeypore in the first phase; and

(h) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY) : (a) and (b) Khurda Road-Bolangir (289 km.) and Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh (56 km.) new line projects falling fully/partly in Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi (KBK) region of Odisha have been sanctioned. Lanjigarh-Bhowanipatna section of Lanjigarh-Junagarh has been completed. Part of Bhowanipatna-Junagarh (9 km.) and Khurda Road-Begunia (32 km.) section of Khurda Road-Bolangir new line projects are targeted to be completed in 2012-13. Outlays of Rs. 40 crore and Rs. 12 crore have been provided to Khurda Road-Bolangir and Lanjigarh Road-Junagarh new line projects respectively for the year 2012-13.

(c) and (d) Kantabanji-Jeypore (*via* Rajkhariar and Nowarangpur) new line survey has not been completed.

(e) and (f) Do not arise at this stage.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

Railway projects

†1673. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway projects approved by Railways, as on date, in different States during each of the last three years;

(b) the State-wise details of projects which are under construction for the last ten years along with the sanctioned amount of each of the project, particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the steps taken by Railways to complete pending railway projects within stipulated time-frame; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Year-wise details of ongoing new line, gauge conversion and doubling projects included in Railway Budgets during the last ten years indicating year of approval, plan head, State, latest anticipated cost and length (in Km.) is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Railways have huge throwforward of ongoing projects with limited availability of resources. As a result, funds are thinly spread thus prolonging period of completion. Completion of projects also depends upon their relative priority. Apart from this, delay in land acquisition and forestry clearances, law & order problems, adverse monsoon & contract failures are main reasons affecting timely completion of projects.

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

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details regarding Railway Projects*

Sl. No.	Year of inclusion in Budget	Plan Head	State(s)	Name of project	Length (in Km)	Anticipated Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2012-13	New Line	North East Region, Tripura & Bangladesh	Agartala-Akhaura (Bangladesh)(13 km)	13	252
2	2012-13	New Line	Haryana	Rohtak-Mehem-Hansi (68.8 km)	68.8	287
3	2012-13	New Line	Uttar Pradesh	Unchhar-Amethi (66.17 km)	66.17	380
4	2012-13	New Line	Andhra Pradesh	Akkanapet-Medak (17.2 km)	17.2	114.37
5	2012-13	New Line	Andhra Pradesh	Bhadrachalam-Kovvur (151 km)	151	923.23
6	2012-13	Gauge Conversion	Gujarat	Ahmedabad-Botad (170.48 km)	170.48	567.18
7	2012-13	Gauge	Gujarat	Dhasa-Jetalsar (104.44 km)	104.44	376.59
8	2012-13	Conversion Doubling	Maharashtra	Wardha(Sewagram)-Nagpur 3rd line (76.3 km)	76.3	297.85
9	2012-13	Doubling	Orissa	Bhadrak-Nergundi 3rd line (80 km)	80	558.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	248
10	2012-13	Doubling	Bihar	Katreah-Kursela Patch Doubling incl. bridge on river Kosi (7.24 km)	7.24	81.3	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
11	2012-13	Doubling	West Bengal	Bazar Sau-Azimganj Jn.(42.15 km)	42.15	255.64	
12	2012-13	Doubling	West Bengal	Monigram-Nimtita (34.3 km)	34.3	250.93	
13	2012-13	Doubling	West Bengal	Sagardigi-Azimganj Cabin (16.3 km)	16.3	81.09	
14	2012-13	Doubling	Uttar Pradesh	Bhimsen-Jhansi (206 km)	206	797.3	
15	2012-13	Doubling	Uttar Pradesh,Bihar	Chhapra-Ballia Patch Doubling (65 km)	65	295	
16	2012-13	Doubling	North East Region and Assam	Lumding-Hojai Patch Doubling (44.92 km)	44.92	246.07	
17	2012-13	Doubling	West Bengal	New Coochbehar-Gumanihat (29.32 km)	29.32	278.21	
18	2012-13	Doubling	Delhi	Anand Vihar-Tilak Bridge 3rd & 4th line (9.77 km)	9.77	295.68	
19	2012-13	Doubling	Uttarakhand	Haridwar-Lakshar (27.03 km)	27.03	219.83	Unstarred Questions
20	2012-13	Doubling	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Patch Doubling (55.47 km)	55.47	289.79	
21	2012-13	Doubling	Rajasthan	Bangurgram-Guria Patch DL (47 km)	47	246.08	
22	2012-13	Doubling	Rajasthan	Rani-Marwar Jn Patch DL (54.5 km)	54.5	288.97	

23	2012-13	Doubling	Andhra Pradesh	Kazipet-Vijaywada 3rd line with electrification (219.64 km)	219.64	1054.35
24	2012-13	Doubling	West Bengal	Andul-Baltikuri (7.25 km)	7.25	29.26
25	2012-13	Doubling	West Bengal	Kharagpur-Narayangarh 3rd line (23 km)	23	147
26	2012-13	Doubling	Jharkhand, Orissa	Manoharpur-Bondamanda 3rd line (30 km)	30	258.2
27	2012-13	Doubling	Jharkhand	Rajkharswan-Chakradharpur 3rd line (20 km)	20	148.77
28	2012-13	Doubling	Madhya Pradesh	Barkhera-Habibganj 3rd line (41.42 km)	41.42	202.47
29	2012-13	Doubling	Madhya Pradesh	Ghat Pindrai-Belkhera Patch DL (5.56 km)	5.56	25.4
30	2012-13	Doubling	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi-Bhudni 3rd line (25.09 km)	25.09	152.57
31	2011-12	New Line	Jharkhand	Hansdiha-Godda (30 km)	30	267.09
32	2011-12	New Line	North East Region & Assam	Murkongselek-Pasighat (30.617 km)	30.617	165.82
33	2011-12	New Line	Punjab	Qadian-Beas NL	39.68	205.22
34	2011-12	New Line	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan	Ratlam-Dungarpur via Banswara	176.47	2082.75
35	2011-12	New Line	Andhra Pradesh	Gudur-Durgarajapatnam	41.55	277.74
36	2011-12	New Line	Andhra Pradesh	Nadikude-Srikalahasti	309	1313.99

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	250
37	2011-12	New Line	Maharashtra	Wadsa-Gadchiroli (49.5 km)	49.5	232.4	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
38	2011-12	New Line	West Bengal	Bhadutola-Jhargram via Lalgah (54 km)	54	289.64	
39	2011-12	New Line	Tamilnadu	Madurai-Tuticorin via Aruppukkottai	143.5	601.43	
40	2011-12	New Line	Karnataka	Marikuppam-Kuppam NL	23.7	99.64	
41	2011-12	New Line	Karnataka	Shimoga-Harihar (78.66 km)	78.66	562.74	
42	2011-12	New Line	Karnataka	Tumkur-Chitradurg-Davangere	199.7	913	
43	2011-12	New Line	Karnataka	Whitefield-Kolar (52.9 km)	52.9	341.05	
44	2011-12	Gauge Conversion	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	Lucknow-Pilibhit via Sitapur, Lakhimpur (262.76 km)	262.76	715.75	
45	2011-12	Gauge Conversion	Gujarat	Miyagam-Karjan-Dabhoi-Samalaya GC with electrification	96.46	439.88	
46	2011-12	Doubling	Maharashtra	Bhusawal-Jalgaon 3rd line (24.13 km)	24.13	184.06	Unstarred Questions
47	2011-12	Doubling	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Kasara - 3rd line (67.62 km)	67.62	279.7	
48	2011-12	Doubling	Chhattisgarh	Kirandul-Jadgalpur (150 km)	150	826.57	
49	2011-12	Doubling	Andhra Pradesh	Simhachalam North-Gopalapatnam-doubling of bypass line (2.07 km)	2.07	22	

50	2011-12	Doubling	West Bengal	Bandel-Boinchi - 3rd line(30.53 km)	30.53	288.35
51	2011-12	Doubling	West Bengal	Boinchi-Shaktigarh 3rd line (25.83 km)	25.83	175.8
52	2011-12	Doubling	West Bengal	Dankuni-Bhattanagar via CC line-DL with one addl. Loop at Bhattanagar.		60.15
53	2011-12	Doubling	West Bengal, Bihar	Pirpainti-Bhagalpur (59.06 km)	59.06	261.38
54	2011-12	Doubling	West Bengal	Plassey-Jiaganj (54.29km)	54.29	248.07
55	2011-12	Doubling	West Bengal	Princepghat to Majherhat doubling of Circular Railway (4.98 km)	4.98	299.6
56	2011-12	Doubling	West Bengal	Sainthia-Tarapith 3rd line (22 km)	22	193.45
57	2011-12	Doubling	West Bengal	Tarapith-Rampurhat-provsion of 3rd line		62.43
58	2011-12	Doubling	Uttar Pradesh	Aunrihar-Manduadih - Patch doubling (38.80 km)	38.8	155.09
59	2011-12	Doubling	West Bengal	Ambari Falakata-New Maynaguri (36.52 km)	36.52	257.93
60	2011-12	Doubling	West Bengal	New Coochbehar-Samuktala Road (29.02 km)	29.02	190.4

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 251

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
61	2011-12	Doubling	Punjab	Kathua-Madhopur Doubling across bridge No.16, 18 & 19	0.261	16.28
62	2011-12	Doubling	Punjab	Mrithal-Bhangala -Doubling across Beas Bridge	0.665	71.46
63	2011-12	Doubling	Uttar Pradesh	Utretia-Raibareilly (65.6 km)	65.6	264.82
64	2011-12	Doubling	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Bangurgram (48.43 km)	48.43	251.99
65	2011-12	Doubling	Rajasthan	Guriya-Marwar (43.50 km) & Karjoda-Palanpur (5.40 km)	48.9	274.34
66	2011-12	Doubling	Rajasthan	Rani-Keshavganj (59.50 km)	59.5	277.67
67	2011-12	Doubling	Rajasthan	Rewari-Manheru (69.02 km)	69.02	251.91
68	2011-12	Doubling	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur-Tenali Doubling with electrification (24.38 km)	24.38	129.9
69	2011-12	Doubling	Andhra Pradesh	Krishnapatnam-Venkatachalam doubling with Electrification	23	87.34
70	2011-12	Doubling	Andhra Pradesh	Mudkhed-Parbhani	81.43	334.32
71	2011-12	Doubling	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada-Gudivada-Bhimavaram-Narsapur, Gudivada-Machlipatnam & Bhimavaram-Nidadavolu DL with Electrification (221 km)	221	1009.82

72	2011-12	Doubling	West Bengal	Bhojudih-Mohuda (23 km)	23	134.19
73	2011-12	Doubling	West Bengal	Kharagpur-Gokulpur (6 km) via Girimadan	6	42.24
74	2011-12	Doubling	Tamilnadu	Kumbalam-Thuravur Patch doubling (15.59 km)	15.59	137.35
75	2011-12	Doubling	Tamilnadu	Omalur-Metturdam Patch Doubling with electrification (29.03 km)	29.03	233.73
76	2011-12	Doubling	Tamilnadu	Thanjavur-Ponmalai DL (46.96 km) with a bypass line before Ponmalai (1.13 km)	48.09	190.1
77	2011-12	Doubling	Karnataka	Shivani-Hosadurga Road (9.98 km)	9.98	49.36
78	2011-12	Doubling	Karnataka	Toranagallu-Ranjithpura (22.9 km)	22.9	146.75
79	2011-12	Doubling	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan	Bina-Kota (282.66 km)	282.66	1125.07
80	2011-12	Doubling	Gujarat	Viramgam-Samakhiali	182.23	685.17
81	2010-11	New Line	West Bengal	Hasnabad-Hinalganj (14 km)	14	172.03
82	2010-11	New Line	West Bengal	Tarakeshwar-Magra (51.95 km) incl. MM for Tarakeshwar- Furfurasharif (21.75 km)	73.7	527.54

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 253

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
83	2010-11	New Line	West Bengal	Balurghat-Hilli (29 km)	29	242.22
84	2010-11	New Line	North East Region & Meghalaya	Byrnihat-Shillong (108.40 km)	108.4	4083.02
85	2010-11	New Line	Bihar, Nepal	Jogbani-Biratnagar(Nepal) (18 km)	18	241.52
86	2010-11	New Line	West Bengal	Kaliyaganj-Buniadpur (33.13 km)	33.13	222.21
87	2010-11	New Line	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh-Karanprayag (125.09 km)	125.09	4295.3
88	2010-11	New Line	Andhra Pradesh	Bhadrachalam Road-Sattupalli	56.25	337.5
89	2010-11	New Line	West Bengal	Bowaichandi-Arambagh (31 km)	31	267.37
90	2010-11	New Line	West Bengal, Orissa	Digha-Jaleswar (41 km) with new MM for Digha-Egra (31 km)	72	352.94
91	2010-11	New Line	Karnataka	Bagalkot-Kudachi (142 km)	142	895
92	2010-11	Gauge Conversion	Bihar, Nepal	Jaynagar-Bijalpura, incl. extn. Bet, Bijalpura-Bardibas (Nepal) (69.08 km)	69	470
93	2010-11	Gauge Conversion	Rajasthan	Dholpur-Sirmuttra with extension to Gangapur City (144.6 km)	144.6	622.41
94	2010-11	Gauge Conversion	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan	Gwalior-Sheopurkalan with extension to Kota (284 km)	284	1176.09

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

95	2010-11	Gauge Conversion	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara-Mandla Fort (182.25 km)	182.25	737.72
96	2010-11	Doubling	Maharashtra	Godhani-Kalumna Chord	13.7	50.37
97	2010-11	Doubling	Orissa	Delang-Puri (28.7 km)	28.7	170
98	2010-11	Doubling	Orissa	Sambalpur-Talcher (174.11 km)	174.11	679.27
99	2010-11	Doubling	West Bengal	Ambikakalna-Nabadwip Dham (23.29 km)	23.29	148.05
100	2010-11	Doubling	West Bengal	Azimganj-Manigram (20.49 km)	20.49	134.87
101	2010-11	Doubling	West Bengal	Barharwa-Bonidanga (4.73 km)	4.73	40.41
102	2010-11	Doubling	West Bengal	Bethuadhahari-Plassey (22.51 km)	22.51	141.03
103	2010-11	Doubling	West Bengal	Dankuni-Chandanpur- 4th line (25.41 km) as 1st phase of Dankuni-Saktigarh 4th line with new MM for Baruipara-Furfura(12.3Km) NL	37.71	288.02
104	2010-11	Doubling	West Bengal	Kalinarayanpur-Shantipur (15.85 km) with new MM for Ranaghat(Aranghata)-Duttapulia (8.17 km) NL	24.02	174.56

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 255

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
105	2010-11	Doubling	West Bengal	Katwa-Patuli (17.7 km) with new MM for Ahmedpur-Katwa (51.92 km) GC	69.62	423.66
106	2010-11	Doubling	West Bengal	Lalgola-Jiaganj (22.95 km)	22.95	144.74
107	2010-11	Doubling	West Bengal	Nabadwip Dham-Patuli (22 km)	22	169.82
108	2010-11	Doubling	West Bengal	Nalhati-Sagardighi (26.30 km)	26.3	141.76
109	2010-11	Doubling	Jharkhand, Bihar	Sahibganj-Pirpanti (10.45 km)	10.45	129.45
110	2010-11	Doubling	West Bengal	Sealdah Div.- 2nd passenger line bet. Mile 5 B and New Alipore (1.67 km)	1.67	45.9
111	2010-11	Doubling	West Bengal	Sondalia-Champapukur (23.64 km) with new MM for Bira-Chakla (11.5 km)	35.14	277.28
112	2010-11	Doubling	West Bengal	Tala-Princep Ghat- DL of Circular Rly.(9.7 km)	9.7	149.95
113	2010-11	Doubling	Haryana, Punjab	Ambala Cantt-Dhapper (Ph.I)	22.71	139.54
114	2010-11	Doubling	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadoi-Janghai (31 km)	31	132.96

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

115	2010-11	Doubling	Punjab	Chakki Bank-Bharoli (3.5 km)	3.5	15
116	2010-11	Doubling	Punjab	Jalandhar Cantt-Suchi Pind - Doubling with Electrification (3.5 km)	3.5	15.69
117	2010-11	Doubling	Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua-Madhopur Punjab - doubling across Ravi bridge	0.82	96.05
118	2010-11	Doubling	Jammu & Kashmir	Sambha -Vijaypur Jammu -doubling across Basanter Bridge	0.22	40.21
119	2010-11	Doubling	Rajasthan, Gujarat	Abu Road-Sarotra Road Patch doubling (23.12 km)	23.12	131.54
120	2010-11	Doubling	Rajasthan	Bhagat ki Kothi-Luni (28.12 km)	28.12	98.16
121	2010-11	Doubling	Rajasthan	Keshav Ganj-Swaroopganj Patch Doubling (26.48 km)	26.48	118.57
122	2010-11	Doubling	Gujarat	Sarotra Road-Karjoda Patch doubling	23.59	156.64
123	2010-11	Doubling	Rajasthan	Swaroopganj-Abu Road Patch doubling (25.36 km.)	25.36	133.36
124	2010-11	Doubling	Andhra Pradesh	Mancheryal-Peddampet Patch Tripling	4.37	105.66
125	2010-11	Doubling	Chhattisgarh	Durg-Rajnandgaon 3rd line	31	152.99
126	2010-11	Doubling	Orissa	Champajharan-Bimlagarh (21 km)	21	177.38

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	258
127	2010-11	Doubling	Jharkhand	Dangoaposi- Rajkharswan 3rd line	65	388.67	Written Answers to
128	2010-11	Doubling	Jharkhand	Sini-Adityapur (22.5 km) 3rd line	22.5	143.16	
129	2010-11	Doubling	West Bengal	Tamluk Jn. Cabin-Basulya Sutahata (24.4 km)	24.4	171.02	
130	2010-11	Doubling	Kerala	Ernakulam-Kumbalam Patch doubling (7.71 km)	7.7	71.32	
131	2010-11	Doubling	Karnataka	Birur-Shivani -Patch Doubling (28.67 km)	28.67	222.64	[RAJYA SABHA]
132	2010-11	Doubling	Karnataka	Hosadurga Road-Chikjajur - Patch doubling 28.89 km)	28.89	116	
133	2010-11	Doubling	Karnataka, Goa	Hospet-Hubli-Londa-Tinaighat- Vasco-de-Gama (352.28 km)	352.28	2127	
134	2010-11	Doubling	Maharashtra	Budhni-Barkhera - 3rd line (33 km)	33	287.35	
135	2010-11	Doubling	Gujarat	Viramgam- Surendranagar	65.26	271.88	Unstarred Questions
136	2009-10	New Line	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab	Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri (63.1 km)	63.1	2966.99	
137	2009-10	Doubling	Orissa	Banspani-Daitari-Tomka-Jakhapura (180 km)	180	942.45	

138	2009-10	Doubling	Orissa	Brundamal-Jharsuguda- flyover connection for joining DN Line		81.66
139	2009-10	Doubling	West Bengal	Dakshin Barasat-Lakshmikantapur (19.68 km), New Line from Joynagar-Raidighi (20 km) & New MM for Joynagar-Durgapur (32 km)	71.68	533.38
140	2009-10	Doubling	West Bengal	Ghutuari sharif-Canning with extn. upto Bangankhali & new MM for Bangankhali-Basanti (14.3 km) & Basanti-Jharkhali (23 km) NL	56.19	611.01
141	2009-10	Doubling	West Bengal	Krishnanagar-Bethuadahari (27.92 km)	27.92	151.65
142	2009-10	Doubling	West Bengal	Liluah-Dankuni 3rd line (10.13 km) with extn. to Furfura Sharif	30.13	257.42
143	2009-10	Doubling	West Bengal	Magrahat-Diamond Harbour (19.67 km) with new MM for Sangrampur-Krishnachandpur (25 km) & Diamond Harbour (Gurdasnagar)-Bahrahat (21 km)- NL	65.67	493.96
144	2009-10	Doubling	Jharkhand	Tinpahar-Sahibganj (37.81 km) as PH-I of doubling of Tinpahar-Bhagalpur	37.81	167.83

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

259

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
145	2009-10	Doubling	Uttar Pradesh	Lohta-Bhadoi (39 km)	39	139.02
146	2009-10	Doubling	Punjab	Mansa-Bhatinda Ph.I	53	157
147	2009-10	Doubling	Uttar Pradesh	Phaphamau-Allahabad (12.9 km)	12.9	93.75
148	2009-10	Doubling	Maharashtra, Karnataka	Daund-Gulbarga Doubling (224.90 km) and Pune-Guntakal Electrification (641.37 km)	224.9	1514.45
149	2009-10	Doubling	West Bengal	Rajgoda-Tamluk (13.5 km)-Phase-II of Panskura-Haldia DL	13.5	86.91
150	2009-10	Doubling	Karnataka	Yelahanka-Chennasandra - DL with overhead equipment (12.89 km)	12.89	84.81
151	2009-10	Doubling	Karnataka	Yeshwantpur-Yelahanka - doubling with Overhead equipment (12.07 km)	12.07	69.17
152	2008-09	New Line	Maharashtra	Wardha-Nanded (via Yevatmal-Pusood)	270	1604.94
153	2008-09	New Line	Bihar	Ara-Bhabua Road (122 km)	122	490.08
154	2008-09	New Line	Bihar	Araria-Supaul (92 km)	92	304.41
155	2008-09	New Line	Bihar	Dehri on Sone-Banjari (36.4 km)	36.4	106.2

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

156	2008-09	New Line	Bihar, Jharkhand	Gaya-Bodhgaya-Chatra, Gaya-Natesar (Nalanda)	97	549.75
157	2008-09	New Line	Bihar, Jharkhand	Gaya-Daltonganj via Rafiganj (136.88 km)	136.88	445.25
158	2008-09	New Line	Bihar	Kursela-Bihariganj (35 km)	35	192.56
159	2008-09	New Line	Bihar	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga (66.9 km)	66.9	281.3
160	2008-09	New Line	Bihar	Muzaffarpur-Katra-Orai- Janakpur Road (66.55 km)	66.55	228.05
161	2008-09	New Line	Bihar	Nawada-Laxmipur (137 km)	137	620.57
162	2008-09	New Line	Bihar	Sitamarhi-Jayanagar-Nirmali via Susand (188 km)	188	678.62
163	2008-09	New Line	North East Region & Tripura	Agartala-Sabroom (110 km)	110	1141.75
164	2008-09	New Line	North East Region & Mizoram	Bhairabi-Sairang (51.38 km)	51.38	2393.48
165	2008-09	New Line	Bihar, West Bengal	Jalalgarh-Kishanganj (50.077 km)	50.077	359.86
166	2008-09	New Line	SIK, West Bengal, North East Region	Sivok-Rangpo (44.39 km)	44.39	3380.58

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 261

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
167	2008-09	New Line	Rajasthan	Bangurgram-Ras (27.8 km)	27.8	144.67
168	2008-09	New Line	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah-Bangalore (Bangarapet)	255.4	2050
169	2008-09	New Line	Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh	Attipattu-Puttur (88.30 km)	88.3	527
170	2008-09	New Line	Tamilnadu, Puducherry	Chennai-Cuddalore via Mahabalipuram	179.28	800
171	2008-09	New Line	Tamilnadu	Erode-Palani (91.05 km)	91.05	589.73
172	2008-09	Gauge Conversion	Rajasthan, Haryana	Jaipur-Ringus-Churu & Sikar-Loharu (320.04 km)	320.04	653.46
173	2008-09	Gauge Conversion	Rajasthan	Suratpura-Hanumangarh-Sriganganagar (240.95 km)	240.95	516.23
174	2008-09	Gauge Conversion	Tamilnadu	Madurai-Bodinayakkanur (90.41 km)	90.41	267.66
175	2008-09	Gauge Conversion	Rajasthan, Gujarat	Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur including Modasa-Shamlaji Road (22.53Km)	321.73	798.85
176	2008-09	Gauge Conversion	Gujarat	Bhuj-Naliya (101.35 km) with extn. From Naliya to Vayor (24.65 km)	126	468.62

262 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

177	2008-09	Gauge Conversion	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra	Ratlam-Mhow-Khandwa-Akola	472.64	1421.25
178	2008-09	Doubling	Jharkhand	Chandrapura-Rajabera-Chandrapura-Bhandaridah (10.6 km)	10.6	44.87
179	2008-09	Doubling	Andhra Pradesh	Raghavapuram-Mandamari patch tripling	24.47	136.22
180	2008-09	Doubling	Chhattisgarh, Orissa	Champa-Jharsuguda 3rd line (165 km)	165	1013.61
181	2008-09	Doubling	Jharkhand	Muri-North Outer Cabin/Muri-Doubling of section with provision of 2nd bridge over Subarnarekha	1	23.15
182	2008-09	Doubling	West Bengal	Panskura-Kharagpur 3rd line (44.7 km) with new MM for Panskura-Ghatal (32.8 km) NL	77.5	529.23
183	2008-09	Doubling	Jharkhand	Rajkharswan-Sini-3rd line	15	91.61
184	2008-09	Doubling	Tamilnadu	Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 4th line (26.83 km)	26.83	136.8
185	2008-09	Doubling	Tamilnadu	Villupuram-Dindigul (With electrification)	273	1280.83
186	2008-09	Doubling	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal-Beena 3rd line (143 km)	143	687.22
187	2008-09	Doubling	Madhya Pradesh	Guna-Ruthiyai (20.5 km)	20.5	150.32

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
188	2008-09	Doubling	Maharashtra, Gujarat	Udhna-Jalgaon with electrification	306.93	1389.62
189	2007-08	New Line	Bihar	Bihta-Aurangabad via Anugrahanarayan Road (118.45 km)	118.45	326.2
190	2007-08	New Line	Bihar	Bariarpur-Mananpur via Kharagpur, Lachimpur-Barhat (67.78 km)	67.78	450.55
191	2007-08	New Line	Bihar	Sultanganj-Katuria via Asarganj, Tarapur & Belhar (74.8 km)	74.8	450
192	2007-08	New Line	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh	Chandigarh-Baddi (33.23 km)	33.23	328.14
193	2007-08	New Line	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	Deoband (Muzzafar Nagar)- Roorkee (27.45 km)	27.45	336.91
194	2007-08	New Line	Karnataka.Andhra Pradesh	Rayadurg-Tumkur via Kalyandurg (213 km)	213	1027.89
195	2007-08	New Line	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh	Chhota udepur-Dhar	157	1350.5
196	2007-08	New Line	Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat	Dahod-Indore via Sardarpur, Jhabua & Dhar	200.97	1642.17

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

197	2007-08	Gauge Conversion	West Bengal	Burdwan-Katwa (51.52 km) with new MM for Katwa-Bazarsau (30.59 km) - DL, Katwa (Dainhat)-Mateswar (34.4 km), Negun-Mangalkot (8.60 km) & Mateswar-Memari (35.6 km) NL	160.62	1106.62
198	2007-08	Gauge Conversion	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	Bhojipura-Tanakpur via Pilibhit (101.79 km)	101.79	195.64
199	2007-08	Gauge Conversion	Rajasthan	Sadulpur-Bikaner & Ratangarh-Degana (394.35 km) with Ratangarh-Sardarshahar (44 km) sanctioned as MM	438.35	872.22
200	2007-08	Gauge Conversion	Tamilnadu	Mayiladuturai-Tiruvarur-Karaikudi & Tiruturaipundi-Agastiyampalli incl. restoration of Needamangalam-Mannargudi line & Mannargudi-Kottai	224	1005.19
201	2007-08	Doubling	Maharashtra	Pen-Roha	40	192.09
202	2007-08	Doubling	Chhattisgarh, Orissa	Raipur-Titlagarh (203 km) incl. NL Mandir Hasaud-Naya Raipur (20 km) & new MM for conversion of Raipur (Kendri)-Dhamtari & Abhanpur-Rajimbranch (67.20 km)	290.2	852.98

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 265

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	266
203	2007-08	Doubling	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki-Burhwal - Patch Doubling (29 km)	29	156.42	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
204	2007-08	Doubling	Chhattisgarh	Champa - Bypass line	14	37.64	
205	2007-08	Doubling	Maharashtra	Kalumna-Nagpur	6.16	27.69	
206	2007-08	Doubling	Orissa	Bimlagarh-Dumitra	18.3	130.7	
207	2007-08	Doubling	Kerala	Ambalapuzha-Haripad (18.13 km)	18.13	125.25	
208	2007-08	Doubling	Kerala	Kuruppantthara-Chingavanam (26.54 km)	26.54	346.15	
209	2007-08	Doubling	Karnataka	Ramanagaram-Mysore (91.5 km) with electrification of Kengeri-Mysore	91.5	526	
210	2006-07	New Line	Bihar	Chhapra-Muzzafarpur (84.65 km)	84.65	378.56	
211	2006-07	New Line	Bihar	Motihari-Sitamarhi (76.7 km)	76.7	211	
212	2006-07	New Line	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh	Chhitauni-Tumkuhi Road (58.88 km)	58.88	243.78	Unstarred Questions
213	2006-07	New Line	Bihar	Araria-Galgalia (Thakurganj) (100 km)	100	532.87	
214	2006-07	New Line	North East Region, Nagaland	Dimapur-Kohima (88 km)	88	850	

215	2006-07	New Line	North East Region, Assam, Meghalaya	Teteliya-Byrnihat (21.50 km)	21.5	385.2
216	2006-07	New Line	Andhra Pradesh	Jaggayyapet-Mallacheruvu with new MM for Mallacheruvu- Janpahad (24km)	43.1	313.24
217	2006-07	New Line	Andhra Pradesh	Manoharabad-Kotapalli	148.9	791.59
218	2006-07	New Line	Andhra Pradesh	Obulavaripalle-Krishnapatnam	113	930
219	2006-07	New Line	Tamilnadu	Tindivanam-Gingee- Tiruvannamalai (70 km))	70	227.4
220	2006-07	New Line	Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh	Tindivanam-Nagari (179.20 km)	179.2	582.83
221	2006-07	Gauge Conversion	Tamilnadu, Kerala	Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat & Pollachi-Coimbatore (224.88 km)	224.88	903.98
222	2006-07	Gauge Conversion	Karnataka	Kolar-Chickbailapar (96.5 km)	96.5	287.99
223	2006-07	Doubling	Maharashtra	Panvel-Pen	35	185.63
224	2006-07	Doubling	Orissa	Sambalpur-Titlagarh (132 km)	182	950.84
225	2006-07	Doubling	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram-Kottavalasa 3rd line (34.7 km)	34.7	194.89

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 267

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	268
226	2006-07	Doubling	Uttar Pradesh	Ghagharaghat-Chowkaghat (5.63 km)	5.63	136.12	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
227	2006-07	Doubling	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur Cantt-Baitalpur (34.13 km)	34.13	183.82	
228	2006-07	Doubling	Delhi, Haryana	Tughlakabad (Jn. Cabin) - Palwal 4th line (33.5 km)	33.5	297.09	
229	2006-07	Doubling	Uttar Pradesh	Utretia-Zafrabad - doubling of balance 148 km section with new MM for Raibareilly-Akbarganj (46.9 km) & Sultanpur-Amethi (29.22 km) NL	224.12	819.42	
230	2006-07	Doubling	Chhattisgarh	Khodri-Annupur with flyover at Bilaspur (61.6km)	61.6	385.54	Unstarred Questions
231	2006-07	Doubling	Chhattisgarh	Salka Road-Khongsara - Annuppur Doubling (90 km)	26	143.87	
232	2006-07	Doubling	Tamilnadu	Chengalpattu-Villupuram (103 km) with new MM	133	751.24	
233	2006-07	Doubling	Kerala	Chenganur-Chingavanam (26.5 km)	26.5	222.95	
234	2006-07	Doubling	Karnataka	Kankanadi-Panambur Patch Doubling (19 km))	19	149.2	

235	2005-06	New Line	Bihar	Darbhangha-Kusheshwarasthan (70.14 km)	70.14	205
236	2005-06	New Line	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh	Hathua-Bhatni	79.64	230.03
237	2005-06	Gauge Conversion	Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara-Nagpur (149.52 km)	149.52	585.93
238	2005-06	Doubling	Orissa	Jharsuguda-Rengali (25.6 km)	25.6	213.13
239	2005-06	Doubling	West Bengal	Dhinpai-Sainthia, Prantik-Siuri (33.98km) MM Chaurigacha- Sainthia(56.50Km)	122.09	595.91
240	2005-06	Doubling	Haryana, Uttar Pradesh	Calwal-Bhuteshwar 3rd line (81 km)	81	345
241	2005-06	Doubling	Kerala	Mullanturutti-Kuruppantara (24 km)	24	185.77
242	2004-05	Doubling	West Bengal	Pandabeswar-Chinpai (21.41 km) and Ikra-Churulia-Gurundi with new MM bet. Barbani-Churulia (9 km) NL	51.91	293.74
243	2003-04	New Line	Orissa	Talcher-Bimlagarh (154 km)	154	810.78
244	2003-04	New Line	Bihar	Hajipur-Sagauli via Vaishali (148.3 km)	148.3	324.66
245	2003-04	New Line	Bihar	Kosi Bridge	21.85	341.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
246	2003-04	New Line	Uttarakhand	Kichha-Khatima (57.7 km)	57.7	208.4
247	2003-04	New Line	Bihar	Maharajganj-Masrakh (35.49 km) with MM for NL between Masrakh-Rewaghat (30 km)	65.49	218.19
248	2003-04	New Line	North East Region,	Jiribam-Imphal (97.90 km)	125	4444
249	2003-04	New Line	Haryana	Jind-Sonipat (88.9 km)	88.9	500
250	2003-04	Gauge Conversion	Bihar	Sakri-Laukaha Bazar-Nirmali & Saharsa-Forbesganj (206.06 km)	206.06	355.81
251	2003-04	Gauge Conversion	North East Region, Assam	Rangiya-Murkongselek alongwith linked fingers (510.33 km)	510.33	1717.29
252	2003-04	Doubling	Orissa	Cuttack-Barang (12 km)	14.27	200
253	2003-04	Doubling	Orissa	Khurda Road-Barang 3rd line (35 km)	35	221
254	2003-04	Doubling	Bihar	Sonepur-Hajipur including Gandak Bridge	5.5	129.66
255	2003-04	Doubling	West Bengal	Chandpara-Bongaon with extn. to Chandabazar and new MM for Bongaon-Poramaheshtala (20 km) & Chandabazar-Bagdah (13.86 km) NL	55.13	337.96

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

256	2003-04	Doubling	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka	Raichur-Guntakal	81.1	221.93
257	2003-04	Doubling	Tamilnadu	Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line (22.1 km)	22.1	102.42
258	2003-04	Doubling	Tamilnadu	Chennai Beach-Korukkupet 3rd line (4.1 km)	4.1	85.7
259	2002-03	New Line	Bihar	Munger-rail-cum-road Bridge on river Ganga	14	2363
260	2001-02/2002-03	New Line	Bihar	Fatuha-Islampur incl. MM for extn.of NL from Daniawan to Biharsharif, Biharsharif to Barbigha, Barbigha to Shekhpura	171.5	

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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Doubling of railway lines

1674. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets for doubling of railway lines during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the revised targets for doubling of railway lines during these years;
- (c) the actual doubling of railway lines done in each of these years; and
- (d) the reasons for huge difference between the targets set and actual doubling of railway lines achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Targets set, targets revised and achievement made in respect of doubling of railway lines during the last three years *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is tabulated below:

Year	Target announced in Budget (in Km)	Targets (Revised) (in Km)	Achievement (in Km)
2009-10	700	320	448
2010-11	700	767	769
2011-12	867	750	752

- (d) All efforts are made to complete targeted projects. However, paucity of funds and operational constraint of running high level of traffic on existing line requires utmost caution during execution and sometimes delays execution of doubling projects.

Survey for railway line connecting NE Karnataka to Bengaluru

1675. SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has a plan to conduct survey of Gulbarga-Jewargi-Sindhanur-Shahapur railway line for the benefit of North-East (NE) Karnataka people to connect to the capital city of Bengaluru;
- (b) if not, whether such a plan is going to be prepared; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No such survey has been sanctioned.

(b) and (c) In view of constraint of resources, there is no such proposal under consideration.

Introducing Durgam express trains

1676. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the Ministry would consider the proposal for introduction of Durgam Express trains between Puri-Mumbai, Puri-Jaipur/Jodhpur, Bhubaneswar-Pune, Bhubaneswar-Bengaluru and Bhubaneswar-Surat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal to introduce Durgam Express trains between Puri-Mumbai, Puri-Jaipur/Jodhpur, Bhubaneswar-Pune, Bhubaneswar-Bangalore and Bhubaneswar-Surat.

Railway works in NER

1677. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of implementation of the proposal of construction of double railways line between New Jalpaiguri, Guwahati and Dibrugarh including the date of completion; and

(b) the details of the implementation of proposal of electrification work of Railways in the North-Eastern Region (NER) along with the date of completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Double line already exists between Samuktala Road (near New Alipurduar) and New Bongaigaon. Further, between New Jalpaiguri-Samuktala Road and New Bongaigaon-Guwahati, there are two separate Broad Gauge lines. The work of doubling between Guwahati and Dibrugarh has been taken up in a phased manner. New Guwahati-Digarua patch doubling (29.81 km) has already been completed and Lumding-Hojai (45 km) has also been taken up in 2012-13 as part of Guwahati-Dibrugarh doubling. Moreover, Rangiya-Murkongselek gauge

conversion is targeted for completion in 2013-14 and will also provide a parallel alternative route to Dibrugarh.

(b) Barauni-Katihar-Guwahati including Katihar-Barsoi railway electrification project is falling partly in North Eastern (NE) Region. Out of 836 route km, 223 km falls in Assam. Estimated cost of this project is Rs.821.53 crore and outlay of Rs.102 crore has been provided during 2012-13. Project is planned for completion by October, 2015.

Increasing the number of coaches

†1678. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an increase in the number of passengers in the shuttle trains coming from Saharanpur, Meerut and Aligarh to New Delhi has been registered in the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons for reducing the number of coaches in these trains;

(c) whether Government would raise the number of coaches keeping in view the increasing crowd in these trains; and

(d) whether Government proposes to start new trains on these routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been an overall increase in passenger traffic on these sections over the last three years.

(b) and (c) No decision has been taken to permanently reduce the number of coaches in the train service coming from Saharanpur, Meerut and Aligarh to New Delhi. However, at times, a few trains had to be run with lesser number of coaches to meet critical surge of demand in other trains. Action has been initiated to run these trains with full composition by inducting more coaches. Besides, augmentation of train over Indian Railways is an on-going process subject to operational feasibility, commercial viability and availability of resources.

(d) There is no such proposal, at present.

Railway tracks in Himachal Pradesh

†1679. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the extension of railway tracks in kilometres in Himachal Pradesh by Railways during the last three years;
- (b) the details thereof, year-wise;
- (c) whether any proposal for further extension is pending; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Churaru Takrala-Amb Andaura (11 km) rail link, which is a part of Nangal Dam-Talwara new line project, has been completed and commissioned in 2011-12.

(c) and (d) Churaru Takrala - Amb Andaura rail link is further proposed to be extended upto Talwara *via* Daulatpur Chowk and Kartoli Punjab. Moreover, Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri (63.1 km) and Chandigarh-Baddi (33.23 km) new line projects have also been sanctioned. Chandigarh-Baddi new line project has been stalled following refusal by State Government of Punjab and Chandigarh Administration to provide land required for the project.

Extending Shaktipunj Express upto Bhopal

1680. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received proposal from Government of Madhya Pradesh for extension of Howrah-Jabalpur Shaktipunj Express upto Bhopal with stoppage at Barganwa, Mandoura in Sidhi District;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is considering to approve the said proposal;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the time-limit by when Howrah-Jabalpur Shaktipunj Express is likely to be extended upto Bhopal; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (e) A proposal has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The same has been examined, but not found feasible due to operational & resource constraints.

Model railway stations in Madhya Pradesh

1681. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for declaring a railway station as a model railway station;
- (b) the number of stations in Madhya Pradesh presently fulfilling these criteria;
- (c) whether some of the railway stations have not been declared as model railway stations in Madhya Pradesh despite fulfilling these criteria; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) The 'Model Station' scheme was in vogue between June, 1999 and November, 2008. Initially, one station per Division of Indian Railways was selected under the scheme. In the year 2006, the criteria was revised to include all 'A' and 'B' category stations, on the basis of the annual passenger earnings, under the scheme.

(b) As per the categorization based on the annual passenger earnings of 2002-03, there were 15 'A' and 12 'B' category stations from the State of Madhya Pradesh. Accordingly, a total of 34 stations, including all the stations belonging to 'A' and 'B' category at that time from the State of Madhya Pradesh were identified for development under the 'Model Station' scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Food served in trains

1682. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that after privatising the food vendors the quality of food served in trains has deteriorated;
- (b) the criteria adopted by Railways to select contractors supplying foods in trains and stations; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per New Catering Policy 2010, allotment of all mobile unit (in trains) and all static General Minor Units (GMUs) at A, B and C categories of stations is done through open, competitive, two-packet tender system while allotment of all static Special Minor Units (SMUs) at A, B, and C category stations and all units of GMUs and SMUs at D, E and F category stations is done by calling applications through press notification.

Introducing new Rajdhani class trains

1683. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is actively contemplating to introduce new Rajdhani class train between Mumbai and Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would also start Rajdhani class trains for Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (e) No, Sir. At present, there are no proposals for introduction of Rajdhani trains between Delhi and Mumbai/Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow)/Bihar (Patna). However, introduction of new train services including Rajdhani services is an on-going process subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, availability of resources, etc.

Financial condition of railways

†1684. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the main reasons behind Railways' incurring losses or its poor financial condition;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the special measures being taken by Government to improve Railways' poor financial condition; and

(c) whether Government is considering a hike in freight and passenger fares to improve poor financial condition of Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Financial condition of Railways has been adversely affected by lesser internal resource generation mainly because of unprecedented impact of Sixth Central Pay Commission on staff costs and pensionary liability.

(b) It is continuous endeavour of the Railways to control expenditure and increase resources. Steps being taken for maximizing the traffic earnings *inter-alia* include rationalization of fare and freight tariff within parameters of social responsibility of Railways; effective marketing strategies to capture more and more traffic; creation of additional capacity and optimum utilization of the existing rail infrastructure; improved throughput by steps to increase productivity and efficiency; improvement of passenger interface etc. Railways are making efforts to contain the expenditure through diverse means including strict economy and austerity measures; improved man-power planning; better asset utilization and inventory management, optimizing fuel consumption etc.

(c) Evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalization of the fare and freight structures in an on-going process on the railways.

Leasing out vacant railway land

1685. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways plan to lease out vast railway land lying vacant across the country;

(b) if so, the details of the sites; and

(c) the amount Government is going to realise out of this lease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Indian Railway network occupies a land area measuring about 10.65 lakh acres. Ninety per cent of this land is directly under

railway tracks, yards, workshops and allied infrastructure. The vacant land, measuring about 1.13 lakh acres is mostly in the form of a narrow strip along tracks which railways have been utilizing, or plan to utilize, for its expansion in the form of doubling, third line, quadrupling, gauge conversion, freight corridors, yard remodelling, traffic facility works, workshops, etc. for servicing and maintenance of track and other rail related infrastructure. Vacant railway land/air-space not required by Railways for its immediate future operational needs is utilized for commercial development through Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA), wherever feasible. So far, 55 sites having area of 154 hectare amenable for commercial development have been identified. As the commercial development is a market driven activity, to be undertaken with the approval of the State Governments/local authorities, assessment of revenue generation can only be done when specific schemes are taken up for development.

Unmanned railway crossings in Maharashtra

1686. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of unmanned railway crossings across Maharashtra at present;
- (b) the number of accidents, major as well as minor ones, reported at these crossings during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) whether Government has earmarked the unmanned crossings in the State to make them manned ones; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) As on 01.04.2012, the number of unmanned railway crossings in Maharashtra State is 651.

(b) The details of accidents occurred at Unmanned Level Crossings (ULCs) in the past three years upto November, 2012 is as given below:

Year	Number of railway accidents
2009-10	01
2010-11	05
2011-12	04
2012-13 (upto Nov'2012)	02

(c) and (d) It has emerged from the study of pattern of accidents that manning of unmanned level crossings is not an ideal solution. Therefore, the policy of manning of unmanned level crossings has been reviewed and Hon'ble Minister of Railways (MR) has announced in Budget Speech for elimination of all unmanned level crossings.

Accordingly, Railways have decided to progressively eliminate all unmanned level crossings by:

- (i) **Closure** - Closing unmanned level crossings having NIL/negligible Train Vehicle Unit (TVU).
- (ii) **Merger** - Merger of unmanned level crossing gate to nearby manned or unmanned gates or subway or Road Under Bridge (RUB) or Road Over Bridge (ROB) by construction of diversion road.
- (iii) **Provision of Subways/RUBs.**
- (iv) **Manning** - The unmanned level crossings which cannot be eliminated by above means will be progressively manned based on rail-road traffic volume, visibility conditions.

Earning by railways

1687. SHRI T. M SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways have earned Rs. 18017.12 crore during April to October, 2012;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the said earning was 1.1 per cent less than the budgeted provision; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Sir, Railways have earned Rs. 67,879.95 crore during the period *w.e.f.* April to October, 2012 as detailed below:

(Rs. in crore)

Category of Earning	Actual Earning to end of October, 2012
Passenger	17,691.43
Other Coaching	1,708.04
Goods	46,805.48
Sundry	1,675.00
TOTAL EARNING :	67,879.95

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The earning was 3.23% less than the budgeted provision during the said period as detailed below:

(Rs. in crore)

Category of Earning	Budget Proportion to end of October, 2012	Actual Earning to end of October, 2012	Variation	
			Amount	%age
Passenger	18,196.46	17,691.43	-505.03	-2.78%
Other Coaching	1,690.74	1,708.04	17.30	1.02%
Goods	48,580.09	46,805.48	-1,774.61	-3.65%
Sundry	1,680.45	1,675.00	-5.45	-0.32%
TOTAL EARNING :	70,147.74	67,879.95	-2,267.79	-3.23%

Funds requirement of railways

1688. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways need at least Rs.10 lakh crore to enhance its safety measures and another Rs.1.25 lakh crore to complete 129 key projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Railways have decided to buy high-speed trains, which can run up to 200 kilometre per hour, at the cost of Rs.550 crore per train; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) An assessment of requirement of funds for safety related activities on the Railways has been made by the High Level Safety Review Committee headed by Dr. Anil Kakodkar. After the recommendations of the Committee are examined and accepted, the actual requirement of funds for implementing them would be known. However, safety has always been accorded the highest priority by the Railways. The total expenditure on safety related activities has progressively increased from Rs.30,656 crore in 2009-10 to Rs.38,762 crore (B.G.) in 2012-13.

(c) and (d) No decision to buy high speed trains which can run upto speed of 200 kilometre per hour has been taken. Linke-Hoffmann-Busch (LHB) coaches with speed potential upgradable to 200 kilometre per hour are already available.

Increase in train fares

1689. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase train fares;

(b) if so, the need for such an increase;

(c) whether Government has exploited all the avenues available for reduction in railway expenses on the one hand and augmenting internal generation of resources on the other; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalization of the fare and freight structures is an on-going process. Such exercises are yet exploratory in nature and do not constitute a systemic proposal for revision of fares.

(c) and (d) It is continuous endeavour of the Railways to control expenditure and increase resources. Steps being taken for maximizing the traffic earnings *inter-alia* include rationalization of fare and freight tariff; effective marketing strategies to capture more and more traffic; creation of additional capacity and optimum utilization of the existing rail infrastructure; improved throughput by steps to increase productivity and efficiency; improvement of passenger interface etc. Railways are making efforts to contain the expenditure through diverse means including strict economy and austerity measures; improved man-power planning; better asset utilization and inventory management, optimizing fuel consumption etc.

Killing of passengers on-board in trains

1690. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of passengers killed on-board in trains, running between Dibrugarh, Guwahati and different parts of the country including National Capital since 2000 and their current status;

(b) the number of cases in this regard that have been solved and the cases pending since 2000 till date;

(c) whether Government has made any compensation or ex-gratia to the families of the victims, who were either killed or lost their lives during journey by train;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the criteria fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) The number of passengers killed on board in trains over Indian Railways including between Dibrugarh and Guwahati and National Capital reported during the years 2000 to 2012 (Upto September) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are the statutory responsibility of the State Police, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the State concerned. As such, the cases of crime against travelling passengers on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police. The criminals arrested in such crimes are prosecuted by the Government Railway Police which functions directly under the State Governments concerned.

(c) Yes, Sir. Compensation for death/injury in train accidents/untoward incidents (as defined under Section 124/124-A of the Railways Act, 1989) is paid by the Railways after a claim filed by the claimant in the Railway Claims Tribunal is decreed by the Tribunal in favour of the claimant and decree so awarded is satisfied by the Railways.

(d) The details of compensation paid by the Railways for death/injury in train accidents/untoward incidents from 2000-01 to 2011-12 and the current year upto November, 2012 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

The number of passengers killed on-board in trains over Indian Railways including between Dibrugarh and Guwahati and National Capital reported during the years 2000 to 2012 (Upto September) is as under:

Railway	No. of persons killed on-board												
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Central	3	1	5	8	3	0	2	3	2	1	5	3	3
Eastern	3	1	6	5	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	7
East Central	6	6	6	5	12	6	3	1	5	5	4	6	2
East Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Northern	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	52	0	2	2	2	1
North Central	2	2	0	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
North Eastern	4	2	0	4	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	2
Northeast Frontier	9	0	0	1	0	0	9	7	2	0	1	0	7
North Western	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
South Central	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	1	2	0
South Eastern	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
South East Central	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western	1	2	59	1	1	4	6	3	1	4	0	0	1
West Central	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	3	1	0	3	1
TOTAL	31	16	80	26	26	18	26	72	21	21	18	22	26

Statement-II

The details of compensation paid by the Railways for death/ injury in train accidents/ untoward incidents from 2000-01 to 2011-12 and the current year upto November, 2012 is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Train accidents (Section 124)	Untoward incidents (Section- 124 A)
2000-2001	886.07	212.53
2001-2002	482.46	1,652.35
2002-2003	505.40	2,394.69
2003-2004	757.07	3,129.59
2004-2005	513.63	2,530.30
2005-2006	221.63	2,580.58
2006-2007	500.89	3,804.06
2007-2008	121.37	6,529.60
2008-2009	218.94	10,996.40
2009-2010	265.81	13,807.84
2010-2011	585.79	17,654.24
2011-2012	497.72	14,030.86
2012-2013 (upto Nov' 12)	257.75	11,003.55
TOTAL :	5,059.06	65,292.18

Note: The compensation paid in a year is not related to the accidents/casualties in that year. The amount depends upon the number of cases which are finalised and payment made in a particular year irrespective of the year (s) in which the accident/untoward incident they pertain to, have occurred.

The above amount of compensation is over and above the amount of Rs. 6925/- lakhs approximately the Railways has paid as *ex-gratia* relief for death/injury in train accidents/ untoward incidents during the above period from 2000-01 to 2012-13 (upto November, 2012).

Gauge conversion in Gujarat

1691. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have received representations for gauge conversion from various organizations/road users as well as from Government of Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when Railways intend to take up the same and the probable time-frame for completion of each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Requests are received at various levels including Divisions, Zonal Railways and Railway Board and a compendium is not maintained. However, the details of gauge conversion proposals received in recent past pertaining partly/fully in the State of Gujarat and their status is as under:

- (i) Ahmedabad-Botad (170.48 km): The work has been included in the Budget 2012-13. Preliminary activities have been taken up.
- (ii) Dhasa-Jetalsar (104.44 km): The work has been included in the Budget 2012-13. Preliminary activities have been taken up.
- (iii) Ahmedabad-Mehsana (68.78 km): Survey has been taken up.
- (iv) Khambhat-Khambhat Port (20 (km.): Survey has been taken up.
- (v) Nadiad-Bhadran: Survey not yet taken up.

The sanctioned works mentioned in (i) & (ii) above will be completed in coming years as per the availability of resources. The works mentioned from (iii) to (v) have not yet been sanctioned.

Food supplied in trains

1692. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that railway contractors do not supply food in trains as per approved list of Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the contractors charge more than the approved rates from passengers for food supplied to them in trains; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government against contractors to ensure supply of good quality food to passengers at approved rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Railways notifies the menu and tariff of Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duronto trains & standard meals including breakfast, tea and coffee while Chief Commercial Managers of Zonal Railways notify the menu and tariff of *a-la-carte* items. Some complaints on quality of food, overcharging etc. have been reported on the railways. To ensure good quality food to passengers at approved rates, elaborate supervision and monitoring mechanism has been put in place by the zonal railways to check quality and hygiene of food. Corrective actions in a time bound manner like counseling, warning, imposition of fine and even termination of contract etc, are taken according to the gravity of the offence.

Railway projects

1693. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as on 1st April, 2011 there were 340 ongoing new railway lines, gauge conversion and doubling railway projects requiring about Rs.1,24,229 crore for their completion;

(b) the present status thereof;

(c) how many of the above 340 projects have been completed, how many new projects have been added and by when would they be completed; and

(d) the cost escalation due to delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 01.04.2012, there are 347 ongoing new line, gauge conversion and doubling projects requiring Rs. 1.47 Lakh Crore for their completion. Projects are progressing as per availability of resources.

(c) During 2011-12, 4 new line, 5 gauge conversion and 19 doubling projects were completed out of 340 projects. In Supplementary Budget 2011-12, 2 new line

and 3 doubling projects was sanctioned. 5 new line projects, 2 gauge conversion projects and 23 doubling projects are included in the Railway Budget 2012-13. Target for completion of all projects has not been fixed.

(d) Cost escalation of railway projects is on account of large shelf of ongoing projects having huge throwforward with limited availability of resources. As a result, funds are thinly spread out among ongoing projects thus prolonging period of completion.

Train accidents

1694. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of train accidents, including accidents at unmanned and manned railway crossings, during last three years, till date, State-wise;
- (b) the details of persons died/injured, accidents-wise;
- (c) the details of compensation paid to dependents of victims, case-wise;
- (d) whether there is a rising trend of train accidents;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and
- (f) the steps proposed to bring down the accidents and resultant casualties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Zone-wise and year-wise number of consequential train accidents including accidents at manned level crossings and incidents of trespassing by road vehicle users at unmanned level crossings during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year from April to November, 2012, is as under:

Railway	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	April to November, 2012*
1	2	3	4	5
Central	13	5	6	3
Eastern	3	5	7	1
East Central	19	16	12	7
Northern	25	23	22	15

1	2	3	4	5
North Eastern	10	11	6	2
Northeast Frontier	12	8	11	5
North Western	13	8	10	5
Southern	5	6	7	4
South Central	12	11	11	6
South Eastern	11	13	1	4
Western	13	8	2	5
East Coast	8	9	10	10
South Western	8	5	6	3
West Central	3	2	7	3
North Central	8	8	10	3
South East Central	2	1	3	4
Metro Railway Kolkata	0	1	0	0
Konkan Railway	0	1	0	0
TOTAL :	165	141	131	80

*Figures are provisional

Cause-wise analysis of the above mentioned consequential train accidents and incidents which took place during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year from April to November 2012, is as under:

Cause	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	April to November, 2012*
1	2	3	4	5
Failure of Railway Staff	63	56	52	27
Failure of other than Railway Staff	75	57	63	41

1	2	3	4	5
Failure of Equipment	6	5	5	1
Sabotage	14	16	6	3
Combination of Factors	1	3	1	0
Incidental	4	4	3	5
Could not be Established	2	0	1	2
Under Investigation	0	0	0	1
TOTAL :	165	141	131	80

* Figures are provisional

(b) Zone-wise and year-wise number of persons died and injured in consequential train accidents including incidents of trespassing by road vehicle users at unmanned level crossings during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year from April to November, 2012, is as under:

Railway	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		April to November, 2012	
	Died	Injured	Died	Injured	Died	Injured	Died	Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central	2	45	5	3	2	9	3	15
Eastern	1	4	67	98	9	76	0	0
East Central	13	13	11	18	47	33	3	6
Northern	43	49	19	13	31	34	27	82
North Eastern	38	53	18	12	62	41	16	9
Northeast Frontier	10	17	12	37	9	43	8	5
North Western	40	37	19	17	11	11	15	6
Southern	5	13	10	11	24	91	8	2
South Central	6	5	16	13	18	12	33	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
South Eastern	9	33	163*	172	0	1	3	2
Western	23	18	12	6	4	1	1	6
East Coast	2	4	1	2	14	40	18	8
South Western	4	8	2	5	6	6	26	97
West Central	0	3	24	36	4	50	0	0
North Central	41	89	2	17	73	266	0	0
South East Central	1	6	0	1	5	2	6	10
TOTAL :	238	397	381	461	319	716	167	281

* includes death of 150 persons in the derailment and collision of Jnaneswari Express on 28.05.2010 near Kharagpur caused due to sabotage.

(c) The amount of compensation paid in train accident cases by Indian Railways during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year from April to November, 2012 was approximately Rs.265.81 lakhs, Rs.585.79 lakhs, Rs.497.72 lakhs and Rs.243.78 lakhs, respectively. This amount is over and above the *ex-gratia* paid by the Railways as immediate relief to the victims after the accidents. The amount of *ex-gratia* paid by the Railways during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year from April to November, 2012 was approximately Rs.258.18 lakhs, Rs.1313.74 lakhs, Rs.120.90 lakhs and Rs.71.80 lakhs, respectively.

(d) No, Sir. The number of consequential train accidents including incidents of trespassing by road vehicle users at unmanned level crossings have come down from 165 in 2009-10 to 141 in 2010-11 and further to 131 in 2011-12. In the current year during April to November, 2012 also, the number of such consequential train accidents have come down from 83 to 80 in comparison to the corresponding period of the previous year.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) 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, 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), Train Protection Warning System (TPWS), Train Collision Avoidance System/Anti Collision Device (ACD), etc.

Since most of the fatalities are taking place in the incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings mainly caused due to negligence of road vehicle users, various steps have been taken by the railways to prevent incidents at the unmanned level crossings which include ensuring availability of basic infrastructure at these level crossings, public awareness and publicity campaigns through electronic and print media, mass messaging (SMSs) to educate the road users, joint ambush checks with involvement of civil authorities to penalise the erring road users, progressive manning, provision of subway at technically feasible locations, construction of diversion road upto adjacent manned gates/grade separators (ROB/RUB), closure of such unmanned level crossings which are having negligible rail/road traffic, etc.

Multi-pronged strategy for faster and safer journeys

1695. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways propose to adopt a multi-pronged strategy to provide faster and safer train journeys in the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the salient features of the multi-pronged strategy;
- (d) the details of the routes and trains identified for introduction of the strategy; and
- (e) the details of infrastructure likely to be developed for implementation of the said strategy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (e) Provision of faster and safer train journeys is a constant endeavour of Ministry of Railways and all requisite steps in this direction like upgradation of tracks and rolling stock, improvements in signaling systems, training and monitoring of loco pilots, induction of modern technologies, including provision of enabling infrastructure are being taken.

Fares for general class passengers

†1696. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that fares for the general class passengers have not been increased for the last many years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is formulating any action plan for increasing the fares for general class passengers so that they could be provided with better facilities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Passenger fares for Second Class Ordinary (both suburban and non-suburban) as well as second class Mail/Express have not been increased since 2002-03.

(c) and (d) Evaluation of various alternatives relating to rationalization of the fare structure is an ongoing process. Such exercises are yet exploratory in nature and do not constitute a systemic proposal for revision of fares.

Suggestions by MPs

1697. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details along with names of MPs whose suggestions were received during the last two years in Traffic/Commercial Department on the issue of catering stalls, book stalls, Curio miscellaneous article stalls and PCO/STD booths etc.;
- (b) the final reply given on each suggestion and the details of the pending suggestions, if any;
- (c) the details of Parliament assurances on the subject given during the aforesaid period and the details of their fulfilment; and
- (d) the details of assurances still pending on each subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Details of references received from Hon'ble Members of Parliament (MPs) regarding suggestion made by them on the policy matters pertains to Catering policy 2010, Book stall policy 2004, Curio/Miscellaneous Article stall policy, 2007 and PCO/STD booths, 2000 etc are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of MP	Letter date	Suggestions	Replied on
1	2	3	4	5
1	(i) Dr. Arvind Kumar Sharma,	01.03.2011	Permission for the sale of misc. items from catering stalls.	14.11.11
	(ii) S/Shri Bibhu Prasad Tarai,.	25.02.11		27.07.11
	(iii) P. Lingam,.	28.02.11		13.06.11
	(iv) R.C. Singh,	28.02.11		01.06.11
	(v) P.R. Natarajan,	07.03.11		23.05.11
	(vi) Abani Roy,	—		23.05.11
	(vii) K. Sugumar,	07.03.11		23.05.11
2	Sh. R. C. Singh	26.08.11-	Conversion of trolley into stalls by adopting the same procedure as in the misc. stall policy.	14.05.12
3	Sh. Mukesh B. Gadhvi	26.08.11	Removal of order for ban of eatables on platforms. readymade	14.09.11
		26.08.11		17.01.12
4	Sh. Brajbhushan Sharan Singh	30.08.11	Non-conversion of catering stalls into modular stall at D,E,F category station.	30.08.11

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5	Sh. P.K. Biju	19.09.11	Withdrawal of ban on train side vending	27.08.11
6.	Sh. Ambeth Rajan	14.09.11 23.09.11	Extension of reservation policy of Govt, of India to allotment of catering units.	13.04.12
7.	Sh. Kamlesh Paswan Sh. Brajbhushan Sharan Singh	18.09.11 25.08.11	Request for continuous sale of catering items through misc. article stalls.	18.08.12
8	Sh. Azeez Pasha Sh. Prabodh Panda Sh. M.P. Achuthan Sh. P. Lingam	29.12.11- 22.12.11- 29.12.11- 22.12.11-	Withdrawal of permission for sale of eatables and beverages including packaged drinking water bottles from misc. article stalls	12.11.12
9	S/Sh. P.C. Chacko & 23 other MPs	28.3.12	Vending passes	Reply has been sought from Zonal Railways
10	Shri Anandrao Adsul,	14.11.2011	Allotment of PCO booth	12.09.2012
11	Shri Vikram Maadan,	03.01.2012	Renewal of PCO booth contract	20.03.2012
12	Shri Arjun Modhwadia,	18.11.2011	Renewal of PCO booth contract	20.03.2012
13	Dr. Shashi Panja,	02.02.2012, 18.05.2012	Change the nature of business of PCO booth	20.06.2012

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1	2	3	4	5
14	Dr. Manohar Joshi,	16.03.2011	Increase the reservation quota, etc.	21.04.2011
15	Shri Tariq Anwar,	26.09.2011	Permission to sell miscellaneous items from PCO booth	14.05.2012
16	Dr. Nirmal Khatri,	16.12.2010	Shifting of PCO Booth	19.06.2012
17	Ms. Rama Devi,	23.08.2012	Allotment of PCO booth under PH category	04.10.2012

Suggestions which are under examinations

1	Sh. Prabodh Panda	18.01.11, 06.04.11, 23.08.11	Restoration of the catering units of evicted small stall holders/vendors, reduction of vending trolleys on platforms, permission of all sorts of items on small minor static units, modification in the yardstick for allotment of minor static catering units, transfer of the license of minor static units in the event of death of licensee belonged to GMU to their legal heir at par	A few suggestions have been incorporated in new catering policy 2010.
	Sh. Syed Azeez Pasha	06.04.11, 05.01.12		
	Sh. Brijbhushan Sharan Singh	13.04.11 20.04.11		

			with SMU, permission of cooking of food on the platform taking into consideration all safety measure, revision of tariff of food price sold at the static units and constitution of a Consultative Committee comprising the railway official and representatives of the various associations of catering license holders.	
2	Sh. Ashok Argal,	11.02.11 25.03.11 & 11.04.11	Stop tender process for allotment of catering stalls	A new Misc. Article Policy has been issued on 02.11.12 wherein renewal has been granted to all the operationalised misc. article stalls licensees.
3	Sh. Bhagat Singh Koshiari	22.02.11	Except fruit, all catering vending items should be sold on commission vendors stalls.	Under examination

1	2	3	4	5
4	Sh. Virbhadra Singh	22.03.11	Allotment of catering vending contracts to railway vendors society	Under examination
5	Sh. Prabodh Panda Sh. Brajbhushan Sharan Singh,	26.04.11 11.04.11	Cancellation of expression of interest for allotment of pantry car by calling short term notice.	Under examination
6	Sh. Prabodh Panda Sh. M.P. Achuthan Sh. Vibhu Prasad Tarai Dr. Arvind Kr. Sharma Sh. Bhagat Singh Koshiari Sh. Ananad Pranjpe Sh. P. Lingam Sh. T.E. Ismail Sh. Tara Chand Bhagora Sh. Ganesh Rao Dudhgaonkar Sh. Kishanbhai V.Patel	24.04.12 25.04.12 27.04.12 26.04.12 02.05.12 03.05.12 27.04.12 02.05.12 10.05.12 11.05.12 Dt. Nil	Management of bookstalls over the railways.	The bookstall policy, 2004 is subjudice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India since 2005.
7	Sh. Radha Mohan Singh & 17 other MPs	14.05.12	Remedial action for the upliftment of mobile catering services over IR viz. revision of tariff of meal and other items in Rajdhani/Shatabdi and Mail/Express trains.	Under examination.
8	Sh. Prabodh Panda	26.04.11	Cancellation of expression of interest	Under examination

	Sh. Brajbhushan Sharan Singh,	11.04.11	for allotment of pantry car by calling short term notice.	
9	Sh. Prabodh Panda	29.6.12	Permission to sell additional items at fruit/juice stall.	Under examination
10	Sh. Premchand Guddu	01.8.12	Implementation of reservation for allotment of refreshment room/stalls to the backwards.	Under examination
11	Shri GR. Koli,	22.07.2011, 10.07.2012	Allotment of PCO booth	Under examination
12	Shri Sarada Mohanty,	11.07.2012	Allotment of PCO booth	Under examination
13	Shri Rudra Madhab Ray,	18.07.2012	Allotment of PCO booth	Under examination
14	Shri Tarachand Bhagora,	03.08.2012	Allotment of PCO booth	Under examination
15	Shri Prabodh Panda,	22.08.2012	Permission to sell miscellaneous items and renewal of contract	Under examination
16	Shri Vijay Bahuguna,	02.02.2012	Extension of STD/PCO booth contract	Under examination
17	Shri Satpal Maharaj,	01.02.2012	Extension of STD/PCO booth contract	Under examination
18	Dr. Tushar A. Chaudhary,	09.12.2010	Extension of STD/PCO booth contract	Under examination
19	Shri Uma Sankar Singh,	26.04.2012	Renewal of PCO booth contract	Under examination
20	Dr. Tarun Mandal,	23.02.2012	Reduction of land license fee etc.	Under examination

Certain suggestions like allowing restricted cooking on platforms, grant of renewal of license to the legal heir of General Minor Units (GMUs) for both general and reserved category etc. fixation of licence fee of Minor Static catering units and renewal to these units etc. have been incorporated in the Catering Policy, 2010. After due consideration a new Miscellaneous Article Policy, 2012 has been issued on 02.11.2012. The Bookstall Policy, 2004 is subjudice since 2005 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and status quo is being maintained in all book stall contracts.

(c) and (d) A few assurances are pending only on matters where data/information are to be collected and complied from the zonal railways.

Vacant railway land

†1698. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large area of railway land in various railway zones, particularly in backward and rural areas of the country is lying vacant;

(b) if so, the details thereof, railway zone-wise, as on date, particularly with reference to the backward and rural areas;

(c) the details of the land lying vacant and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government proposes to allocate the vacant railway land to poor people on lease;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Indian Railway network occupies a land area measuring about 10.65 lakh acres. Ninety per cent of this land is directly under railway tracks, yards, workshops and allied infrastructure. The vacant land, measuring about 1.13 lakh acres is mostly in the form of a narrow strip along tracks which railways have been utilizing, or plan to utilize, for its expansion in the form of doubling, third line, quadrupling, gauge conversion, freight corridors, yard remodelling, traffic facility works, workshops, etc. for servicing and maintenance of track, commercial development, wherever feasible and other rail related infrastructure.

Zone wise details of vacant land are given in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Statement

Vacant railway land

Railway	Vacant land (in acres)
Central	6188
Eastern	3792
East Central	8620
East Coast	4707
Northern	9489
North Central	1079
North Eastern	14352
Northeast Frontier	11718
North Western	5953
Southern	5673
South Central	5557
South Eastern	4467
Southeast Central	9659
South Western	2255
Western	17970
West Central	1458
TOTAL :	112937

Gas turbine electric locomotives

1699. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have decided to use liquefied natural gas - Gas turbine Electric Locomotives (GTEL) and is set to float a tender for the supply of GTELS, a viable alternative of trains running on clean fuel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Russian Consortium and associated companies like the United Industrial Corporation have shown interest in setting GTEL for Railways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways is planning to develop and build a prototype LNG fueled Gas Turbine Locomotive for heavy and long haul freight operation. This is proposed to be a Gas Turbine powered locomotive with electrical transmission.

(b) Indian Railways is developing a prototype LNG fueled Gas Turbine based locomotive for heavy and long haul freight operations. This is expected to bring down the operating cost of the locomotives.

Rated horsepower of the Gas Turbine locomotive is planned to be 12000 hp. The locomotive will be equipped with a single gas turbine operating on liquefied natural gas fuel. Expression of Interest for carrying out the development of the prototype was called by RDSO. In this EOI three parties have shown interest, Joint Stock Company led by Russian Railway Research Institute, Moscow (Russian Railways which is part of the Russian Government), Indo-Russian Aviation Limited (a company partly owned by Hindustan Aeronautical Limited), and Bharat Heavy Electricals, New Delhi. After the EOI Russian Railways (100% owned by the Russian Government) have indicated that they will be participating in this tender on behalf of a consortium of various Russian Government Companies in the name of Joint Stock Company, RZD Trading Company.

(c) and (d) Expression of Interest for carrying out the development of the prototype was called by RDSO. In this EOI three parties have shown interest, Joint Stock Company led by Russian Railway Research Institute, Moscow (Russian Railways which is part of the Russian Government), Indo-Russian Aviation Limited (a company partly owned by Hindustan Aeronautical Limited), and Bharat Heavy Electricals, New Delhi. After the EOI Russian Railways (100% owned by the Russian Government) have indicated that they will be participating in this tender on behalf of a consortium of various Russian Government Companies in the name of Joint Stock Company, RZD Trading Company.

Railway projects pending for approval

1700. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of railway projects pending with Government for approval, as on date;
- (b) the status of each project; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to clear the projects speedily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Approval of projects is a continuous process. As on 1.4.2012, 84 proposals of new line, 4 proposal of gauge conversion & 4 proposals of doubling projects have been sent to Planning Commission for 'in principle approval' and appraisal. Proposals are in various stages of scrutiny. Matter is being followed up with Planning Commission for early clearance.

Commercial utilization of railway land

1701. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Rail Land Development Authority plans for commercial use of railway land on lease basis;
- (b) whether Government proposes to offer sites for development of sixty new multi-functional complexes and eight stand-alone sites for commercial development;
- (c) the sites selected by Railways in each zone for this purpose; and
- (d) the terms and conditions of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Number of stations identified for development of multifunctional complexes and sites amenable for commercial development, zone-wise, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The sites are to be given for commercial development in return for lease rental on upfront/annual basis through an open and transparent bidding process.

Statement

Number of Stations identified for development of Multi-Functional Complexes (MFCs) and numbers of sites for commercial development are detailed below:

Sl. No.	Railway	No. of stations Identified for MFC	No. of amenable sites for commercial development
1	Central	8	1
2	Eastern	32	0
3	East Central	8	2
4	East Coast	9	1
5	Northern	21	8
6	North Central	5	2
7	North Eastern	5	2
8	Northeast Frontier	12	1
9	North Western	8	1
10	Southern	21	6
11	South Central	13	6
12	South Eastern	16	0
13	South East Central	8	0
14	South Western	10	2
15	Western	14	6
16	West Central	6	0
17	Metro/Kolkata	-	17
TOTAL		196	55

Bullet trains

1702. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to introduce bullet trains in the country;
- (b) if so, whether survey of any sector / division has been made;
- (c) if so, the results in this regard;
- (d) whether Government has entered into any agreement with Government of Spain or any other country in this regard or any other Railways for development or upgradation of Railways in the country; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. For introduction of High Speed Passenger trains in the country, Ministry of Railways have identified seven corridors for carrying out prefeasibility studies.

(b) and (c) For three corridors, prefeasibility studies have been completed, prefeasibility studies are in progress for two corridors and in balance two corridors, Consultant to carry out prefeasibility study is yet to be engaged.

The status of three corridors, where prefeasibility studies have been completed, is as under:

- (i) **Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad - 650 km** - The Final Report submitted by the Consultant has been accepted by the Ministry of Railways. The construction cost is estimated to be Rs.49076 crores, and cost of rolling stock as Rs.6783 crores (both at 2009 price level). The Internal Rate of Return (IRR) comes to 11.42%.
- (ii) **Delhi-Agra-Lucknow-Varanasi - Patna - 991 km** -The Consultant has submitted the Final Report to Ministry of Railways and the same is under examination.
- (iii) **Howrah-Haldia - 135 km** - The Consultant has submitted the Final Report to Ministry of Railways and the same is under examination.
- (d) and (e) Government of India through the Ministry of Railways has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Kingdom of Spain, Government of

the People's Republic of China & The Federal Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology of the Republic of Austria, for cooperation in various areas of rail technology.

Central projects in Gujarat

1703. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of original cost, commencement date, proposed completion date and revised cost along with revised completion date of projects taken up for implementation by Central Government and its agencies in Gujarat;

(b) the status of implementation of these projects and due date for commissioning;

(c) whether any project is running behind schedule; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to complete these projects well in time and corruption free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors the Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing Rs.150 Crores and above on the basis of information supplied by the Project Implementing Agencies. The details of on-going projects in Gujarat is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The major steps initiated by the Ministry to ensure timely completion of projects includes rigorous project appraisal, setting up of an On-line Computerised Monitoring System(OCMS) for better monitoring, higher weightage to project implementation by PSUs in the MOUs signed between them and the administrative Ministries, setting up of Standing Committee in each Ministry for fixation of responsibility for time and cost overruns, setting up of Central Sector Project Coordination Committee (CSPCC) in States under respective Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and impediments in project implementation and constitution of an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) under chairmanship of Secretary (S&PI) to facilitate the speedy implementation of major projects.

Statement*Details of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects in Gujarat*

(Cost in Rs. crores)													
Sl. No.	Project name	Sector	Date of approval	Date of commissioning			Cost of project			Cumulative expenditure	Progress percent	Cost overrun	Time overrun (in months)
				Original	Revised	Anticipated	Original	Revised	Anticipated				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Construction of tanks and blending facility at Vadinar	Petroleum	02/2009	09/2012	N.A.	09/2012	267.00	N.A.	267.00	208.23	93.97	0.00	0
2	4 lanning of Godhra to Gujrat/MP Border	Road Transport & Highways	03/2011	08/2013	N.A.	08/2013	785.50	N.A.	785.50	529.08	58.77	0.00	0
3	4 lanning of Ahmedabad to Godhara	Road Transport & Highways	12/2010	06/2013	N.A.	06/2013	1008.50	NR.	1008.50	1097.80	69.21	89.30	0
4	Kandla-Mundra port	Road Transport & Highways	01/2011	07/2013	N.A.	07/2013	953.88	N.A.	953.88	386.37	19.00	0.00	0
5	Samaikhiali-Gandhidham	Road Transport & Highways	09/2010	03/2013	N.A.	03/2013	805.39	N.A.	805.39	308.07	36.00	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	Gujarat/ Maharashtra Border Surat- Hazira Port Section	Road Transport & Highways	03/2010	09/2012	N.A.	09/2012	1509.10	N.A	1509.10	1427.90	54.08	0.00	0
7	Kakrapar Atomic Power Project - 3 and 4	Atomic Energy	10/2009	12/2015	N.R.	11/2016	11459.00	N.A	11459.00	1871.00	0.00	0.00	11
8	Additional gas processing facility at Hazira	Petroleum	02/2008	04/2011	N.R.	10/2012	370.11	N.A	370.11	249.90	99.49	0.00	18
9	Construction of 6 ETPs	Petroleum	03/2009	09/2012	N.R.	06/2013	302.26	N.A	240.95	43.73	51.11	-61.31	9
10	Mehesana Redevelopment	Petroleum	11/2010	04/2015	N.A.	04/2015	3823.00	N.A	3823.00	701.81	26.17	0.00	0
11	Ankleswar Redevelopment	Petroleum	11/2010	12/2014	N.A.	12/2014	2189.63	N.A	2189.63	4.84	47.76	0.00	0
12	Ahmedabad Redevelopment	Petroleum	11/2010	12/2014	N.A.	12/2014	1916.10	N.A	1916.10	614.17	30.66	0.00	0
13	Transmission on system for connectivity of Essar Power Gujarat Limited	Power	12/2011	02/2014	N.A.	02/2014	552.44	N.A	552.44	47.40	6.00	0.00	0

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14	TR system for establishment of 400/220 KV GIS substation at Magarwada in UT DD	Power	01/2012	01/2014	N.A.	01/2014	259.28	N.A	259.28	14.60	5.00	0.00	0
15	Construction of berthing and allied facilities off Tekra near Tuna. Kandla Port Trust	Shipping & Ports	04/2005	02/2011	N.R.	12/2012	882.00	N.R.	1060.00	0.93	0.00	178.00	22
16	Modification & Strengthening of Existing Berth No. 1 to 6	Shipping & Ports	06/2010	03/2012	N.A.	03/2012	277.00	N.A	277.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0
17	Construction of 13 & 14 Cargo Berth at Kandla	Shipping & Ports	12/2005	03/2011	NR.	03/2013	702.00	NR.	755.50	219.00	0.00	53.50	24
18	Setting up of Single Point Mooring (SPM) and allied facilities off Veera in Gulf of Kutch on BOT bas	Shipping & Ports	02/2011	03/2013	N.A.	03/2013	830.00	N.A	621.53	0.00	0.00	-208.47	-2

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19	Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur (WR)	Railways	04/2008	03/2013	N.A.	03/2013	394.14	N.A	404.39	0.49	0.00	10.25	0
20	Udhna-Jalgaon with electrification doubling) (WR)	Railways	04/2008	03/2014	N.A.	03/2013	1389.62	N.A	1389.62	347.99	27.00	0.00	-12
21	Bhavnagar-workshop facilities for 50 BG coaches POH per month (WR)	Railways	04/2006	03/2011	N.R.	03/2011	117.36	N.R.	196.95	181.64	92.00	79.59	0
22	Bhuj-Naliya (GC) with extension from Naliya to Vayor (WR)	Railways	04/2008	03/2012	N.A.	03/2012	318.24	N.R.	468.62	1.00	0.00	150.38	0

N.A.: Not Application NR.: Not Reported

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Funds utilization by States

†1704. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some of the States are not utilizing funds provided by the Centre;
- (b) if so, the names of those States and the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Himachal Pradesh too did not utilize fund worth 10,000 crore rupees on time; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) State Governments are generally implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) in accordance with the guidelines formulated by respective administrative central Ministries/Departments. The monitoring and review of CSS are also undertaken by the respective Central Ministries/Departments and releases of funds to State Governments are made by the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned on the basis of allocations and submission of utilization certificates. The details of releases of central funds and utilization (including the State share) during 2009-10 and 2010-11 and release of central funds during 2011-12 under the major flagship programmes namely, Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day-Meal (MDM), Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), National Social Assistance Programmes (NSAP), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*State-wise Central share released & expenditure under Important
Flagship Programme during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)						
Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Central Share Released	Expenditure	Central Share Released	Expenditure	Central Share Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9391.73	11020.90	13466.79	12107.48	9704.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	798.86	768.50	1081.28	1026.90	1000.20
3.	Assam	5221.16	5634.37	6754.88	6792.17	7061.40
4.	Bihar	9185.52	13008.00	14352.72	17147.18	14982.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	3435.34	4874.20	5467.61	5262.68	5892.54
6.	Goa	46.61	55.75	65.98	79.97	90.50
7.	Gujarat	3698.45	4314.17	4538.30	5329.07	4785.59
8.	Haryana	1631.40	1966.26	1829.68	2107.88	2001.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1169.56	1567.66	1662.28	1555.44	1497.77
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1738.77	1594.38	2230.48	2355.65	2920.08
11.	Jharkhand	3638.79	5051.40	5146.57	5575.67	5501.14

12.	Karnataka	7034.64	8150.58	6491.40	7768.39	5421.30
13.	Kerala	1805.99	2148.45	2307.85	2460.80	3014.59
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10012.11	11732.93	10859.27	12305.76	11529.40
15.	Maharashtra	6250.82	7806.84	7504.80	9018.24	9045.25
16.	Manipur	869.09	771.43	986.70	1006.00	1175.54
17.	Meghalaya	706.96	702.37	1018.62	1045.58	867.55
18.	Mizoram	588.61	598.91	669.26	703.43	802.90
19.	Nagaland	1008.09	944.05	999.50	1109.79	1232.89
20.	Odisha	5195.66	6925.52	7983.06	8289.11	8279.74
21.	Punjab	1520.51	1682.76	1728.16	1916.78	1902.88
22.	Rajasthan	11020.46	11767.39	9445.89	11006.59	8729.93
23.	Sikkim	282.24	284.50	276.09	312.39	392.02
24.	Tamil Nadu	4703.42	5705.94	5943.37	6839.20	6997.84
25.	Tripura	1854.36	1643.20	1612.37	1808.35	1928.60
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18638.42	22339.45	19458.71	22656.58	17493.15
27.	Uttarakhand	1140.58	1207.00	1386.37	1501.83	1731.65
28.	West Bengal	6859.23	8500.25	9039.16	10178.20	13399.69
TOTAL :		119447.39	142767.16	144307.16	159267.12	149383.10

Note: Expenditure includes State share

Written Answers to

[7 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

313

314 *Motion Re: Disapproving* [RAJYA SABHA]
Government to allow
retail

the decision of
FDI in Multi-brand
sector

Utilisation of MPLADS funds in Haryana

1705. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the cumulative percentage of MPLADS funds utilized out of the total funds allotted during the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 across all constituencies in Haryana; and

(b) the details of major projects that have been completed over these four years across all the Parliamentary constituencies in Haryana under the provisions of the MPLAD Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) As per the information received from the Nodal District Authorities of MPs, the year-wise percentage cumulative utilization over release of the MPLADS funds in Haryana for the years 2009 to 2012 is as under:

(b)		MPLADS funds (Rs. in crore)		
Sl. No.	Year	Released by GOI	Exp. incurred	% utilization over release
1	2008-09	31.00	30.27	97.64
2	2009-10	25.00	14.96	59.84
3	2010-11	29.00	28.35	97.76
4	2011-12	66.00	32.34	49.00

Work-wise details are maintained at District level and are available on the website: www.mplads.gov.in, as uploaded by the Nodal District Authorities.

**MOTION RE: DISAPPROVING THE DECISION OF GOVERNMENT TO
ALLOW FDI IN MULTI-BRAND RETAIL SECTOR - *Contd.***

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright, next speaker, Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday, in the other House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The other House shall not be referred to here.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Sir, I am raising the issue in this House. I am not naming anybody. I am not doing anything which is not as per the Parliamentary rules. This House also must condemn the demolition of the mosque in Ayodhya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't introduce any other matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: It is an attempt of demolition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, what are we discussing? ...*(Interruptions)*...What are we discussing, Sir?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, they are not ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it has to be condemned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Venkaiah ji, please. Please resume your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... The debate is starting. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA (Bihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am calling the names of speakers. Dr. Prabha Thakur, not present. Shri Shanta Kumar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, we must condemn this. This House has to condemn it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, क्वेश्चन आवर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप सुझाव दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): सर, सत्ता पक्ष के लोग ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आपका नाम पुकारा गया था, आप नहीं थे ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Bhunder, do you want to speak? क्या आप बोलना चाहते हैं?

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Yes, Sir, I want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name was called but you were not in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me inform the Members that each Member shall have four minutes' time only. That is the time left at our disposal. Please proceed. After four minutes, nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, the Trinamool Congress has a time of more than four minutes.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन, सर, आपने टाइम तो पहले ही कम दिया, मैं भी प्वाइंट वाइज़ ही बोलूंगा, रिपीट नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन थोड़ा सा आपका सपोर्ट भी चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, मुझे आपके सपोर्ट की ज़रूरत है।

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, एफडीआई का जो इश्यू है, उस पर हमने दोनों साइड के learned colleagues ने बोल दिया है, लेकिन मैं इसमें कुछ add करना चाहता हूँ। जो मेजर इश्यूज़ हैं, गवर्नमेंट साइड से इसकी फेवर में जो प्वाइंट्स कहे गए हैं, वे दो मेजर प्वाइंट्स हैं। पहला यह है कि जो कंज्यूमर है, उसकी रक्षा होगी, उसको क्वालिटी अच्छी मिलेगी और प्राइस लो मिलेगी। दूसरा, यह कहा गया है कि जो प्रोड्यूसर है, जो बिग कम्पनीज़ आ जाएंगी, अरेंज्ड मार्केट हो जाएगी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो उसको प्राइस भी ठीक मिलेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let there be order in the House.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, मैं इस पर एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया में तीन किस्म का सिस्टम होता है। इसमें एक प्रोड्यूसर है, दूसरा कंज्यूमर है और तीसरा ट्रेडर है। दुनिया में जो प्रोड्यूसर है, वह कभी भी मुनाफे में नहीं गया, चाहे वे यूरोपियन कंट्रीज़ हों या एशियन कंट्रीज़ हों। दुनिया का फार्मर हमेशा सुसाइड ही करता है। जो कंट्रीज़ अपने फार्मर को बहुत बड़ी तादाद में सब्सिडीज़ देते हैं, वहां वे जिन्दा हैं, लेकिन हमारे फार्मर को सब्सिडी नहीं मिलती, इसलिए वह सुसाइड करता है। गवर्नमेंट यह सोच रही है कि यह जो एफ.डी.आई. है, यह शायद आकर हमारे प्रोड्यूसर को बचा देगी। परन्तु, जो एफ. डी. आई. है, वह कोई चेरिटेबल ट्रस्ट तो है नहीं कि वह यहां आएगा और दान करेगा। वह तो एक ट्रेडर है। वह अपनी कमाई करने के लिए यहां आएगा। जो एम.एन.सीज़ हैं, वे कर्माशियल कम्पनीज़ हैं, इसलिए कभी भी यह सोचना कि ट्रेडर किसी का फायदा करेगा, यह टोटली राँग है। इसलिए गवर्नमेंट का जो तर्क है, उसे मैं नहीं मानता।

सर, इसका एग्जाम्पल मैं फॉरेन की नहीं दूंगा, क्योंकि बहुत कहा गया कि अमेरिका में

क्या हो रहा है, चाइना में क्या हो रहा है, यूरोप में क्या हो रहा है और आस्ट्रेलिया में क्या हो रहा है। मैं तो सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऑनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब यहां हाऊस में बैठे हुए हैं। वे हमारे कुलिंग हैं, हिमाचल स्टेट के हैं और इनको पता है कि दस-पन्द्रह साल पहले पेप्सी पंजाब में आई है। वहां का एग्जामिन करके फीगर्स बता दें। हम सबने इसके लिए जोर लगाया कि पेप्सी पंजाब में आए, क्योंकि हमारा पोटेटो बिकेगा, ओनियन बिकेगा, मिर्च बिकेगी और इससे फायदा होगा, लेकिन क्या हुआ? वहां दो-तीन साल तक कंट्रेक्ट फार्मिंग हुई। फार्मर को कम्पनी ने अपने आप सीड दिया, दस-दस हजार रुपये किलो की दर पर सीड दिया। लेकिन, जब क्रॉप वापस लेनी थी, तब कह दिया कि आपकी क्रॉप 50 परसेंट ठीक नहीं है, इसकी ग्रेडिंग ठीक नहीं है और छोड़ दिया। दूसरे-तीसरे साल के बाद सभी फार्मर्स छोड़ गए और अब कम्पनी आपका पानी बेच रही है। अब वहां पंजाब के फार्मर से आलू, मिर्च या ओनियन कुछ नहीं खरीदा जा रहा है। यह एक एग्जाम्पल है।

मैं इंडिया का एक दूसरा एग्जाम्पल देना चाहता हूँ कि इंडिया का फार्मर अपना सीड बो लेता था, चाहे वह कॉटन का था, व्हीट का था या पैडी का था। अब तो मोन्सेंटो वगैरह आ गई हैं। बी.टी. कम्पनीज़ फार्म के सीड्स लेकर आ गई हैं। मोन्सेंटो ने इंडिया की टोटल मार्केट पर कब्जा कर लिया है। मुझे दूसरे स्टेट्स का तो पता नहीं, लेकिन पंजाब में किसान के पास अपना कोई सीड रह ही नहीं गया है। मोन्सेंटो की जो बहुत ख्याति थी कि एक-एक हजार रुपये प्रति किलो बीज दिया जा रहा है, पहले दो-दो हजार रुपये प्रति किलो दिया गया था। फसल पहले 20 मन हुई, उसके बाद 15 मन हुई और इय दफा 5 मन प्रति एकड़ कॉटन हुई। आप हमारे पंजाब में जाकर सर्वे कर लें। कॉटन का रेट 4000 से 7000 पर आ गया। इसलिए, आप कोई भी एग्जाम्पल ले लें। सीड्स के लिए मोन्सेंटो आई है, पेप्सी आई है और वालमार्ट का भी बोला गया है। वालमार्ट के बारे में कहा गया कि वह यहां से परचेज़ करता है। वालमार्ट ने अपनी सफाई में कहा है कि हम इंडिया में परचेज़ करते हैं, लेकिन जब यहां खत्म हो जाता है तब हम यह फॉरेन से मंगाते हैं। कितना मंगाते हैं, इसका कोई पता नहीं। इसलिए, यह कोई ट्रस्ट नहीं है, बल्कि ये कम्पनीज़ हैं, ये कमर्शियल कम्पनीज़ हैं। एक ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी इंडिया में आई थी।

श्री सभापति: अब आप खत्म कीजिए। प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: मैं अब क्लोज़ कर रहा हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य: सर, इनको थोड़ा अधिक टाइम दीजिए। ये अच्छा बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, मेरे ये कुलीग सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। मैं इनके दो मिनट ले लेता हूँ।

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Government to allow [RAJYA SABHA]
retail

the decision of
FDI in Multi-brand
sector

सर, अगर किसान को बचाना है, तो जो फर्टिलाइजर है, सीड है, पेस्टिसाइड है, डीज़ल है और अदर इनपुट्स हैं, इनको चीप करें, लोन चीप रेट पर दें। इंडिया का फार्मर कमज़ोर है। जब इंडिया में भुखमरी थी, तो शास्त्री जी ने 'जय जवान जय किसान' का नारा दिया था। आज हम एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड): सर, ये अच्छा बोल रहे हैं, इसलिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। देखिए, यहां पर सब अच्छा बोलते हैं। Please conclude it now. It will not go on the record beyond this point.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, मुझे एक-दो मिनट दीजिए।

सर, दुनिया को पता है कि जो युरोपियन कॉमन मार्केट है, वह फेल हो चुकी है। वह डाउन हो गई है और भुखमरी आ गई है। इंडिया में उनकी आपने निजाम खत्म कर दी है, सब को पता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब उनको हम यहां आजादी दे रहे हैं कि वह यहां सारे पैर पसारे और यहां पर कमाई करके अपने देश को अमीर बना ले। एक ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी यहां आई थी, उसका हश्र हमने देखा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: उसने हमारी कंट्री पर कब्जा किया था। अब तो अनेकों को आप बुला रहे हैं। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि महात्मा गांधी, जो हमारे पितामह थे, कांग्रेस पार्टी आज भी कहती है और देश भी कहता है, उनका फॉर्मूला क्या था? उनका फॉर्मूला देशी का था। कभी किसी ने स्वदेशी बोला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I will call the next speaker now.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: मैं सिर्फ आपसे यह गुजारिश करना चाहता हूं कि जो-जो experiments हो रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: भुंडर जी, कृपया अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: अगर देश को बचाना है, देश के किसान को बचाना है, देश के दुकानदार को बचाना है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो आप कह चुके हैं, उसको दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: इससे देश बचेगा नहीं, बल्कि देश खत्म हो जाएगा। हम देश को गिरवी रख रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, अब आपका समय समाप्त हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: जो किताबों में होता है, वह practical और होता है और theory और होती है। ये theory बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन practical का पता नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, हम किसान हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: हम कहना चाहते हैं कि इससे न दुकानदार बचेगा, न किसान बचेगा ...(व्यवधान)... *

श्री सभापति: यह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Prabha Thakur; not present.

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, इस विषय पर बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है और हमारे पार्टी के दोनों नेताओं ने पूरे विषय को विस्तार के साथ यहां रखा है। मैं सरकार के ध्यान में और माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में दो-तीन बातें विशेष रूप से लाना चाहता हूं। आज के युग में एफडीआई से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता। स्वभाविक है कि विश्व में आदान-प्रदान, आर्थिक व्यवहार होगा, लेकिन किसी देश के अंदर एफडीआई कहां आनी चाहिए, कितनी आनी चाहिए, इसका निर्णय देश के हित को ध्यान में रख कर दिया जाना चाहिए। यह सबसे आवश्यक बात है। देश में बहुत से ऐसे सेक्टर्स हैं, जो निवेश के कारण परेशानी का अनुभव कर रहे हैं। मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश से आता हूं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेलवे के विस्तार में इतनी अधिक आवश्यकता है, पर्यटन में इतनी अधिक आवश्यकता है।

सभापति जी, हिमाचल में हिमालय की परली तरफ चीन है, चीन की रेलवे लाइन बिल्कुल पहाड़ के नजदीक आ गई, छावनी आ गई, हवाई अड्डे आ गए, लेकिन हमारी रेलवे लाइन आज तक पठान कोट से, जोगिन्दर नगर से एक इंच आगे नहीं बढ़ी। पर्यटन के लिए नहीं, बल्कि देश की सुरक्षा के लिए लेह-लद्दाख तक रेलवे लाइन की आवश्यकता है। हिमाचल सरकार ने बार-बार कहा, हमने बार-बार कहा, लेकिन कहा यह जाता है कि पैसा नहीं है, निवेश की कोई संभावना नहीं है।

[श्री शान्ता कुमार]

हमें 1962 याद है, जब शर्मनाक हार इस देश की हुई थी और मेरे कांगड़ा जिला के, केवल कांगड़ा जिले के 50 नौजवान शहीद हुए थे। इतने आवश्यक सेक्टर में निवेश की आवश्यकता है। उसमें निवेश का कोई उत्साह यह सरकार नहीं दिखा रही है, उसमें निवेश का किसी प्रकार का उत्साह माननीय मंत्री जी नहीं दिखा रहे हैं। इसके अलावा पॉवर सेक्टर में, मैं विस्तार से नहीं कहता, पॉवर सेक्टर के अलावा हवाई यातायात का सेक्टर है, आज वे सेक्टर्स सिसक रहे हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में तीन हवाई अड्डे हैं, लेकिन कहीं पर कोई फ्लाइट नहीं जा रही है। धर्मशाला महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, दलाई लामा वहां रहते हैं। वहां विश्व भर के लोग आते हैं, पर्यटक आते हैं। हिमाचल का पर्यटन suffer कर रहा है, उसमें निवेश की जरूरत है। सरकार की तरफ से किसी प्रकार का उत्साह उसमें निवेश के लिए नहीं दिखाया जा रहा है।

उच्च तकनीक के अंदर, हमारा iron ore चीन जाता है, बाकी जगह जाता है और स्टील बन कर आता है। उसमें क्यों नहीं उत्साह दिखाया जा रहा है कि उच्च तकनीक के क्षेत्र में हम किस प्रकार का निवेश करें? शस्त्र निर्माण के क्षेत्र में विभाग ने, सरकार के विभाग ने सुझाव दिया कि उसमें एफडीआई अधिक हो, तो यहां पर शस्त्र बने, लेकिन उसमें निवेश के प्रति उत्साह नहीं दिखाया जाता है। उत्साह वहां पर दिखाया जा रहा है, जहां पर विदेशी कंपनियां उत्साहित हैं। मैं विशेष रूप से फार्म सेक्टर का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। जब पेटेंट प्रोटेक्शन नहीं था, तब भारतवर्ष में दवाई बनाने का क्षेत्र इतना विकसित हो रहा था और भारत से सस्ती जेनरिक दवाइयां बनती थीं और लगभग 50-60 हजार करोड़ रुपए की सप्लाई विदेशों में होती थी, हम निर्यात करते थे।

यहां तक कि अमरीका भी हमारी दवाई लेता था। यूनीसेफ 50 प्रतिशत दवाइयां भारत से लेता था।

श्री सभापति: अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री शान्ता कुमार: मैं दो मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूं। भारत को विकासशील देशों की डिस्पेंसरी कहा जाता था। भारत बिना एफडीआई के विकास कर रहा था। आपने एक्सपेरिमेंट किया, फार्मा सेक्टर में खुली छूट दे दी और उसका परिणाम यह है कि आज उसमें मोनोपली हो रही है। रैनबैक्सी बिक गयी, डाबर बिक गयी, वे चौगुने मूल्य पर बिकीं और आज परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि दवाइयां महंगी हो रही हैं। भारत का फार्मा सेक्टर बिना एफडीआई के दुनिया में महत्व बना रहा था, अब एफडीआई के आने से भारत की वे सारी कम्पनियां बिक रही हैं और उसके कारण दवाइयां महंगी हो रही हैं। आज नेजरिक दवाई और ब्रांडेड दवाई में 1 और 11 का अंतर है। कैंसर की एक जेनरिक दवाई जो भारत की स्वदेशी कम्पनी बनाती थी, वह 10 हजार रुपये की थी, लेकिन उसकी ब्रांडेड दवाई जो एमएनसी बनाती है, वह 1 लाख 10 हजार रुपये की है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री शान्ता कुमार: मैं बाकी दलीलें नहीं दोहराना चाहता, क्योंकि आप समय का इतना अंकुश लगा रहे हैं कि मुझे अपनी पूरी बात कहने का मौका नहीं मिल रहा है।

श्री सभापति: मजबूरी है, शान्ता कुमार जी।

श्री शान्ता कुमार: मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने फार्मा में जो एक्सपेरिमेंट किया, वह एक्सपेरिमेंट बुरी तरह फेल हुआ है। अंत में, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे यह लगता है कि जिन सेक्टरों में निवेश की जरूरत है, उनमें कोई उत्साह नहीं दिखाया जा रहा, लेकिन जहां हमें जरूरत नहीं है, विदेशी कंपनियों को जरूरत है, वहां आप उत्साह दिखा रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Please conclude now.

श्री शान्ता कुमार: कहीं यह दबाव के कारण तो नहीं हो रहा है? मैं आखिर में एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के गरीबों को सस्ती दवाई देने के लिए एक बात तय हुई थी। सात मंत्रियों का एक मंत्री-समूह यह निर्णय करने के लिए बना था कि दवाइयां सरकार के मूल्य-निर्धारण के क्षेत्र में आएंगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. It's over. अब यह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रहा है।

श्री शान्ता कुमार: सभापति महोदय, इस पर सात सालों तक मंत्री-समूह निर्णय नहीं कर सका। उन पर कोई दबाव था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record now. Please conclude.

श्री शान्ता कुमार: मुझे लगता है कि उस दबाव के कारण फार्मा सेक्टर में आप एफडीआई लाए, उन दवाओं के कारण आप इस सेक्टर में लाए और इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस निर्णय को देशहित में वापिस ले। धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Shanta Kumarji.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली से "युवा संवाद" के नाम से एक पत्रिका कुछ लोग निकालते हैं। मैं उसको देख रहा था। उसमें उन लोगों ने एक महिला आईएस ऑफिसर का एक ब्लॉग छपा है। कोई लीन मेहलाने हैं जो "हस्तक्षेप" नाम का ब्लॉग लिखती हैं। उस ब्लॉग में उन्होंने महाभारत की चर्चा की है। उसमें महाभारत के एक प्रसंग का उल्लेख है कि जब भीष्म पितामह से पूछा जाता है कि आप जानते हैं कि कौरवों का पक्ष अन्याय का पक्ष है, पांडवों का पक्ष न्याय का पक्ष है, फिर भी आप कौरव पक्ष का समर्थन क्यों करते हैं? तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि चूंकि मैं उनका अन्न खाता हूँ, इसलिए मेरी मजबूरी है कि मैं उनका समर्थन करूं।

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी]

मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ कि यह बात उन्होंने क्यों लिखी? हमने देखा कि इस देश की आर्थिक नीति बनाने वाले लोग, इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था चलाने वाले लोग आखिर हैं कौन? हमने जब देखना शुरू किया, तो हमने देखा कि अभी हम लोगों के यहां नये आर्थिक सलाहकार * आए हैं। जब उन्होंने ज्वाइन किया था, तो उस समय अखबारों में इनका परिचय छपा था कि ये अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के प्रमुख अर्थशास्त्री रहेंगे। इसके पहले * अर्थशास्त्री थे, वित्त मंत्रालय के सलाहकार थे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it necessary to take names?

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: महोदय, ये सार्वजनिक नाम हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ये कोई ऐसे नाम नहीं है। ये हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को चलाने वाले, उसको दिशा देने वाले लोग हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Designation would suffice.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: जब हम आर्थिक नीति के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं, तो हम इनकी चर्चा क्यों न करें? इसको मेरे समय में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, चलिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: * जब यहां से गए, तो जानकारी मिली कि वे यहां से जाते ही वर्ल्ड बैंक में वाइस चेयरमैन हो गए और वहां के मुख्य आर्थिक सलाहकार हो गए। सबकी हालत देखिए। * प्लानिंग कमीशन के डिप्टी चेयरमैन हैं। उन्होंने ऑक्सफोर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी छोड़ी और उनके कैरियर की शुरुआत कहां से हुई? वह वर्ल्ड बैंक से शुरू हुई।

श्री सभापति: शिवानन्द जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी भी वहां से जुड़े हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This cannot go on. This will go on record. Please don't take names. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: लेकिन यह बहुत खतरनाक बात है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't interfere. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: इस देश को जिस ढंग से चलाया जा रहा है, जिस तरह का निर्णय लिया जा रहा है, उससे हमारी तात्कालिक आर्थिक नीति ही प्रभावित नहीं होती है, हमारे देश की राजनीति भी प्रभावित हो रही है, हमारे देश का समाज और रचना प्रभावित हो रही है, हमारी शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण प्रभावित हो रहा है, हमारी संस्कृति प्रभावित

हो रही है। ऐसे-ऐसे निर्णय लिए जा रहे हैं कि केवल आज ही नहीं, कल आने वाला भविष्य, आने वाली पीढ़ियों की जिंदगी प्रभावित हो रही है और उसके बारे में हम चर्चा न करें? यह वर्ल्ड बैंक, आई.एम.एफ., डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ., ऐशियन डवलपमेंट बैंक पूरी दुनिया की आर्थिक नीति को चला रहे हैं। यह जो Giant size के Trans नेशनल कार्पोरेशन हैं, आज इनके इशारे पर दुनिया की आर्थिक नीति चलाई जा रही है। आज दुनिया भर के जो elite हैं, जो आभिजात्य वर्ग के लोग हैं, वे पूरी दुनिया के अर्थ को कंट्रोल करना चाहते हैं। यह कोई साधारण बात नहीं है। हमारी साथी हैं मुणगेकर जी, कल वे भाषण कर रहे थे, उन्होंने गांधी जी के बारे में चर्चा की। आज भी किसी ने गांधी जी के बारे में चर्चा की। गांधी जी ने क्या कहा था, हमको आश्चर्य है कि इस देश में कोई आएगा गांधी के तर्क को तलाश करने के लिए, तो इस देश में उसको गांधी नज़र नहीं आएंगे। गांधी जी के साथ आजादी के समय से ही देश का विकास किस तरह से होगा, इसके संघर्ष की शुरुआत हो गई थी। हमारे पास समय नहीं है, नहीं तो 1946 में गांधी जी और नेहरू जी के बीच में जो वार्तालाप हुआ था, उसको हम पढ़कर सुनाते। हमको याद है कि जयप्रकाश नारायण ने "मेरी विचार यात्रा" में लिखा है, 1930 में ही गांधी जी ने यह कहा था कि - "अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ जितनी लड़ाई हमको लड़नी पड़ी, उससे कम नहीं, बल्कि उससे ज्यादा लड़ाई स्वराज के बाद हमको लड़नी पड़ेगी।"

श्री सभापति: अब आप खत्म करें।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: गांधी जी ने इस सभ्यता के बारे में जो औद्योगिक सभ्यता है, 1909 में ही "हिन्द स्वराज" में उन्होंने लिखा था और उन्होंने कहा था कि - "अंधा आदमी भी यह बतला सकता है कि जो औद्योगिक सभ्यता है, यह हमको विनाश की ओर ले जाएगी।"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: उन्होंने जो कहा था, उसे मैं सिर्फ quote कर देना चाहता हूँ, - "यह सभ्यता तो अधर्म है।" आगे कहते हैं कि - "वास्तविक गुलाम तो वह हिन्दुस्तान है जो इस आधुनिक सभ्यता की पश्चिमी शिक्षा से ग्रस्त है।" आज फॉरेन एजुकेटेड एक्सपर्ट्स लोग ही इस देश की अर्थ नीति को चला रहे हैं। क्या कहते हैं गांधी जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: अब आप खत्म करें।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: गांधी जी के अनुसार वर्तमान जीवन की अधिकांश बुराइयों की जड़ पश्चिम या आधुनिक सभ्यता ही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: भयंकर नरसंहार, शोषण, बहुसंख्यक प्रजा की दरिद्रता और आधुनिक जीवन प्रणाली से उत्पन्न तनाव, असुरक्षा, स्वार्थ केन्द्रित अनैतिककारी दृष्टि यह सब इस पश्चिमी सभ्यता की उपज हैं। अरुण जी यहां नहीं है, उन्होंने एफ.डी.आई. का विरोध किया, लेकिन साथ-साथ यह भी कहा कि और आर्थिक सुधारों के हम समर्थक हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Please complete. Please conclude.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: मैं अन्त में सिर्फ एक बात कह कर खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। चन्द्रशेखर जी इस देश में छः महीने तक प्रधान मंत्री रहे। यह नरसिंह राव जी से पहले थे। चन्द्रशेखर जी ने कहा कि जब हम प्रधानमंत्री थे, तो हमारे यहां वित्त विभाग में और सरकार में एक मसौदा घूम रहा था और उस मसौदे में यह बात चल रही थी कि वर्ल्ड बैंक, आई.एम.एफ. ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. This is not going on record now.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: उसको कैसे लागू किया जाए? यह कभी प्रधानमंत्री के यहां नहीं आया। जब चन्द्रशेखर जी हटे और नरसिंह राव जी प्रधान मंत्री बने तथा माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी वित्त मंत्री बने, तो उन्होंने इस देश की सारी की सारी आर्थिक दिशा ही बदल दी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: यह हमारे समाज और राजनीति को प्रभावित कर रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं अनुरोध करूंगा इस पक्ष के लोगों से और विपक्ष के लोगों से भी कि आजादी के बाद विकास की जो नीति बनी है और आर्थिक उदारीकरण के बाद जो देश की राजनीति पर प्रभाव पड़ा है, इसके बारे में एक दिन इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: आप जरूर नोटिस दीजिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: जो प्रस्ताव माननीय मैत्रेयन जी का है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion. हमारे विचार से FDI का मतलब Foreign Direct Intrusion है, यानी हमारे देश में विदेशी पूंजी का अनुप्रवेश हो रहा है, इससे घुसपैठियों का राज होगा। यह बात संसद की वाणिज्य मंत्रालय से संबंधित स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने भी स्वीकार की है और इसलिए उन्होंने 5 जून, 2009 को सिफारिश की कि - "There should be a blanket ban from entering into trade in grocery, fruits, vegetables and other consumer products." यह इस रिपोर्ट का पैरा 5.5 है, लेकिन सरकार ने इस रिपोर्ट का एक पन्ना तक पलटकर नहीं देखा।

अभी यहां बहुत सारी बातें हुईं। मैं आनन्द शर्मा जी के एक लिखित जवाब का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, जो उन्होंने पिछले मानसून सत्र में 5 सितम्बर, 2012 को दिया था, जिसमें

उन्होंने सदन को आश्वासन दिया था कि - "The decision on 51 per cent FDI in multi-brand retail has been suspended in order to evolve a broader consensus among various stakeholders." मानसून सेशन के दौरान 5 सितम्बर, 2012 को मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में आनन्द शर्मा जी ने यह लिखित जवाब दिया था। 7 तारीख को मानसून सेशन खत्म हो गया था और 15 तारीख को सरकार ने FDI लागू कर दिया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 10 दिनों के अंदर कैसे consensus आ गया? आपने किसके साथ consultation किया? आनन्द जी ने जान-बूझकर इस सदन को गुमराह किया, देश की जनता को गुमराह किया ...(व्यवधान)...

सभापति जी, सरकार कह रही है कि देश के विकास के लिए FDI बहुत फायदेमंद रहेगा और प्रधानमंत्री जी की Economic Advisory Council के Chairman, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लूंगा, क्योंकि आपने मना किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि - "Once the share of overall modern retail in food reaches 25 to 30 per cent, it is bound to affect kirana traders first and then the small and marginal traders." प्रधान मंत्री जी की Economic Advisory Council के Chairman का यह कहना है।

सभापति जी, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के WTO ग्रुप के जो सदस्य हैं, मैं उनका भी नाम नहीं लूंगा, वे जवाहरलाल यूनिवर्सिटी के भी फैकल्टी मैम्बर हैं, उन्होंने कहा है कि - "Why would a foreign company be interested in giving a higher price to the farmer? He will get what he is already getting. किसान को विदेशी कंपनी अधिक कीमत क्यों देगी? उसको वही मिलेगा, जो उसे अभी मिल रहा है।" वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के WTO ग्रुप के जो सदस्य हैं, यह उनका अभिमत है।

सभापति जी, सरकार बोल रही है कि आप बेफिक्र रहिए। देश के 53 शहरों में सिर्फ 10 लाख आबादी है। वहां ये विदेशी लोग मैगा स्टोर्स खोलेंगे। आप इतिहास भूल गए हैं या आपने इतिहास पढ़ा ही नहीं है? आज से 400 साल पहले सन् 1612 में गुजरात के सूरत में ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी का Captain Middleton पहुंचा था और तब उनका पहला वाणिज्य केन्द्र वहां खुला था। आज 400 सालों बाद वही हो रहा है। जैसे सूरत से बंगाल और फिर बंगाल से सारे हिंदुस्तान में ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी का कारोबार फैल गया था, उसी तरह से फिर से 400 सालों बाद इन 53 शहरों से यह कारोबार शुरू होगा और फिर सारे हिंदुस्तान में छा जाएगा। इससे हमारा किसान मरेगा, हमारा खुदरा व्यापारी मरेगा।

सरकार दावा कर रही है कि दुनिया भर में FDI का बहुत अच्छा असर पड़ रहा है। कैलोफोर्निया यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसर नेल्सन कह रहे हैं कि वॉलमार्ट जैसा संगठन दुनिया के शहरों में जहां-जहां भी गया है, वहां की खुदरा संस्थाएं वॉलमार्ट का क्लोन्ड ऐडिशन बनकर रह गई हैं। जिस तरह Dolly- cloned lamb हुआ था, उसी तरह हम वॉलमार्ट के खुदरा व्यापार में cloned Dolly बनकर रह जायेंगे।

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Government to allow [RAJYA SABHA]
retail

the decision of
FDI in Multi-brand
sector

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी]

Missouri University के Prof. Emek Basker ने 2005 में रिसर्च करके बताया कि 1977 से 1999 के बीच के 23 सालों में खुद अमरीका में 1754 काउंटी में जहां-जहां वॉलमार्ट के स्टोर्स खुले, वहां खुदरा व्यापारिक संस्थान दिखने बंद हो गए।

यह अमेरिका का हाल है। Sam Walton जो कि वालमार्ट के फाउंडर थे, उन्होंने क्या कहा? उन्होंने कहा - "I pay low wages. I can take advantage of that. We're going to be successful, but the basis is a very low wage, low benefit model of employment." वालमार्ट के फाउंडर ने यह कहा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Please conclude. Your party time is over.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, just two minutes. I should not be discriminated against other Members.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, six Ministers of our party walked out because of FDI.

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: सर, Barry C. lynn, जो कि अमेरिका फाउंडेशन का Senior Fellow है, वह कह रहा है कि हमारे अमेरिका में ऐसा कानून लागू होना चाहिए जो वालमार्ट जैसे संगठन की बोटी-बोटी कर दे। यह उसका मानना है। पार्लियामेंट के दोनो हाउसेज़ में अधिकांश सदस्य एफ.डी.आई. के खिलाफ हैं, मगर सरकार सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। सरकार को दोनों सदनों से कोई मतलब नहीं है, क्योंकि सरकार व्हाइट हाउस के निर्देश से चलती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR. ROY: This Government has totally surrendered to crony capitalism.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. This is not going on record.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Just two more lines. Democracy has been turned to kleptocracy

यानी चोरीकरण किया, लूट रहे हैं, आकाश बेच रहे हैं, पाताल बेच रहे हैं, सारे हिंदुस्तान को बेच रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I am concluding. Just one more line please.

"जहां की रुत बदल चुकी है, हवा भी रुख बदल चुकी,
सुनो आवाज़ जनता की, वह रो रही है।
तुम भी दो बूंद आंसू उनके लिए तो बहाओ।"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja. Please don't take precious time.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अमर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): डेमोक्रेसी क्या चोरों का राज है? ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री अमर सिंह: क्या डेमोक्रेसी चोरों का राज है? सारे लोग चोर नहीं हो सकते।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't take precious time. अमर सिंह जी, बैठ जाइए।
...(व्यवधान).... अमर सिंह जी, बैठ जाइए।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by Dr. Maitreyan. My party disapproves the Government's decision to allow FDI in multi-brand retail trade. Sir, yesterday, we all paid tributes to Dr. Ambedkar. It is time for all political parties to do some serious introspection. I am afraid this Indian State is drifting gradually from the Directive Principles of State Policy which is part of the Indian Constitution architected by Dr. Ambedkar. Sir, the present Government brazenly identifies with corporate houses and multinational corporations, but it claims 'it identifies with aam aadmi'! The CPI and Left Parties have been consistently fighting against the neo-liberal economic policies, whether pursued by Congress-led Government or BJP-led Government. We are consistent in one thing, fighting against these neo-liberal economic policies. Sir, having said that, unlike China, the Indian Government has completely failed in mobilising the indigenous resources, in mobilising the indigenous revenue resources. Now, it has gone to such an extent that the Prime Minister is calling the nation, calling the people, telling them that money does not grow on trees.

This is what the Prime Minister said. This position has made the Government desperately to move to FDI. When they invite FDI into multi-brand retail trade, three myths have deliberately created by the Government. The first myth is about the employment. The second myth is that FDI in multi-brand retail trade would benefit the farming community. And, the third myth is that it would benefit the consumer.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

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 Government to allow [RAJYA SABHA] *FDI in Multi-brand*
 retail *sector*

[Shri D. Raja]

Sir, I would like to point out that when this policy was announced, the Government claimed that it would create 10 million jobs. But, during the period between 2004 and 2009, only 1 million jobs were created not only in retail but in the entire economy of the country! However, the projection, was to create 60-million jobs, I am referring to the Government's claims. During this period, 20 million women workers lost their jobs. That is a point to be taken note of.

Sir, every year, 10 million youth are entering into labour market seeking jobs. Now, I quote other figures. I don't think that anybody can challenge ICRIER, a reputed institution in India. The study conducted by it in 2008 estimated that the Indian retail market is close to US \$ 409 billion when compared to the revenue of Walmart's US \$ 405 billion. While, for the same revenue, Indian retail sector employed close to 40 million workers and Walmart has employed only 2.1 million workers. The total employment of the top five retail giants together was less than 4 million — close to 10 per cent of the total employment in retail sector in India. That is why I am saying the myth of the Government stands demolished. We will have to further fight to demolish that myth. It is a myth created by the Government. That is why I am saying that FDI in retail trade will, certainly, destroy the livelihood of millions of workers currently engaged in retail sector.

MR. DEPUTY CHARIMAN: Rajaji, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Now, I come to the farming community. Sir, we should take one small thing into consideration. Walmart has been subverting the loss of every country wherever it went. In fact, it resorts to illegalities and corrupt practices.

One of hon. Members of this House and my party member, Com. Achuthan, has written a letter to the Prime Minister. On the basis of that letter, there is a probe into the affairs of Walmart. This House should know about this.

Coming to the farming sector, again, I really appreciate Mr. Venkaiah Naidu who referred to the fate of the British farmers. But, let us see what American farmers are facing, because the United States is the best place to analyze the role of retail giants on farm prices and retail prices. The US Congress Commission studied in the wake of...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Rajaji, please finish.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am finishing.

In food prices, in 2008...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. There is paucity of time.

SHRI D. RAJA: One of the studies was on the linkage between farm prices and retail prices. The average value of farm share declined from 41 per cent in 1950s to around 18.5 per cent in 2006. For one dollar, they get only 18.5 Cents.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, there is a real shortage of time. Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: That will be the case for Indian farmers also. That is why I say that it is a myth created by the Government.

As far as consumer is concerned, I have nothing to add. My friend yesterday said people are living with a daily wage of less than Rs. 20. Are they consumers in India? What class are we talking about? Consuming class? I would like to know from the Government. That is why now the Government will have to do serious introspection.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Alright. Over. It is over.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, final sentence is,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made so many points.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, even though the BSP said that it would support the Government, it has expressed serious reservations on the Government's policy. SP expressed its serious reservations. DMK called it as Foreign Direct Interference...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, that is over. Now, please take your seat. Nothing will go on record. Okay, it is not going on record.

SHRI D. RAJA:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record.

SHRI D. RAJA:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Kumar Deepak Das.

330 *Motion Re: Disapproving* *the decision of*
 Government to allow [RAJYA SABHA] *FDI in Multi-brand*
 retail *sector*

SHRI D. RAJA:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Kumar Deepak Das. Take only three minutes.
...(Interruptions)... Okay. Take four minutes.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Thank you, Sir.

Sir, my Party, the Asom Gana Parishad, is against the FDI in multi-brand retail in India and, therefore, I support the Motion moved by Dr. V. Maitreyan.

Sir, we are not against economic reforms. We know that our country needs reforms, but the country does not need reforms in this manner, and certainly not at the cost of the poor farmer, the poor trader and the unemployed youth.

Sir, many issues have been raised in this debate in both the Houses. The issue of CBI was raised. Some of the Congress Members have spoken against the entry of FDI in retail trade while some Members from the BJP have spoken in support of the FDI.

Sir, I wish to raise one vital question regarding an amount of Rs.10,000 crores. Let me explain. We are talking about FDI in retail for the benefit of our farmers. I would like to know whether it is correct. What about our own Government? What about our own Ministries of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry? I wish to know whether they have made any commitment on this. It is a sorry state of affairs that the Government has failed to provide infrastructure such as warehousing and cold storage for our poor farmers. In my State of Assam, there is not a single cold storage facility for the benefit of the poor vegetable producer. They are deprived of even the actual cost of their produce. Provision of infrastructure is the responsibility of the Government, both State and Central. But the Government has miserably failed in protecting the interests of the poor farmers and, that is why, it is interested in bringing FDI, so that companies like Walmart can rescue our poor farmers. Now, to cover up its own inefficiency in providing infrastructure in rural areas, the Government is arguing in favour of FDI in multi-brand retail. Sir, we need hardly ten thousand crores of rupees to build the required infrastructure in our country. Dr. Swaminathan is here and he can talk about it. Why can't the Government do it? Sir, this is not such a big amount as to justify FDI in retail, which is sure to ruin crores of small traders and cause heavy losses to the poor farmers.

*Not recorded.

Sir, the entry of foreign super market chains like Walmart will not only affect the livelihood of the petty shopkeepers, and traders, but these chains would also start dictating prices to the farmers and their products. On the other hand, the UPA Government's decision to hike the FDI limit in insurance and allow foreign equity participation in pension is meant to placate domestic and international finance capital. This move would neither benefit the Indian economy nor bring any gain to the insuring public.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: If we look, at the experience of the US and Mexico with FDI in retail, we would find that it is far from encouraging. FDI comes with big promises of promoting employment, but the entry of trading giant, Walmart, led to the closure of 40,000 factories in the US between 2001 and 2007, throwing millions of people out of their jobs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I oppose FDI in retail and support the Motion moved by Dr. Maitreya.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): सभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले तो FDI का समर्थन करता हूँ और यहां पर जो मोशन लाया गया है, इसका विरोध करता हूँ। यहां पर पक्ष और विपक्ष, दोनों तरफ से जो discussion हुआ है कि FDI आने के बाद क्या होगा, इस पर सभी सदस्यों ने विस्तार से अपना-अपना मत दिया है। मुझे लगता है कि दोनों ही अपनी-अपनी जगह पर सही भी हैं, क्योंकि इससे कुछ नुकसान भी उठाना होगा और कुछ लाभ भी मिलेगा। यहां पर ज्यादातर माननीय सदस्य गरीब किसानों के बारे में ही बोले हैं, लेकिन मैं सोचता हूँ कि सरकार ने गरीबों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया है, किसानों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया है। हमारे किसान की हालत जैसी पहले थी आज भी वैसी ही है। रूरल एरिया में किसानों की मदद करने की हमारी कोई पॉलिसी नहीं है। यदि आपको एग्रीकल्चर की प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ानी है तो आप उन लोगों को कोई नई तकनीक से जोड़िए। आप आज तक उनको इस तकनीक से जोड़ने का काम नहीं कर पाए हैं। मैं इस बात का विश्वास करता हूँ कि अगर यहां पर FDI को लागू किया जाएगा और विदेशी निवेश होगा तो यहां पर ही रिटेल स्टोर्स में सारी चीजें मिल जाएंगी। आज हम जिन अलग-अलग कम्पनियों के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं, जैसे वालमार्ट है या अन्य चीजें हैं, इन सब से हमारे देश के किसानों को भी नई जानकारी मिलेगी। हमारे देश के लोगों को इस विषय पर कोई जानकारी नहीं है। जब यहां पर विदेशी कम्पनियां निवेश करेंगी, तो उनके जरिए हमारे शहरों के लोगों को व्यापार के विषय में जानने का मौका मिलेगा। हमारे देश में आज जितने भी अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड

रिटेलर्स हैं, हम उनकी हालत देखकर यहां पर बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हमने उन लोगों को कभी भी नया रास्ता दिखाने की कोशिश नहीं की है। इससे उन लोगों को भी सीखने का मौका मिलेगा। अगर सारी दुनिया इसी रास्ते पर चल रही है तो फिर भारत अकेला रहकर क्या कर पाएगा? आज नहीं तो कल, हमें भी उस व्यवस्था को अपनाना होगा, इसलिए क्यों न हम आज से ही इस पॉलिसी को अपनाने के लिए तैयार हो जाएं? मैं ऐसा विश्वास करता हूँ कि हम इसको लेकर जितना डर रहे हैं, हमें डरने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आज हम कुछ चीजों से डर कर इसके विरोध में आ रहे हैं। जब हमने इनको यहां पर लागू किया, तो आज हमको इसका फायदा अनुभव हो रहा है। जैसे हमने कम्प्यूटर को 1980 में लागू किया था तब उसकी आलोचना हुई थी। आज हम लोग इसका अच्छी तरह से फायदा उठा रहे हैं। न्यूक्लियर के बारे में भी सभी को पता है, टेलीकॉम के बारे में सबको पता है। जब उसके liberalization की व्यवस्था की गई थी, तब भी बहुत शंका प्रकट की गई थी, लेकिन आज इस पर शंका करने की कोई बात नहीं है, बल्कि इसने हम लोगों की हैल्प की है। मैं इसीलिए इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि यहां पर FDI लागू होना चाहिए और इस मोशन का विरोध करता हूँ, यही कह कर अपनी स्पीच समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for keeping up the time, Daimaryji. Now Ranbir Singh Parjapatiji ...*(Interruptions)*... You also follow the good example of Daimaryji and take four minutes only.

श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति (हरियाणा) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण FDI पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद। महोदय, हमारे देश में चार करोड़ से भी ज्यादा खुदरा व्यापारी हैं। हमारे यहां FDI लागू होने से हमारे देश के खुदरा व्यापारी बर्बादी के कगार पर आ जाएंगे क्योंकि FDI लागू होने से वालमार्ट जैसी कम्पनी पहले अपना माल सस्ता बेचेगी तथा बाद में अपनी मनमानी करके, हमारे खुदरा व्यापारियों की दुकानें बंद करके मनमानी करने का काम करेगी, इसलिए मैं FDI का पूर्ण रूप से विरोध करता हूँ।

सर, हमारे करोड़ों लोग पहले से ही बेरोजगार हैं। आज जो लोग हाथ से काम करते हैं, चाहे वे दलित वर्ग के लोग हों, चाहे पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हों, उनका मूल कार्य समाप्त होता जा रहा है। उनके सामने भुखमरी की समस्या पैदा हो गई है। सरकार को एफ.डी.आई. की बजाय ऐसे पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों, चाहे वे शहर में रहते हों, चाहे गांव में बसने वाले हों, उनके लिए योजनाएं बनानी चाहिए। आज गांव में युवाओं के लिए लघु उद्योग लगाने के लिए ऋण एवं अन्य दूसरी सुविधाएं मुहैया कराने की जरूरत है। वे जो माल बनाएं, उसको खरीदने की जिम्मेदारी भी सरकार की हो ताकि जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उनको बेरोजगारी की समस्या से निजात मिल सके।

उपसभापति जी, सरकार का कहना है कि एफ.डी.आई. के आने से बिचौलिये की भूमिका

समाप्त हो जायेगी। वॉलमार्ट जैसी कंपनी कोई निर्माता कंपनी नहीं है, वह खुदरा व्यापार करने के लिए भारत आ रही है। जब उस कंपनी का काम ही सस्ता माल लेकर महंगा बेचना है, तो फिर वह किसान हितैषी कैसे हो सकती है? सरकार जिनको बिचौलिये कह रही है, वे हमारे आढ़ती हैं। आढ़ती और किसान का चोली-दामन का साथ है। किसान को जब भी कोई जरूरत होती है, आढ़ती उसकी जरूरत को पूरा करके उसकी मदद करने का काम करता है। एफ.डी.आई. आने से बिचौलिये की भूमिका समाप्त नहीं होगी, बल्कि हमारे देश में जो आढ़ती हैं, यह उनको बर्बाद करने की साजिश है। ये विदेशी कंपनियां आढ़तियों को बर्बाद करके खुद बिचौलिये की भूमिका अदा करने का काम करेंगी, हमारे किसानों का शोषण करने का काम करेंगी।

उपसभापति जी, हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। हमारे देश के किसान की हालत आज सबसे नाजुक एवं दयनीय है। हमारा किसान महंगा यूरिया खरीदता है, महंगा डी.ए.पी. खरीदता है और डीज़ल के दाम हर रोज बढ़ रहे हैं। हमारा किसान कड़ी मेहनत करके अपनी फसल पैदा करता है, उस पर भी कभी सूखे की मार, तो कभी बाढ़ के प्रकोप से उसकी फसल खराब हो जाती है। जब विदेशी कंपनी यहां आएगी, तो हमारे किसान द्वारा तैयार फसलों को, चाहे वह टमाटर हो, चाहे आलू हो या दूसरी फसल हो, मौसम की मार का बहाना बनाकर उसको रिजेक्ट करने काम करेगी। इस तरह से हमारे किसानों का माल न खरीदकर, विदेशों से माल मंगवाकर यहां विदेशी माल बेचने का काम करेगी। उपसभापति जी, अगर यहां विदेशी माल मंगवाने का काम विदेशी कंपनी करेगी, तो किसान, जिसकी हालत पहले ही खराब है, वह बर्बादी की कगार पर आ जाएगा। यदि भारत का किसान बर्बाद हो गया तो फिर यह देश भी बर्बाद हो जायेगा, इसलिए एफ.डी.आई. को रोकना बहुत जरूरी है। सर, हमें अतीत से सीखना चाहिए। आदमी अतीत से सीखता है और भविष्य की कल्पना करता है।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रजापति जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति: ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी यहां पर व्यापार करने के उद्देश्य से आई थी, लेकिन हमें सैंकड़ों सालों तक गुलामी झेलनी पड़ी थी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति: आज हमें विचार करना होगा कि कहीं यह व्यवस्था हमारे देश को गुलामी की ओर तो नहीं ले जा रही है? इसलिए हमारी इंडियन नेशनल लोक दल पार्टी इसका विरोध करती है और इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करती है। धन्यवाद, जय हिन्द।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री रामविलास पासवान जी, क्या आपको टाइम कंस्ट्रेंट मालूम है?

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): जी। चार मिनट हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आप co-operate कीजिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: चार मिनट से पहले ही खत्म करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: जरूर।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: उपसभापति जी, जो प्रस्ताव आया है, मैं उसके विरोध में और एफ.डी.आई के पक्ष में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं इसलिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, क्योंकि इस सदन में एक परम्परा चल पड़ी है कि गरीब के मुद्दे पर कभी बहस नहीं होती, लेकिन बिना मतलब के मुद्दे पर समय की बर्बादी होती है। न्यूक्लियर डील के समय पर समय की कितनी बर्बादी हुई थी और उसके बाद अंत में क्या हुआ था? यदि किसी विषय के संबंध में बार-बार कहा जाएगा कि देश बिक जाएगा, देश बिक जाएगा, तो मैं बता दूँ कि हमारा भारत महान है, दुनिया में कोई माई का लाल पैदा नहीं हुआ है, जो अब भारत को खरीद सकता है, इसलिए ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी या किसी और का हवाला देकर देश को डराया नहीं जा सकता है। कल एम. वेंकैया नायडु जी कह रहे थे कि हम 2004 में इसलिए हार गए, क्योंकि हमने एफ.डी.आई. को सपोर्ट किया था। एन.डी.ए. गवर्नमेंट में विकास का बहुत अच्छा काम चल रहा था, लेकिन आप 2004 में एफ.डी.आई. को सपोर्ट करने की वजह से नहीं हारे थे, आप गुजरात के कारण हारे थे, क्योंकि आपने कम्युनल रास्ता अपना लिया था और विकास के रास्ते को छोड़ दिया था।

2009 में आप न्यूक्लियर डील के विरोध के कारण हारे। जब देश में कोई भी प्रगतिशील कदम उठता है, तो बार-बार उसका विरोध करने का काम किया जाता है। क्या हुआ था न्यूक्लियर डील में? कितनी हाय-तौबा मची थी? सरकार गिरने के कगार पर आ गई थी। जब रिजल्ट निकला, तो देश की जनता ने क्या निर्णय दिया? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ राजनीतिक विरोध के कारण विरोध नहीं होना चाहिए।

सर, दो तरह के वर्ग हैं। एक वर्ग है, जो मॉल में खरीदता है और दूसरा वर्ग है, जो फुटपाथ पर खरीदता है। फुटपाथ पर खरीदने वाला मॉल में नहीं खरीदता है। अभी एफडीआई नहीं है, लेकिन आप दिल्ली में जाकर देखिए, क्या अभी भी फॉरेन गुड्स नहीं मिलती है? सिर्फ इतना ही है कि यह 49 परसेंट तक है। क्या हो जाएगा, अगर यह आ जाएगा? जब यह आएगा, तो सबसे पहले इसको एनडीए की सरकार लागू करेगी, मैं इसे आज लिख कर देता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब यह प्रस्ताव पास होगा, तो सबसे पहले एनडीए की सरकार इसको लागू करने का काम करेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं राज्य सरकार की बात कर रहा हूँ। आप इसे लागू मत करिए। पांच साल के बाद फैसला हो जाएगा कि कौन सी सरकार प्रोग्रेसिव है और कौन सी सरकार दकियानूसी है। हम फ्लडगेट खोल रहे हैं। हम इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी में जी रहे हैं, लेकिन हम अठारहवीं शताब्दी में जा रहे हैं। हम यह नहीं करेंगे, हम वह नहीं करेंगे।

अभी हमारे पंजाब और हरियाणा के साथी कह रहे थे कि किसान का सामान सड़क पर सड़ रहा है। आढ़ती उसको आधा दाम नहीं देते हैं। गरीब किसान वहां जो पैदा करता

है, उसका शोषण होता है। कहीं उसके सामान को रखने की जगह नहीं है, कहीं कुछ नहीं है। यहां मंडी में आते-आते पांच रुपए का सामान पच्चीस रुपए में बिकता है। यदि एफ.डी.आई. आता है और किसान को पांच रुपए के बदले में दस रुपए मिलते हैं और उपभोक्ता को पच्चीस रुपए के बदले में पंद्रह रुपए में सामान मिलता है, तो आपके पेट में दर्द क्यों हो रहा है? इसलिए यह गलत बात है। मैं समझता हूं कि हर चीज़ का विरोध करना सही नहीं है।

जब मॉल खुलता है, तो सबसे पहले ...(व्यवधान)... सुनिए, हम लोग गरीब परिवार के हैं, लेकिन जब मॉल खुलता है, तो सबसे पहले भाजपा के लोग बड़े-बड़े मॉल में जाकर फीता काटते हैं। विदेशी इन्वेस्टमेंट की बात हो रही है। कौन सरकार है, जो अपने यहां विदेशी इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं चाहती है। हमारे यहां बिहार में रोज मीटिंग होती है कि विदेशी लोगों को बुलाओ, विदेशी लोगों को बुलाओ। गुड़ खाए गुलगुला से परहेज। चीनी खाएंगे, लेकिन कहेंगे कि हम चीनी के सामान से नफरत करते हैं।

सर, हम लोग सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में थे। हम लोगों ने कम्प्यूटर का बहुत विरोध किया था कि इससे बेरोजगारी फैल जाएगी। जब नई-नई एयरलाइंस आई थी, तो हम लोग उस प्राइवेट एयरलाइंस का विरोध कर रहे थे। आज क्या हो गया है? आपने बिचौलिए के बारे में कहा कि बिचौलिए व्यापारी भूखे मर जाएंगे, लेकिन आपने इसका रास्ता नहीं बतलाया। जो किसान भूखे मर रहे हैं, और जो उपभोक्ता त्राहि माम, त्राहि माम कर रहे हैं, उनका क्या होगा? इसलिए मैंने कहा कि जूता बनाने वाला एक वर्ग है और जूता खरीदने वाला, जो गांव का है, वह कभी इससे मरने वाला नहीं है। आप इंडिया गेट पर जाकर देखिए। क्या आइसक्रीम बेचने वाला खत्म हो जाएगा? 10 लाख की आबादी, 10 लाख की आबादी वाले 18 या 20 शहर होंगे, बाकी में तो ऐसा नहीं है। एक स्टेट में ...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Sir, the Congress Party has one hour and eighteen minutes left. He can utilise the time of the Congress Party. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You want the reply at 12.00 hours and you are giving one hour of the Congress Party! What are you talking?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I said, some minutes of the Congress Party.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it cannot be done like that. What had you decided? See, already, an announcement has been made by the Chairman that this is an adjustment that five minutes per head will be given. So, now, even if the Minister asks, I cannot do. पासवान जी कंक्लूड कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

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12.00 NOON

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): सर, मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जब हमारे लोग बोलते हैं, तो उनको ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: पासवान जी, आप बोलिए। ...(Interruptions)... Why are you disturbing? ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए, let him speak. You are cutting down his time. उनको बोलने दीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह पीठ पर आरोप है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह पीठ पर आरोप है, इसको कार्यवाही से निकलवा दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: क्या आरोप है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इन्होंने आरोप लगाया कि पीठ हमको बोलने नहीं देती है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Paswan, please conclude.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: इसलिए सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, अभी सब लुप-लुप कछुए के समान कभी मूड़ी भीतर करते हैं, कभी बाहर। अगर विरोध करना है, तो साफ-साफ विरोध करो और अगर समर्थन करना है, तो साफ-साफ समर्थन करो। यह कोई एक या दो दिन की बात नहीं है, इतिहास लिखा जा रहा है। पांच या दस साल के बाद यदि एनडीए की सरकार राष्ट्र में इसे लागू करेगी, तब हम लोग पूछेंगे कि आपने अब इसे क्यों लागू किया है। यदि कांग्रेस पार्टी एफडीआई का समर्थन करती है, इसके कारण यदि वह गर्त में चली जाएगी, तब आपको तो खुशी होनी चाहिए, लेकिन अगर इसके कारण आप चले गए, तब क्या होगा? मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक्ट अलग है, फैक्ट अलग है और टेक्ट अलग है। टेक्टफुली काम करना चाहिए, लेकिन हम खाली सिद्धान्तों के नाम पर मर रहे हैं, मर रहे हैं, मर रहे हैं।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि गरीब की आवाज को कोई नहीं उठाता है, जब गरीब के ऊपर चर्चा होती है, तो हाऊस डिस्टर्ब हो जाता है। आप गरीब का सवाल उठाइए। जो खोमचा बेचने वाला है ...(व्यवधान)... जो खोमचा बेचने वाला है, वह क्या मॉल हटा सकता है? क्या वह जाकर मॉल हटा देगा? यह सरकार है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Mr. Paswan ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सरकार को पूरा-पूरा अधिकार है। यदि यह नेशनल इंटररेस्ट के खिलाफ होगा, तो कल यही सदन उसको फिर वापिस ले सकता है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इससे इन्फ्लेशन रुकेगा ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now, Mr. Paswan. ...(Interruptions)... You have made your point. Please conclude.

*Motion Re: Disapproving
Government to allow
retail*

[7 December, 2012]

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श्री रामविलास पासवान: किसान का जो सामान आज मंडी में जा करके 15 रुपए में बिकता है, वह जा करके 25 रुपए में बिकेगा। यह केवल खाद्य पदार्थ के ऊपर है। मैं एफडीआई का समर्थन करता हूँ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: पासवान जी, खत्म कीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... This will not go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: *

श्री उपसभापति: खत्म कीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please cooperate. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please cooperate. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: इसलिए एफडीआई को सपोर्ट कीजिए, यह प्रोग्रेसिव कदम है और यह देश को आगे ले जाएगा, बस मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate, Mr. Amar Singh. You have only three minutes.

श्री अमर सिंह: सर, आज मैं बहुत दिन बाद यहां बोल रहा हूँ। मैं समय सीमा का पूरा ध्यान रखूंगा। मैं उन बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता, जो बातें यहां हो चुकी हैं, लेकिन मुझे एक बात जरूर कहनी है और वह बात यह है कि अपने राजनीतिक आचरण से हम पूरी राजनीतिक बिरादरी को खराब कर रहे हैं। कल मैंने सदन में बैठ कर नहीं, दूरदर्शन पर सदन की पूरी कार्यवाही देखी थी।

आईएस अकादमी में शुरू में जब अधिकारियों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, तो कहा जाता है कि अगर सकारात्मक रुख देखना है, तो देखो कि गिलास आधा भरा हुआ है और अगर नकारात्मक रुख देखना है तो देखो कि गिलास आधा खाली है। 500 एकड़ में पेप्सी ने बहुत टमाटर उगा दिया, पूरा देश उस 500 एकड़ पेप्सी का नहीं है, यह बात मेरे बड़े भाई अरुण जेटली ने कही। यह बात ठीक है, लेकिन जहां पेप्सी ने उस 500 एकड़ में अच्छे टमाटर उगाए हैं, यह इस बात को जरूर बताता है कि पूरे देश में भी वैसे ही अच्छे टमाटर उगाए जा सकते हैं। सवाल यह है, "जाकी रही भावना जैसी, प्रभु मूरत देखी तिन तैसी"।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, यह बहुत विचित्र बात है, अतीत को वर्तमान में उद्धृत किया जा रहा है कि प्रतिपक्ष के नेता के रूप में प्रधान मंत्री ने BBC के 'Hard Talk' में क्या कहा, श्री कमल नाथ जी ने क्या कहा।

एफडीआई के मुद्दे पर सीबीआई लाई जा रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आदमी या तो साहसिक होता है या डरपोक होता है। मैं बहुजन समाज पार्टी में न कभी था, न हूँ और न ही कभी जाने का इरादा है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि मायावती जी के ऊपर यह आरोप लगा है कि सीबीआई के डर से वह अपना रुख बदल रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों जब न्यूक्लियर डील का विरोध हो रहा है, तो हमारे वामपंथी साथी, मायावती जी और भारतीय जनता पार्टी एक साथ थे।

[श्री अमर सिंह]

तो क्या मायावती जी को उस समय भी सी.बी.आई. का डर था और इसीलिए मायावती जी लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी जी के साथ खड़ी हुई थीं? जब आपके साथ मायावती जी न्यूक्लियर डील का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ी हों, तब सी.बी.आई. का डर नहीं है, लेकिन अगर वह दृष्टांत बदल करके मतदान करने की बात करें, तब सी.बी.आई. का डर पैदा हो जाता है। ये राजनीति के दोहरे मापदंड और राजनीति परिवर्तनशील है। प्रख्यात सामाजिक दार्शनिक और चिन्तक डॉ. राम मनोहर लोहिया अंग्रेजी बहुत अच्छी जानते थे। उन्होंने अंग्रेजी का विरोध अंग्रेजी भाषा के विरोध के लिए नहीं किया था, बल्कि भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रचार के लिए किया था। वे छोटे-छोटे कल-पुर्जों के समर्थक थे। आज अगर वे जीवित होते, काश वे जीवित होते, तो कम्यूटर का समर्थन करते। हर समाजवादी नेता और हर समाजवादी विचारधारा का पोषक हाथ में जो सेलफोन या मोबाईल लेकर चलता है, वह भी कम्यूटर है। अब कम्यूटर का प्रभाव सबको पता है। पिछले लोक सभा चुनाव में मैं समाजवादी पार्टी में था। समाजवादी पार्टी के मेनिफेस्टो में खेत का ट्रैक्टर, कम्यूटर और अंग्रेजी का विरोध था, लेकिन अबकी बार समाजवादी पार्टी ने कम्यूटर बांटने का निर्णय लिया है, टेबलेट बांटने का निर्णय लिया है। यह एक स्वागत योग्य काम है। तो उस समय अगर गलती की, तो क्या जीवन भर गलती करेंगे? अगर बी.बी.सी. का Hard Talk उस समय प्रासंगिक था, कमलनाथ जी ने जिया और आज प्रासंगिक नहीं है, बदल गए, लेकिन उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया। मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि out of context quote किया गया है। अरुण जी, मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि आपने एफ.डी.आई. पास नहीं किया है, ठीक है, लेकिन कागज तो है कि आप एफ.डी.आई. के हिमायती थे ...(समय की घंटी)... मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा ...(व्यवधान)...

यह जो हुक्म है कि मेरे पास न आए कोई,
इसलिए रूठ रहे हैं कि मनाए कोई? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अमर सिंह जी, आपका टाइम पूरा हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमर सिंह : एक सेकंड, सर। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं तो यही कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस देश में डेमोक्रेसी को चलाना है, ...(व्यवधान)... इस देश में अगर ज्यूडिशियरी को दखल पैदा करना है, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)... Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अमर सिंह: 1 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ का घाटा हो गया। नीलामी हो गई, कोई लेने नहीं आया। राजेन्द्र सिंह कह रहे हैं कि कुछ नहीं है। अगर ऐसा ही होगा, तो लेजिस्लेशन का काम और हम नेताओं का काम अब अदालत करेगी। अरुण जी,

"यूं चलिए राहे शोक में जैसे हवा चले,
हम बैठ-बैठ कर चलें भी तो क्या चले।" ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अमर सिंह: सर, मैं चलते-चलते यही कहना चाहूंगा। ...(समय की घंटी)... मैं चलते-चलते यही कहना चाहूंगा कि चाहे एफ.डी.आई. हो, 2जी हो, या भ्रष्टाचार हो, हम सब मिल कर लड़ें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)... Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अमर सिंह: अच्छाई के लिए लड़ें, ...(व्यवधान)... आपकी अच्छाई के लिए लड़ें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अमर सिंह: एक दूसरे पर ...(व्यवधान)...

'तेरे बगैर अजब बज्मे दिल का आलम है,
चिराग सेंकड़ों जले हैं ...(व्यवधान)... मगर रोशनी कम है।'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Thank you. Now, Dr. Prabha Thakur. आप सिर्फ दो मिनट बोलिए।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): आपकी बहुत मेहरबानी, सर। आपकी बहुत कृपा है। पूरे हाउस में पहली महिला के रूप में मैं बोल रही हूँ और मेरे लिए आपने दो मिनट दिए हैं, यह आपकी बहुत मेहरबानी है। महिलाओं के साथ ऐसा ही होता है। 'लेडिज़ फर्स्ट' सिर्फ कहने के लिए है। वैसे मेरी पार्टी का टाइम ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका नाम पहले था। ...(व्यवधान)... आपका नाम पहले बुलाया गया था। ...(व्यवधान)... Your name was called earlier. ...(Interruptions)... अब आप बोलिए।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, औरों को भी बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... ठीक है, सर। Thank you very much.

सर, अभी एफ.डी.आई. या विदेशी पूंजी निवेश पर चर्चा चल रही है और इसमें जो बिना मतलब बातें हो रही हैं, यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। देश की जनता को सिर्फ गुमराह करने के लिए और कन्फ्यूज करने के लिए कई आशंकाएं जताई जा रही हैं और इसका विरोध किया जा रहा है, जबकि भारतीय जनता पार्टी खुद 2002 में इस देश में विदेशी पूंजी निवेश का, एफ.डी.आई. का समर्थन कर चुकी है। यह आज क्यों इसका विरोध कर रही है, यह समझ में नहीं आता? ये कह रहे हैं कि सही समय होना चाहिए। शायद

[डा. प्रभा ठाकुर]

उनके खाब में यह ख्याल है कि वे अगली बार जब सत्ता में आएंगे, तब सही समय जाएगा और तब वे एफ.डी.आई. को मंजूरी देंगे, हालांकि ऐसा होने वाला नहीं है।

सर, कोई भी नई शुरुआत होती है, तो उसका हमेशा विरोध होता है। जब रेल बनी थी, तब उसका विरोध हुआ था, पानी के द्वारा बिजली निकाली गई थी तब अफवाह फैली थी और परमाणु एनर्जी का काम रहा हो या कम्प्यूटर का, हर एक का विरोध हुआ। कभी किसी ने सोचा भी नहीं होगा कि लोहे के हवाई जहाज आसमान में उड़ेंगे।

कभी एक्स-रे से अंदर का शरीर भी दिखेगा, लेकिन ये सब हकीकतें बनी हैं, इसी तरह सरकार अपनी भलाई के लिए एफडीआई नहीं ला रही है, बल्कि जनता की भलाई के लिए ला रही है। उससे आम जनता को, किसानों को, हमारी बहनों को बहुत फायदा होगा। एक ही जगह वह जा सकेंगी, छोटे बच्चों को लेकर जा सकेंगी, सुविधा के साथ उन्हें एक ही जगह सारा सामान मिल सकेगा। एफडीआई के आने पर न तो कोई छोटी दुकानें सरकार बंद कराने वाली है और न कोई दुकानें बंद होने वाली हैं। यह बिना मतलब के, जो सिर्फ मंडी के समर्थन के लिए, आढ़तियों के समर्थन के लिए भारतीय जनता पार्टी की तरफ से समर्थन दिया जा रहा है। किसानों को choice तो दीजिए, उनको एक दूसरा बाजार तो मिलना चाहिए। किसान अपने आप फैसला करेगा, उन्हें जहां लाभ होगा, वहां वे जाएंगे। उनको दोगुनी कीमत मिलेगी और इससे कहीं मंडियां बंद हो जाएंगी, बिचौलिए और आढ़तिए बंद हो जाएंगे, इस आशंका से वे FDI का विरोध कर रहे हैं।

सर, किसानों को अच्छा बीज मिलेगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उनको तुलनात्मक बाजार मिलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude. दो मिनट हो गए, अब आप conclude कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका समय खत्म हो गया, अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, इसमें सबसे बड़ी बात विश्वास की है। जनता किसका विश्वास करेगी? जनता विश्वास करेगी बीजेपी का या कांग्रेस का। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Prabhaji, please, आपके दो मिनट समाप्त हो गए, अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: जनता कांग्रेस के हमारे नेता प्रधान मंत्री जी का विश्वास करेगी और यूपीए अध्यक्ष श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी का विश्वास करेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने निस्वार्थ भाव से, सेवा की भावना से राजनीति में कदम रखा है और उनका मकसद सिर्फ गरीबों और कमजोरों की सेवा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. I think, it will no more go on record. Please, बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... हो गया, अब आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. यह रिकार्ड में नहीं जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: *

श्री उपसभापति: प्रभा जी, आप मेरी सिस्टर हैं, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... This is not going on record. Still she is speaking.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: *

श्री उपसभापति: प्रभा जी, आप मेरी सिस्टर हैं, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: *

श्री उपसभापति: प्रभा जी, आप मेरी सिस्टर हैं, आप मेरी बात मान लीजिए, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. Still she is speaking.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to announce that the laying of papers will be taken up at 2.30 p.m. Now, hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, कल से सदन के अंदर एक ऐसे विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है, जिस पर वर्षों से तपशिरा चल रहा है। विपक्ष के हमारे साथी, जो इस प्रस्ताव को लाए, मैत्रेयन जी, जो मोशन के मूवर हैं और नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने अपनी बात रखी। यह सही बात है कि एक ऐसा विषय जो समाज के हर वर्ग को छूता है, उस पर कोई ऐसा फैसला जो कार्यकारी ने किया, सरकार ने किया, उस पर चर्चा करना इस सदन का अधिकार है। चर्चा उस सदन में भी हुई, चर्चा यहां पहले भी हुई। मेरा एक निवेदन है कि जो कहा गया, बड़ी-बड़ी बातें उठी हैं, उनका उत्तर देना बहुत जरूरी है, ताकि जनता यह जान पाए कि वास्तविकता क्या है, क्या सोच सरकार की थी, क्या मशविरा सरकार ने किया या यह आरोप कि नहीं किया, ये सब बातें स्पष्ट हो जाए।

मैत्रेयन जी ने कहा, 7 दिसम्बर 2011 को जब सरकार ने 18 महीने की चर्चा के बाद

342 *Motion Re: Disapproving*
Government to allow [RAJYA SABHA]
retail

the decision of
FDI in Multi-brand
sector

[Shri Anand Sharma]

देश में तमाम उन लोगों से, जिनमें राज्य सरकारें शामिल थीं, किसानों के संगठन शामिल थे, उपभोक्ताओं के संगठन शामिल थे, चर्चा की, उसके बाद कमिटी ऑफ़ सेक्रेटरीज़ की बैठक हुई, deliberations हुई। चार महीने के बाद पिछली जुलाई में पूरी inter-Ministerial consultation की जो सिफारिश आयी, उसके बाद सरकार ने फैसला किया। जो सही बात है, उसका विरोध हुआ, दोनों सदनों के अंदर हुआ, गतिरोध हुआ। सदन को चलाने के लिए और विपक्ष की इस बात को स्वीकार करते हुए कि सरकार चर्चा का एक दौर और करे, पर चर्चा के मायने क्या हैं? Consultations का मतलब क्या है?

7 दिसम्बर के बाद, वेंकैया नायडु जी ने, मेरे एक और मित्र ने मुझ पर कुछ सख्त कह दिया। मैं बुरा नहीं मानता, आपकी मरज़ी, पर एक बात कहूंगा, चर्चा हुई है। मैंने स्वयं 14 मुख्यमंत्रियों से मेंट की, बात की, दिल्ली में नहीं, राजधानियों में जाकर की। मैं पंजाब गया प्रकाश सिंह बादल जी के पास, भुवनेश्वर गया नवीन पटनायक जी के पास, पश्चिमी बंगाल गया ममता बनर्जी जी से बात करने। वे मेरी पुरानी सहमित्र हैं, मतभेद हो सकते हैं। मैंने सबसे बात की, नीतीश कुमार जी से बात की, मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखे। मैंने इन दोनों सदनों के अंदर जो राजनैतिक दल के नेता हैं, उनको पत्र लिखे, नेता प्रतिपक्ष उनमें शामिल हैं। यह अलग बात है कि कुछ मित्रों ने, अधिकांश मुख्य मंत्रियों ने मेरे पत्र का जवाब दिया।
Dr. Maitreyan, I would like to tell you, please don't charge me for betraying that confidence or assurance given. I shall be grateful to you if you tell your respected leader to reply to my letter or to take my telephone calls.

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, will the Minister yield for a moment?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, I won't. I won't.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Did he write any letter after 7th December? He has not written any letter after 7th December. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he is splitting hairs. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Consultation does not mean writing a letter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even that has not been done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Have you written any letter after 7th December? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, yes.

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SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Why are you misleading the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Please hear the Minister first, and, then, intervene. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please, please. I want to keep the dignity of this discourse. I don't want to even say that I have spoken to you and you should recall your exact words which you told me. It is not a question of date or splitting hairs. The fact is that 19 Chief Ministers have written back to me. What is the consultation, Sir, if the Leader of Opposition does this?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You mentioned that you have written to us after 7th December. Have you written any letter? We have been consistently opposed to this proposal.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We are the main Opposition Party.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... अगर नेता प्रतिपक्ष, जिनकी बात मैंने बड़े संयम से सुनी, अगर वह थोड़ा संयम दिखा दें और जवाब सुन लें ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. चंदन मित्रा (मध्य प्रदेश): जो सवाल किया गया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, this is not right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't disturb. Dr. Chandan Mitra, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Mitra, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not yielding.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: उपसभापति महोदय, वास्तविकता यह है कि राजनैतिक दल से भी हमने चर्चा करने की बात की। प्रणब जी ने, जो नेता सदन लोक सभा के थे या मैंने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ऑल पार्टी बैठक बुलाएंगे। पर यह भी सच्चाई है कि 7 दिसम्बर को भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सम्मानित अध्यक्ष उस समय के वित्त मंत्री और नेता सदन, लोक सभा से मिले, इस विषय पर चर्चा की और उसके बाद प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस की और कहा कि मैंने कह दिया है कि हम सख्त खिलाफ हैं। अगर गडकरी जी इनको साथ लेकर नहीं गए, तो उनसे नाराज हों, मुझे पर नाराजगी न करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

दूसरी बात, अजीब तर्क सामने आ रहा है। मैं बादल साहब से मिला। वे शिरोमणी अकाली दल के अध्यक्ष हैं या नहीं? ममता बनर्जी जी तृणमूल कांग्रेस की नेता हैं या नहीं? नीतीश कुमार जी जे.डी.यू. के नेता हैं या नहीं, नवीन पटनायक बी.जे.डी. के अध्यक्ष हैं या नहीं, तो मैं क्या करूँ। वे मुख्य मंत्री भी हैं, राजनीतिक दल के अध्यक्ष भी हैं, उनसे मिलकर बात की है, पत्राचार नहीं किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, Sir ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the assumption is made that ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you yielding? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. O'Brien, the Minister is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: He is talking about consensus.
...(Interruptions)... Where is the consensus? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, the Minister is not yielding.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Where is the consensus? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he is saying ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, what is the meaning of consensus? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will get time. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will get time to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, they are ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, he is not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do all of you stand up? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do all of you stand up? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you want to disrupt the Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, on every word, there is a running commentary is going on. ...(*Interruptions*)... You must stop this. ...(*Interruptions*)... You must protect ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kalitaji, why do you want to create a problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat.

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...(Interruptions)... I will take care. Don't worry. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Minister, please proceed.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे मालूम है और इनको भी मालूम है, क्योंकि दूसरे सदन की चर्चा को मित्रों ने सुना है, मिश्रित प्रतिक्रिया है। अरुण जेटली जी अच्छे वक्ता हैं, अधिवक्ता हैं, ज्ञानी हैं, बुद्धिजीवी हैं, मंत्री भी रहे हैं। वे जानते हैं कि Consultation कैसे होती है। Consultation process means that the Secretary to the Government of India writes to the Chief Secretaries of the States to elicit the authorized position of the concerned States. सैक्रेटरी DIPP ने इस साल जून महीने में सारे मुख्य सचिवों से बात की और पत्र भी लिखे। 21 राज्यों ने अपनी प्रतिक्रिया भेजी हैं। उनमें से 11 राज्य वे हैं जो कई बड़े कृषि प्रधान राज्य हैं। जहां बागवानी है, फल होता है, सब्जी होती है। वे छोटे राज्य नहीं हैं। महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र और राजस्थान जैसे राज्यों को कहा जाता है कि ये छोटे-छोटे राज्य आ गए। हर राज्य का बराबर का अधिकार है। भारत का संविधान सब का सम्मान करता है। 11 राज्यों ने पुरजोर मांग की, सीमावर्ती राज्यों ने पुरजोर मांग की, लिखित में भी की। मुख्य सचिवों ने लिखा, मुख्य मंत्रियों ने लिखा, प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा और मुझे भी लिखा। आज किसान, किराना सब के प्रतिनिधि हम बन जाएं जो उनके संगठन हैं, उनसे बात करी या नहीं, मुझसे यह सवाल करें। बात हुई। किसानों के जो बड़े संगठन भारत में हैं, भारतीय कृषि यूनियन से बात हुई, भारतीय कृषक समाज से बात हुई, शेतकारी संगठन से बात हुई, फल सब्जी उत्पादन के संगठनों से बात हुई, सीफा से बात हुई। उनको दिल्ली बुलाकर बात हुई, उन्होंने लिखित में भी दिया। फूड और कंज्यूमर मिनिस्ट्री ने सारे देश के रिकॉग्नाइज्ड कंज्यूमर यूनियन फोरम्स को बुलाया। उसमें 17 संगठन आए और इनके साथ 12 जनवरी, 2011 को मीटिंग हुई। सरकार द्वारा माइक्रो स्मॉल और मीडियम इण्डस्ट्री एसोसिएशन के देश के 16 संगठन बुलाए गए। इनके साथ बैठ कर बात हुई। जब आते हैं तो उनके बारे में सरकार का रिकार्ड होता है, कई लोगों को टी.ए., डी.ए. दिया जाता है, कहीं हवाई जहाज या रेलगाड़ी का टिकट भी भेजा जाता है। ये 16 संगठन हैं। हर किसान के संगठन ने लिखित में समर्थन दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

देखिए, यह मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि सरकार जब चर्चा करती है तो किसान, उपभोक्ता संगठन से चर्चा करती है। हर राजनीतिक दल के अपने-अपने किसान और श्रमिक संगठन हैं। भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के भी हैं। हमने उनको नहीं बुलाया। मैं यह मानता हूं, क्योंकि जो रजिस्टर्ड हैं, मंत्रालय जिनको रिकॉग्नायज करते हैं, उनको ही बुलाया।

तो अगर किसान, छोटे उद्योग और सारे उपभोक्ता संगठन सरकार को कहें कि इसको लाइए, ग्यारह राज्य लिखित में मांगे, तो सरकार को भी सोचना पड़ता है और सोचकर

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फैसला किया गया कि इसको राज्यों पर छोड़ दें। यह कहा गया कि राज्यों पर कैसे आप छोड़ सकते हैं? इसलिए छोड़ सकते हैं कि जो शॉप का लाइसेंस होता है, वह लोकल अथॉरिटी देती है। अरुण जेटली जी यह जानते हैं और कल इन्होंने Manhattan का Wal-Mart का हवाला दिया था। अमेरिका के अंदर अगर किसी शहर ने अनुमति नहीं दी तो नहीं खोल सकते हैं, तो भारत गणराज्य को कौन मजबूर कर सकता है? हमारे किसी राज्य को कोई मजबूर कर सकता है? नीति में लिखा गया है, नीति notify होती है। आपको मालूम है, मैं pre-establishment and post-establishment का जवाब दूंगा, बहुत ज्ञान मिला। I can say that I may be less knowledge, but I am not ill-informed. आम सहमति की बात होती है, आम सहमति के मायने क्या हैं? यह आम सहमति नहीं है। मैं बड़े सम्मान से कह रहा हूं कि येचुरी जी से मेरी बात हुई, राजा जी से बात हुई। इनके वर्धन जी ने, प्रकाश करात जी ने फैसला कर लिया, प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा एक नहीं दो बार, मेरे पास पत्र लिखे, स्पष्ट कर दिया कि हमारा Polit Bureau का निर्णय है। मैं सम्मान करता हूं आपके फैसले का। मैं सम्मान करता हूं तृणमूल कांग्रेस की ममता बैनर्जी का, उन्होंने मुझे कह दिया - आनन्द भाई, मेरी मजबूरी है, मैंने manifesto में कह दिया है। तो हर किसी का अधिकार है। जो राज्य करना चाहें, उनका संवैधानिक अधिकार क्या कोई उनसे छीन सकता है? एक राज्य को अपना निर्णय करने का अधिकार है। किसी राज्य को दूसरे के निर्णय करने या उसको रोकने का अधिकार संविधान ने नहीं दिया है। जो राज्यों की सरकारें हैं, वे चुनी हुई सरकारें हैं। जनता द्वारा चुनी हुई हैं, multinationals की नहीं, भारत की जनता की चुनी हुई सरकारें हैं, उनका सम्मान कीजिए। उन राज्यों ने फैसला किया है। हमारे लिए यह कहना कि किस तरह से यह हुआ और हमने चर्चा नहीं की, यह बात मैं नकारता हूं और मैं सदन में पूरा मसौदा रख रहा हूं।

मित्रों, इसके बाद मुझे कहना है कि आम सहमति और सर्वसम्मति में फर्क तो समझिए। आम सहमति को हम कैसे मानें कि सर्वसम्मति होगी? फिर तो कभी कोई निर्णय होगा ही नहीं। यह नहीं हो सकता। कहते हैं कि चर्चा करते रहो। अब मैं बताता हूं कि चर्चा कैसी? कल नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने सदन को कोई आंकड़ा दिया, कहा कि सरकार डरा रही है, गलतबयानी करती है। कोई 35 प्रतिशत नुकसान फल-सब्जी का नहीं है। पंजाब में जो एक इंस्टीट्यूशन है, उसने भारत के 106 जिलों की random study की है, जिसमें 142 चीजें, जिसमें दालें, cereals सारी चीजें शामिल हैं। तेल है, सब्जियां हैं, फल हैं, उसकी रिपोर्ट उन्होंने बताई है। मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि माननीय नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने जिस Discussion Paper का हवाला दिया है, उसका source, जिसमें 25 से 30 प्रतिशत लिखा है, source is the Annual Report of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, which was tabled in the Parliament of India. The Annual

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Report of the Ministry of Food Processing of 2010-11. पार्लियामेंट के पास ये रिपोर्ट हैं। मैं quote करता हूँ-

"More importantly, the lack of processing and storage of fruits and vegetables result in huge wastages estimated at about 35 per cent, the value of which is approximately Rs.50,000 crore annually."

महोदय, मैंने कृषि मंत्री से चर्चा की। हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश है। हमारा किसान मेहनत करता है। आज इसी साल, सितम्बर महीने तक 1 लाख 87 हजार करोड़ की हमारी कृषि की उपज का देश से निर्यात हुआ है। इसके अलावा 2011 की FAO की रिपोर्ट है, जिसका title है "Global Food Losses and Food Waste". उसमें कहा गया है... Around 40 per cent of fruits and vegetables are lost and wasted, 20 per cent during agricultural production, 8-9 per cent post-harvest and 10-11 per cent at the distribution stage. यह साउथ एशिया के बारे में है, भारत के बारे में है। वह रिपोर्ट मैं भिजवा दूंगा। प्लानिंग कमीशन का 2011 का जो दस्तावेज है, उसमें भी यही नम्बर हैं, कहीं दो फीसदी घट गए हैं और कहीं दो फीसदी बढ़ गए हैं।

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: What is the Government's reply to Parliament? Your Government in Parliament has said, "3.9 per cent". ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... He can give these figures to Dr. Maitreya, the mover of the motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It's a reply given by Mr. Sharad Pawar to Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You need not yield. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, have some considerations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let him reply to the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please look at your Minister's reply to Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... You yield to the truth. Don't yield to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is your Minister's reply to Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I will yield if the Chair directs me. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

348 *Motion Re: Disapproving* *the decision of*
Government to allow [RAJYA SABHA] FDI in Multi-brand
retail sector

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): क्या यह गलत है? ...(व्यवधान)... मिनिस्टर ने जो रिप्लाय दिया है, क्या वह गलत है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji, please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I will urge my friends in the Opposition that मैंने जिन रिपोर्ट्स का हवाला दिया है, वे मंत्रालयों की रिपोर्ट्स हैं, जो छपकर आती हैं और दोनों सदनों के बीच आती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: यह क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)... इस जवाब को आप क्या कहेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी उनके जवाब को गलत बता रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: भारत के राज्य मंत्री तारिक अनवर जी यहां बैठे हैं। आप बताएं कि क्या शरद पवार जी गलत बोल रहे थे? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): वे कह रहे हैं कि यह सही नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: प्रधान मंत्री जी बैठे हैं। वे बताएं कि कौन से मंत्री सही हैं? आनन्द शर्मा जी सही हैं या शरद पवार जी सही थे? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Which Minister is correct -Agriculture Minister or Commerce Minister?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: वे भारत सरकार के मंत्री हैं। उन्होंने सदन में जवाब दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सदन को भ्रमित कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I will ask a simple question. We have not got the slightest intention of disrupting the hon. Commerce Minister. But, there is an answer on the floor of the House, namely, the property of the House, by the concerned Minister, Shri Sharad Pawar. If he is saying something different, he will have to say that Mr. Pawar was wrong or he is fight. That is our right. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me reply to that. ...(Interruptions)... Shri

Ravi Shankar Prasad is asking for a ruling even though I do not know whether the Minister has yielded or not. Yet I am saying that the point is, the Chair cannot direct the Minister to answer in a particular way. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not Question Hour. If it was Question Hour and the Minister is not giving a clear reply, of course, the Chair can direct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: It is double-speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Minister is misleading the House or not responding to what you want, there is a way that you can take it up later. But, the Minister is free to give his own reply. I cannot direct the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no rule for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Najmaji knows better than me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Najmaji knows about these rules better than me. What can I do? I can't direct him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't direct.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I want to make a humble request. If the reply of the Minister of Agriculture is the property of this House; and when the hon. Leader of the Opposition has confronted that, is he not obliged to explain that? He is replying to the House on a matter of great moment; and he is Minister in the Government of India, I think, that is our right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: रवि शंकर जी, मुझे अभी वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री रहने दो। मैं कृषि मंत्री नहीं हूँ। मैंने उनसे स्वयं बात की है, वह स्वयं सदन को बता देंगे, जिन दोनों रिपोर्टों का मैंने हवाला दिया है। मैंने वह बात की है। मैंने जो दोनों रिपोर्ट्स कही हैं, वे भी प्रोपर्टी ऑफ द हाउस हैं, वह भी गवर्नमेंट ने पार्लियामेंट को स्टेटमेंट दी है। कृपया निकाल कर पढ़ लें। यह परम्परा है। अगर आपको कोई और शंका है, तो उसके निवारण के लिए आपका अधिकार है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा): उन दोनों रिपोर्ट में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप झगड़ा मत करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप डंटिए मत। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not yielding. I know that they don't want to hear the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेकैया नायडु: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह कोई तरीका है! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): बहुत सारे सवाल थे, जिन पर हम भी खड़े होकर पूछ सकते थे, लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)... जो उत्तर मंत्री महोदय दे रहे हैं, वह उन्हें देने दिया जाए।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: While the hon. Minister is answering he must bear in mind that one of the major arguments of the Government is there is excessive wastage. Now, the quantum of wastage is a matter of fact. There can be only one version of truth. Here is a situation where two different versions on the amount of wastage are there. So, please tell us what the amount of wastage is. There can't be two versions on the quantum of wastage. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is not yielding. Now, let him finish. Now, Mr. Maitreyan can note down all these points and reply. Now, let us hear the Minister what he is saying. Before that, let us not interrupt. All of us may give a patient hearing.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, जो हमने नीति बनाई है, वह हमारी जमीनी हकीकत को, भारत की विविधता को, भारत के जो सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषय हैं, उनको मद्देनज़र रखकर बनाई गई है। इस पर भारत के हस्ताक्षर हैं, किसी दूसरे देश के हस्ताक्षर नहीं हैं। दूसरे जो देश हैं, वहां 100 फीसदी चीन का जिक्र हुआ, 100 फीसदी है, 20 वर्ष हो गए, ब्राजील है, मैक्सिको है, थाईलैंड है, इन्होंने खुद कहा, बहुत देश हैं दुनिया के, उनमें एकमात्र भारत ऐसा देश है जिसने पहली बार न्यूनतम 30 प्रतिशत, मिनिमम, मैक्सिमम नहीं, यह प्रश्न उठा कि 30 परसेंट छोटे उद्योग में भारत में बनेगा, 70 परसेंट चीन से आयेगा, जो नहीं मिनिमम के मायने मेरे मित्र जानते हैं, मैक्सिमम नहीं है, पर लघु और कुटीर उद्योग के बाद भी जो दूसरे उद्योग हैं, वे वहां से खरीदेंगे। हमने दूसरी बात रखी कि 50 परसेंट गांव में लगेगा, एप्रूवल FIPB की कैसे मिलती है? मेरे मित्र मंत्री रहे हैं, वे प्रतिपक्ष में हैं, वे जानते हैं। प्रपोजल आता है, स्कूटनी होती है, ऐसे नहीं है कि कोई आया और लगाया या नहीं लगाया। जो राज्य इजाजत देगा, वह राज्य चौकीदारी करेगा, देखेगा कि मेरे गांव में लगा है, वहां पर फूड प्रोसेसिंग इंडस्ट्री बनी है, वहां कोल्ड स्टोरेज बना है या नहीं बना है। यह देश नियम और कानून से चलता है अगर नीति बनी है, तो नीति लागू की जाती है, वरना संस्थाएं हैं, अधिकारी हैं, जो ये सुनिश्चित करें कि यह हो रहा है। अब ये करने के बाद इससे रोजगार पैदा होगा, गांव में होगा, शहरों में होगा। अब यह कहा है कि साहब रोजगार जायेगा, किसान को डरा लो। एक बहुत शोर हो रहा है, मैं उस पर बाद में आऊंगा। लोगों को डराया जा रहा है कि किराना खत्म हो जायेगा, छोटी दुकान बचेगी नहीं। चीन का उदाहरण दिया, चीन में तो बढ़ गया। आंकड़े हैं, अभी मेरे मित्र ने याद कराया, मेरे पास अब आंकड़े हैं कि कितने प्रतिशत बढ़ा।

इस देश के अंदर आर्गनाइज्ड रिटेल हैं या नहीं हैं, इस देश के अंदर आर्गनाइज्ड रिटेल हैं और आपके समय में था। शोर हुआ कि ईजी स्टोर आ रहा है, रिलाइंस फ्रेश आ रहा है, कोई भारती का आ रहा है, कोई बिरला का आ रहा है, अब सब स्टोर्स हैं। यह कहा गया था कि इनसे छोटा किराना खत्म हो जाएगा। आपने ई.यू. की स्टडी का उदाहरण बताया, लेकिन मैं भारतीय स्टडी का उदाहरण बताता हूं। एक बेंगलुरु की स्टडी है - दो प्रमुख अर्थशास्त्री जगदीश भगवती और राजीव कोहली हैं। उनकी यह रिपोर्ट 2011 की है। उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि भारत के अंदर जो रिटेल है, छोटा रिटेल है, उसका आज भी 96 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है। आज भी देश में संगठित रिटेल केवल चार प्रतिशत है। इस विषय पर जगदीश भगवती और राजीव कोहली की रिपोर्ट का टाइटल है, **Study of Retail Sector in India** यह अमेरिका की नहीं है, यूरोप की नहीं है, मुझे मालूम है कि वे न्यूयार्क में रहते हैं और आप भी उनसे परिचित हैं।

"Grocery sale in hypermarkets and supermarkets accounted for only 2.8 per cent of sales while small grocery retailers accounted for 93 per cent of the sales".

यह 2011 की रिपोर्ट है, जो काफी लम्बा है। इसके बाद मुझे आप से और कुछ भी कहना है कि आपने कल कह दिया है कि हमारे यहां पंचकुड़ियां रोड़ पर और पंखा रोड़ पर जो फर्नीचर्स की दुकानें हैं, उनमें फर्नीचर बनना बंद हो गया है, सब चीन से आ गया है। आप ऐसा आरोप क्यों लगा रहे हो क्योंकि न तो अभी तक किसी सिंगल ब्रांड रिटेलर ने कोई फर्नीचर की दुकान खोली है, मल्टीब्रांड तो कोई फर्नीचर बेचता ही नहीं है। आपने देश के बड़ई को डरा दिया। कह दिया कि वे भाग गए और आपको बड़ई नहीं मिलेगा। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि आपने कैसा विचित्र तर्क दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भारत में कोई मल्टीब्रांड स्टोर नहीं खुला है। मैं आपकी बात को मान रहा हूं कि वाकई आया होगा, जरूर आया होगा। मुझे यह नहीं मालूम कि कौन लाया। मैं न तो उस दुकान पर गया, मैं तो कह रहा हूं कि यह कहना कि यह सरकार ने फैसला किया है तब आ जाएगा, उस फैसले से इस बात का कोई संबंध दूर-दूर तक नहीं है। मुझे एक चीज बतानी है, अब ये कहते हैं कि चीन 95 प्रतिशत सोर्सिंग वालमार्ट से करता है और चीन में रोजगार पैदा होते हैं। उनकी भारत से एक बिलियन की सोर्सिंग है। अगर यहां निवेश होगा, निर्माण होगा तो यहां के लोगों को लाभ होगा, उनको नौकरियां मिलेंगी। जो सामान भारत के बाजार में बिक सकता है, वह यहां बिकेगा और अपने देश का सामान दुनिया में जाएगा तथा देश में फॉरेन एक्सचेंज भी आएगा। इसमें कौन सी गलत बात है? अगर दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा मैन्युफैक्चरिंग नेशन, सबसे बड़ा एक्सपोर्टिंग कंट्री, चीन कर सकता है तो हिन्दुस्तान क्यों अपनी सोच को बड़ा नहीं कर सकता। हम भी करेंगे। कृपया सदन मेरी बात को गौर से सुने और संवेदनशीलता से सुने, अब यह कहा गया कि यह देश सेल्स गर्ल्स और सेल्स बॉइज़ का देश हो जाएगा, मुझे यह सुनकर बड़ा दुख लगा। अगर गाँव में भी एक दुकान है और गरीब घर का बेटा-बेटियां वहां दवा बेचते हैं, सब्जी बेचते हैं, छोटे कस्बे की दुकान पर बेचते हैं, बड़े शहरों में बेचते हैं और बड़े स्टोर्स में भी बेचते होंगे, वे उन दुकानों के मालिक नहीं हैं। आप उनका अपमान मत करिए, उनको गलत संदेश मत दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

352 *Motion Re: Disapproving Government to allow retail* [RAJYA SABHA] *the decision of FDI in Multi-brand sector*

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: वह समाप्त हो जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: आप उनके साथ ऐसा नहीं करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: देश के साथ अन्याय मत करो। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने कल बात कही थी कि SMES के लिए जो 30 प्रतिशत किया, राज्यों के लिए किया, वह नहीं कर सकते।

मैंने प्रयास किया। एन.के. सिंह जी यहां बैठे हैं, वे विद्वान हैं, उनको पूरा अनुभव है, वे भी मुझ से सहमत होंगे कि राष्ट्र की जो पॉलिसी होती है, वह pre-establishment होती है। आप जो नीति बनाते हैं, उस नीति के आधार पर विदेशी निवेश आता है। अगर आपकी नीति है कि यह नहीं आएगा, तो नहीं आएगा, यदि आप कहेंगे कि 25 परसेंट आएगा या 26 परसेंट आएगा, तो उस सैक्टर में 25 या 26 परसेंट ही आएगा, अगर आप कहेंगे कि 49 परसेंट आएगा, तो 49 परसेंट आएगा, 74 परसेंट कहेंगे, तो वह 74 परसेंट आएगा, यह वास्तविकता है। मैंने कल भी कहा कि ऐसा कोई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझौता या करार नहीं है, जिस पर भारत ने ऐसी कोई कमिटमेंट की हो। We are not in violation of any of the international agreements or commitments. We have made a policy as a sovereign country. पर मैं एक चीज बताना चाहता हूं कि देश में 2004 से पहले, एन.डी.ए. सरकार के समय में एक फैसला हुआ था। एफ.डी.आई. को पहली बार पॉजीटिव लिस्ट से हटाकर नेगेटिव लिस्ट में लाया गया। सन् 2000 का कागज मेरा नहीं है, यह सरकार की सम्पत्ति है। सोच क्या थी? जब एक केन्द्र के सचिव को निर्देश मिले और वह उस निर्देश का पालन करते हुए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के सचिव को जवाब भेजे, और उस जवाब में स्पष्ट कर दे कि प्रधान मंत्री जी विदेश जाने वाले हैं, उन्हें जाना भी चाहिए, क्योंकि अन्य देशों के साथ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध होते हैं और यह कहा भी गया था, मैं आपको अभी वह कागज़ दिखाता हूं, यह August 26, 2000 का कागज है, उसमें यह लिखा है कि जो प्रधान मंत्री जी जा रहे हैं... उन्हें बिल्कुल जाना चाहिए, दुनिया के हर बड़ देश के साथ हमारा रिश्ता है, हमारे उतने ही महत्वपूर्ण तिजारी सम्बन्ध चीन के साथ हैं, जितने अमरीका के साथ हैं, यूरोप के साथ हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी अमरीका जा रहे थे, उस सम्बन्ध में लिखा है:- "The Prime Minister is to visit USA shortly in order to revive investor interest in India and also to send signals regarding the continuing reform process in India and also to send signals regarding the continuing reform process in India. PM may wish to make some announcements regarding the FDI policy to facilitate this consolidated information about the steps being taken to liberalise the policy further as also some of the proposals that are currently under discussion are listed below." अब SEZ में 100 परसेंट, 100 परसेंट automatic route, licensing requirement internet infrastructure में कर दें, payment of royalty for trade marks and brand names without technology transfer to be permitted, payment of royalty by wholly owned subsidiaries to off-

shore parent companies to be permitted, off-shore venture capital funds companies to be permitted to invest in domestic venture capital; ये अच्छे निर्णय हैं, हम इसका विरोध नहीं करते हैं। इसमें टेली-कम्युनिकेशन का भी था कि इसको बढ़ाकर 74 प्रतिशत कर दिया जाए। अब ड्रग्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स की बात भी है। मैं माननीय शांता कुमार जी का सम्मान करता हूँ, वे मेरे बड़े भाई हैं, हिमाचल प्रदेश के पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री हैं, वहां के बड़े नेता हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... ठीक है, हिमाचल के मुख्य मंत्री रह चुके हैं, इतनी टोका-टाकी मत कीजिए, मैं इनको सम्मान के साथ कह रहा हूँ, हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे हैं, आप क्यों खराब करते हैं? उसमें क्या हुआ कि ड्रग्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स में 100 प्रतिशत automatic route में कर दिया गया, अब हमारी सरकार ने कहा कि automatic route से Greenfield में चलता रहे। प्रधान मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में Brownfield पर तीन बैठकें हो चुकी हैं। एक तो पिछले ही सप्ताह हुई है, जिसमें फैसला किया गया कि वह FIPB स्कूटिनी के साथ आएगी।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वे सेक्रेटरी कौन हैं, उनका नाम तो बता दीजिए। आप लैटर पढ़ रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं सदन पर रख दूंगा, मैं भारत सरकार के ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: कैबिनेट ने इसको स्वीकार नहीं किया ...**(व्यवधान)**... इधर-उधर से मिलाकर ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई घोषणा की नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**... The working group of the Planning Commission, headed by Shri N. K. Singh, has rejected that. Those recommendations were read out in the House yesterday. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: यह है क्या? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: वेंकैया जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... बात सुनिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: कोई मतलब ही नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have not even come to multi-brand, why is he getting up? I have referred to other sectors. Sir, the sectors that I have referred to are : telecom, pharmaceuticals where hundred per cent was allowed, in Defence-26 per cent was allowed. Those decisions were taken, Arunji, by your Government. We have not questioned. Those were executive decisions.

कल आप बोले, मैंने रात 11 बजे तक सारी फाइलें निकालीं कि क्या एनडीए की सरकार ने कोई डिसकशन पेपर, जैसा हमने मल्टी ब्रांड पर किया, देश को चर्चा करने के लिए, स्टेकहोल्डर्स को भेजा, लेकिन कोई कागज नहीं है, कोई डिसकशन नहीं हुई, किसी से बात नहीं हुई, बल्कि एकजीक्यूटिव डिसीजन की गई। आज हमको सलाह दी जाती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने सबसे बात की, तब फैसला किया, जो एकजीक्यूटिव का हक है। हमारे फैसले पर इतना शोर! क्या आपके किसी एक फैसले पर इस सदन में या उस सदन में वोट पड़ा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... It is clear separation of power. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: बाल्को के डिसइंवेस्टमेंट पर लोक सभा में बहस हुई।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Do not confuse executive policy with disinvestment. बाल्को पर बहस हुई, बिल्कुल सही, मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ, सम्मान के साथ। क्यों हुई, क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट के एक्ट के तहत बाल्को का नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ। बाल्को देश की कम्पनी थी। आपने सही याद कराया, मैं इस बात को भूल जाता। आपने जो बड़े फैसले किए, उसमें एक और फैसला किया। You were on a grand clearance sale. Family silver was being sold! पार्लियामेंट का हक था, क्योंकि देश की कम्पनी थी, इसलिए आपको इस पर पार्लियामेंट में चर्चा करानी पड़ी। ...(व्यवधान)... येचुरी जी जानते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... येचुरी जी जानते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... कौड़ियों के भाव आपने होटल बेच दिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अच्छा हुआ, यह सच्चाई है। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे मालूम है ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभापति जी, ये कल प्रधानमंत्री जी को कह रहे थे कि 2004 में कामर्स और इंडस्ट्री के चैम्बर ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा। उसकी एक्नॉलेजमेंट कि आपने इस विषय पर लिखा है, इस विषय पर वित्त मंत्री ने यह कह दिया, उसको इतना बढ़ाकर बताया गया कि कल तो पूरा सदन गफलत में पड़ गया। अब हमारी और अरुण जी की उम्र भी बराबर की है, अब हम शीर्षासन तो करते नहीं हैं, थोड़ा-बहुत योग कर लेते हैं। कल यहां पर तर्कों का शीर्षासन हो गया, कानून का शीर्षासन हो गया, डब्ल्यूटीओ का शीर्षासन हो गया। मुझे बड़ी चिन्ता हुई और आज मैं कह रहा हूँ कि सदन के लिए उसको सुनिए। हमारी मां तो राजनीति में कोई रुचि नहीं रखतीं, जैसे हमारे गांव-शहर की हैं, पुराने वक्त की, न अंग्रेजी पढ़ी हैं, पति का नाम भी नहीं लेतीं, वे घबरा गईं। कल रात मेरे भाई और बहन से बात की कि आनन्द ने क्या कर दिया, यह किसको ले आया, क्या है यह वालमार्ट और क्या है यह एफडीआई? ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने कहा कि ऐसी बात तो नहीं हुई, कोई गलत काम तो नहीं किया। ...(व्यवधान)... सच्ची बात बता रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... अब इस पर भी नाराज हो रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश): मां की बात तो मान लो। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Anand Sharmaji,

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am not yielding. I have not said anything offensive.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If your family members are so concerned, then you take it from me ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: नहीं, उनको पता नहीं लगा। उन्होंने सोचा कि किसी को बाहर से ले आया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): हमारा आग्रह है कि अब तो आप मां की बात सुन लो। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अरुण जेटली: आनन्द जी, अगर आपके परिवार के लोग भी इतने चिन्तित हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... If your family members are so concerned, then, at least, listen to them.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप नहीं समझे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपा करें ...*(व्यवधान)*... उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने यह कहा कि चूंकि ये इतनी मजबूती से बोलते हैं और ऐसा जोर से बोले, ये सबको डरा रहे हैं कि छोटा दुकानदार, नौजवान, सेल्सबॉय, सेल्सगर्ल, कि परिवार भी घबरा गया कि पता नहीं क्या कर दिया। ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया। कृपा करिए।

आपको मालूम है कि मैं वालमार्ट के स्टोर में नहीं गया, पर बहुत लोग हैं, जो गए होंगे। पर मुझे एक चीज़ कहनी है कि अभी तो वे आए नहीं, न सरकार के पास अभी तक एक भी प्रस्तावना आई है, पर एक चीज़ समझ में आ गई कि जब वे कभी आने की सोचेंगे, तो उनको भारत में किसी पीआर एजेंसी और एडवर्टाइजिंग एजेंसी की जरूरत नहीं, वह काम आपने कर दिया। खूब बोले।

वेंकैया नायडु जी, आपने तो कह दिया ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग, तो मैंने जो सारे फैसले गिनाए, डिफेंस सेक्टर के बारे में, क्या मल्टी ब्रांड रिटेल, डिफेंस से ज्यादा सेंसिटिव सेक्टर हैं, ज्यादा स्ट्रैटेजिक सेक्टर है? गजब की बात करते हैं!

यह कैसा विचित्र तर्क है? अब यह कहना कि हमने ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... 100 परसेंट इम्पोर्ट करते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: 100 परसेंट में से ...*(व्यवधान)*... परसेंट देश में बनेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मित्र, मैंने एक बात यह कही कि ये जितने आपके फैसले हैं, ये मैंने इसलिए बताए कि these were Executive decisions. There were no consultations with the then Opposition, or with any political party. Now, we are being told berated and rebuked even after we have talked. Please don't do that. It was the right of your Government to have taken those decisions, and we have not reversed those decisions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We are not opposing for the sake of opposing it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even the DMK said yesterday that it is 'foreign direct invasion'. That is the word used not by the Opposition, but by your own ally. Please try to understand that. Your own CMs have walked out. Even the Samajwadi Party had raised objections yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Vankaiah Naidu ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, प्रधान मंत्री डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी अर्थशास्त्री भी हैं और इनका सम्मान देश में तथा पूरी दुनिया में है। इन्होंने तो उस फैसले को कभी क्वेश्चन नहीं किया। मैंने उस पर आपत्ति नहीं की है, बल्कि मैंने सिर्फ उसका जिक्र किया है कि आपके समय में भी निर्णय हुए थे और हमारी सरकार ने उन निर्णयों को बदला नहीं है। वे आपने सोच-समझ पर किए होंगे। हमने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं की, जिस पर आपको गुस्सा आए।

श्री एन.के. सिंह जी के बारे में बात हुई, तो अब मैं एन.के. सिंह जी से मुखतिब हो रहा हूं, आप लोग नाराज मत हों। मैं एन.के. सिंह जी की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं। ये बड़े लम्बे समय तक सिविल सर्वेंट रहे। इन्होंने बड़ी-बड़ी पोजिशंस पर काम किये और योग्य हैं। अब हुआ यह कि सरकार की चर्चा शुरू हुई और चर्चा multi-brand retail पर हुई। जब multi-brand retail पर चर्चा शुरू हुई, तो उसके लिए विभिन्न विभागों को आदेश दिया जाता है, जिसको deliberations और Inter-Ministerial consultations कहा जाता है। In the first stage, Committee of Secretaries, chaired by the Cabinet Secretary of India, बैठती है, बात करती है और उसके बाद कैबिनेट को सूचना जाती है। यह काम हुआ। कल मेरे मित्र अश्विनी कुमार जी बोल रहे थे, तो कहा कि कुछ नहीं हुआ। नवम्बर, 2001 के सारे कागज मैं सदन की सम्पत्ति बनाने जा रहा हूं, क्योंकि ये सरकार की और देश की सम्पत्ति हैं। यह एक नोट है। इसका सब्जेक्ट है - 'Note for the consideration of the Group of Ministers—FDI in Retail Trade'. इसमें से मैं पहली चार लाइनें पढ़ूंगा। "in compliance with the decision taken by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 1st February, 2000, a Group of Ministers, consisting of Minister of Finance, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Minister of Communications, Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Minister of External Affairs, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Small-scale and Agro and Rural Industries बना दिया। अब मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि आपकी सोच ...(व्यवधान)... आप बीच में मत बोलिए। मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अब मैं श्री एन.के. सिंह जी से मुखतिब हूं। श्री एन.के. सिंह जी ने कल खुद माना कि यह बात हुई थी, परन्तु बाद में फैसला हुआ कि नहीं करेंगे। आपने भी कहा। आपने सदन को बताया। आपने जो कल कहा कि अभी हमें चलाना है, तो हम आपसे पूछ कर नहीं चलाएंगे। मैं सच्ची बात सदन को बताऊंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... उसे छोड़िए। मैंने आपके समय में एक बार भी टोका-टाकी नहीं की। आपने सख्त शब्द भी कहे, लेकिन मैंने एक बार भी नहीं टोका। आप कृपा कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... देश देख रहा है, बीच में क्यों बोलते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... बात यह है कि यह रिकमेंडेशन है, जिसका आपने कल हवाला दिया और थोड़ा-सा कुछ पढ़ कर सुना दिया। Mr. N.K. Singh, let me read page 39 of the recommendations of the Committee chaired by you.

1.00 P.M.

Please go to page No.39. "FDI in food retailing, entry of food department store chains would lead to more efficient supply chain management system and can reduce the large gap between the price received by farmers and that paid by consumers. It would thus benefit both farmers and consumers besides creating profitable avenues for FDI." Then it goes on and describes all the merits and goods. This is the recommendation. It is not a चर्चा का कागज। यह प्लानिंग कमीशन का है। मैं पेज 39 को सदन को सौंप दूंगा, और भी बहुत कुछ लिखा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not yielding, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, इनको बोलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: बाद में, बाद में ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I may be allowed because my name has been taken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He was only replying to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri N.K. Singh, he was only replying to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not taking the name. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was only replying to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I was replying to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he is not yielding, I cannot do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was only replying to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... He was not taking his name. ...*(Interruptions)*... If he yields, I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Minister is misleading, there are rules to take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Minister is not yielding, what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... What I can do? ...*(Interruptions)*... If he is misleading, there is rule for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can resort to that rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, he was only replying to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Minister has misled, there is a rule for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can use that rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is that he has taken the name of Mr. N.K. Singh but that was in reply to his point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... But if the Minister has misled the House on facts, there are rules for taking it up. You can take it up in that way. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, इन्होंने जो पढ़ा है, उसमें इनका नाम लिया गया है, इसलिए यह कहां तक सच है, इसको इन्हें बताने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, are you yielding?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir, I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he yields, I have no problem. Mr. N.K. Singh, he is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, हम लोग जानते हैं कि उन्होंने जो कहा है, वह सही है या नहीं, यह हम श्री एन.के. सिंह जी से जानना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, यह नियम है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions).... What can I do? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, इन्होंने कहा कि पेज 39 खोल लीजिए ...(व्यवधान).... ये हाउस को मिसलीड कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is the report. ...(Interruptions).... I have this report with me. ...(Interruptions).... साहब, इस हाउस का सदस्य होने के नाते मुझे अधिकार है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The Minister has said that Mr. N.K. Singh in a capacity has supported the proposal for FDI in multi-brand retail and, therefore, he is speaking contrary to that. ...(Interruptions).... That is the substance of that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, no, that is not true. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If he wants to read one paragraph of the report, why should he not be allowed? ...(Interruptions).... Let us hear him. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: We want to hear him. ...(Interruptions).... We want to listen to him only ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: महोदय, हाउस यह जानना चाहता है कि मामला क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: हमारा चेयर से निवेदन है कि उनको समय दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, please allow him to clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow him to clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow him to clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I request the hon. Minister to refer to page 46 also of the same Report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I think, Mr. N.K. Singh got it wrong. When I said that he chaired a Committee, I ...*(Interruptions)*... because that is what that deals with the FDI in multi-brand retail. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a rule for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a rule for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Open FDI in ...*(Interruptions)*... Please tell us what was the conclusion?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a rule for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... If he wants to place that on record, there is a rule for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a rule for that. He can place it on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. N.K. Singh, what I am saying is that if you want to place that on record, there is a rule for that. You do that. I will allow it. There is no problem in it, but not in between the speech of the Minister, especially when he is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a rule for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing prevents you from placing it on the Table. You write a letter. There is a rule for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. The Minister is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot do that in between. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. The Minister is speaking and he is not yielding. You cannot do that now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, there is a rule for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, उनको दो मिनट बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, the Minister has no objection to hearing to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a rule for that. Please go by the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... A Private Member can say, but there is a rule for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot do it in between when the hon. Minister is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can allow that, but not now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, इससे कन्फ्यूजन होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इनको एक्सप्लेन करने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, you must allow me to refer to page 45.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, ये हाउस के मेम्बर हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एन.के. सिंह जी इस हाउस के मेम्बर हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये आपके सामने हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: महोदय, ये जवाब नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. N.K. Singh, you can lay it on the Table of the House. But please follow the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot do it now because he is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... You show me the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... You show me the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Rule 241, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not only rule, there have been conventions and precedents also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please try to understand Rule 241. If a Member's name has been taken ...*(Interruptions)*... Read page No. 39. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has specifically named Shri N.K. Singh. I ask him to go through page No. 39. ...*(Interruptions)*... The rule says, "A Member or a Minister, with the permission of the Chair, can make a personal explanation." ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the rule and there is precedence also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will be allowed after the speech of the Minister is over, but not now. ...*(Interruptions)*... He can do that, but not now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you yielding, Mr. Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Can I explain? Please, listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request you to listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... एन.के. सिंह जी, मैं बतलाऊं कि मैं क्या कह रहा हूँ, आप सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. N.K. Singh, you are a senior Member; go by the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot insist on rule now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, he is misleading the House.
...(Interruptions)...

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Singh, he is not yielding. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Singh, what do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want to say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I wish to draw the Minister's attention to Table 5.3.7a which is a tabular chart of the proposed changes in sectoral limits on FDI. This chart, on page 40, gives the tabular chart of the recommendations. Sir, this has to be read with the specific recommendation which had been made. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot reply to the Minister now. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is against the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, does he have a right to mislead the House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I will read only one sentence. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is a recommendation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You tell this to Dr. Maitreya. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let Dr. Maitreya reply to this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreya will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: यह हाऊस को मिसलीड कर रहे हैं। यह सही नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मिनिस्टर हाऊस को मिसलीड कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, this is a recommendation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

"The retail sector in India is dispersed, widespread, labour-intensive and disorganized. In the light of this, it is not thought, desirable at present to lift the ban on FDI in retail trade." ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. N.K. Singh, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I will adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. I will adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will be forced to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. Take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will be forced to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't want the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... You may not agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot reply to the Minister now. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no procedure for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seats. I have to go by procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... If this is the way, I will adjourn the House.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

...(Interruptions)... I will be forced to adjourn, the House. ...(Interruptions)... He has to take the permission. ...(Interruptions)... He has to take the permission. He has to write to the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Go by the rules. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI N. K. SINGH: What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. N.K. Singh, you have to write. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. N.K. Singh can place it on the Table of the House only with the permission of the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... I am adjourning the House up to 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned at fifteen minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

Copy of the National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Policy, 2012

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Policy (NPPP), for the year 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7686/15/12]

Copy of Progress Report on Stock Market Scam

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Nineteenth Progress Report on the Action Taken Pursuant to the Recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto (December, 2012). [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7695/15/12]

I Report and Accounts (2011-12) of NDDB, Anand and related papers

II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of IICPT, Thanjavur and related papers

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. चरण दास महन्त): उपसभापति जी, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 29 of the National Dairy Development Board Act 1987:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7770/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT), Thanjavur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the. above Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7769/15/12]

I Report and Accounts (2011-12) of RSPB, New Delhi and related papers

II Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and IRCTC

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Railway Sports Promotion Board (RSPB), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7675/15/12]
- II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7674/15/12]
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SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 2012-13

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 2012-13 (December, 2012).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister, please.

**MOTION RE: DISAPPROVING THE DECISION OF GOVERNMENT TO
ALLOW FDI IN MULTI-BRAND RETAIL SECTOR - *Contd.***

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I would like the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, would you yield to him?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let him say what he has to say, Sir.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I am grateful to the Minister for having yielded for a brief moment. I just wish to say two things. First, I wish to say that all reports must be read in entirety and not selectively. In any report, there are many debates and discussions. I wish to draw your attention and the attention of this House to the chart contained in page 40 of this Report which has the heading 'Proposed Sectoral Changes in FDI Caps', and the specific recommendation contained in page 41 of this Report, both of which do not contain any recommendation on FDI in retail. In fact, the recommendation on page 41 specifically says that multi-brand retail was not in India's interest at the moment. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I may not have even referred to this particular document and I meant no disrespect. But, to respond to what Mr. N.K. Singh had said yesterday, referring to this document -- he has held such important positions, he was chairing this committee, he was Secretary to the then Prime Minister--if I was not interrupted, I was myself going to ask, why you changed your mind, why you did not make the final recommendation despite the Group of Ministers, despite the Cabinet ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what the country wants to know. That was all that I wanted to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody is satisfied now. Please proceed, Mr. Minister.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I just wish to make three short points. It has been said that the UPA-II Government has weakened the economy, exports are falling, which is because of the global situation; they have talked about demand and supply, which the hon. Leader of the Opposition knows better, but I would only submit that when they left office, India's exports were 52 billion; last year, India's exports were 306 billion.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. There is no .time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down, Mr. Punj. What you are saying is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what the Minister says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat, Mr. Punj. Please proceed, Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ignore him and proceed.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I can only say that we may have a difference of opinions. In a democracy, political parties have their own ideologies, their own philosophy.

आपकी सोच अलग है, आपकी विचारधारा अलग है। मैं जिस दल से हूँ, हमारी विचारधारा अलग है। हमारी सोच भी देश से जुड़ी है, हम सब भारतीय हैं। आप जब सरकार में थे, देश के ही फैसले करते थे। मैंने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं की। मुझे यह कहना है कि जब भी देश में बड़े फैसले हुए हैं, हमेशा शोर हुआ है। 1985 में दोनों सदनों में, पूरे देश में एक सप्ताह तक हड़ताल हुई। जब राजीव जी ने 21वीं सदी के भारत की बात की, information technology की क्रान्ति की बात की तो कहा गया कि कम्प्यूटर आएगा तो बैंक का काम भी कम्प्यूटर करेगा, देश बर्बाद हो जाएगा और इसी बात पर भारत बंद हुआ। उसी फैसले से, उस सोच से इन्फॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी में हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया का लीडर बन गया। आज जो बिजनेस प्रोसेस आउटसोर्सिंग की बात है, आज जो अमेरिका की चर्चा इन्होंने की कि क्या आपने अमेरिका से यह बात की या नहीं की? मैं सम्मानित नेता, प्रतिपक्ष को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने इस साल, जुलाई महीने में यूएस के खिलाफ इस विषय पर WTO, Grievance Redressal Mechanism में केस दायर कर दिया। हमने की है बात। हमसे कहा गया कि हम बात को उठाते नहीं हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जेनेवा में बात चल रही है। मैंने सारे कागज़ देखे हैं। आप भी 17 महीने उसी कुर्सी पर रहे हैं। क्या एक बार भी कभी यह बात की गयी? हमारे मित्र ने जेनेवा में, यह जो डिसक्रिमिनेशन है,

*Not recorded.

[Shri Anand Sharma]

जो H-2B Visa की बात नहीं की। यह सही है कि आपने ऐग्रीकल्चरल सब्सिडीज़ की बात की। आपके बाद कमलनाथ जी आए, उनके बाद मैं आया। आपने कल कह दिया कि हमने अपना मन बदल दिया है। अगर मन बदल दिया होता, अगर हमने देश के हित को नहीं देखा होता - हमारा किसान छोटा किसान है, subsistence farmer है, यह बात आपको भी मालूम है और मुझे भी मालूम है। अमेरिका में कर्मागार फार्मिंग होती है। उनकी सब्सिडीज़ से price distortion होता है, market distortion होता है। भारत की पोज़िशन उस पर एक है। जो डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज़ हैं, छोटे देश हैं, less developed countries हैं, उनकी बात हम आगे रखते हैं, दुनिया भर के छोटे किसान की बात रखते हैं। हमने स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि इस बात पर हिन्दुस्तान कभी समझौता नहीं करेगा। इसके बाद मैंने सदन को जानकारी देनी है कि जो भी हमारी बात हो रही है, उसमें कितनी प्रोग्रेस हो रही है। मैंने अपने कॉमर्स सेक्रेटरी को तीन बार नेता, प्रतिपक्ष के पास बातचीत करने के लिए भेजा। तीन बार वे सुषमा स्वराज जी से मिले। I am keeping the Leader of the Opposition respectfully informed as to what we are doing. That is a fact. अगर आप इसको स्वीकार कर लेते, हम अपनी बात को और आगे बढ़ाते। यही 1991 में हुआ। तब भी बॉम्बे क्लब बना, ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी आ जाएगी। अपने पर विश्वास रखें। हमारे लोगों ने जाकर खरीद लिया, कोरस स्टील खरीद लिया, लैंड रोवर जगुआर टाटा ने खरीद लिया। भारत को कौन खरीद सकता है? हमारे लोगों में हुनर है, हमारे लोग मेहनती लोग हैं। आपने खुद कहा कि भारतवर्ष 17वीं सदी तक दुनिया की बड़ी economy था। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात को कहा। फिर क्यों दुबारा हम नहीं बन सकते? हमारा उद्योगपति बाहर जाकर निवेश करेगा, बाहर का निवेश यहां आएगा, हम निर्माण करेंगे। आपने निर्माण की बात की कि निर्माण खत्म हो जाएगा। मैं नेता, प्रतिपक्ष को और सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूं कि हमने National Manufacturing Policy बनायी। मैं आपकी बात से सहमत हूं कि डिले होता है, red tape है, निवेशक परेशान होते हैं। उसमें हमने यह सोच बनायी कि मेनुफैक्चरिंग का हिस्सा, जो हमारी जीडीपी में 16 प्रतिशत है, उसको एक दशक में बढ़ाकर 26 प्रतिशत करना है, 100 मिलियन जॉब्स क्रिएट करना है। यह सब कैसे होगा? Dedicated National Investment Manufacturing Zones, जो कि औद्योगिक शहर होंगे, ऐसे 10 ज़ोन्स नोटिफाई कर दिए गए हैं, जहां single window clearance होगी, सब निर्णय वहीं पर होगा। इस प्रकार हम निर्माण को बंद नहीं करने वाले। हम भारत को दुनिया की वर्कशॉप बनाना चाहते हैं। मैंने नहीं देखा कि आपके समय में मेनुफैक्चरिंग की, निर्माण की कोई सोच या नीति बनी हो। महोदय, अंत में, मैं केवल दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। खुशी की बात है कि राष्ट्रपिता, गांधी जी की चर्चा हुई। चरखा, गांधी जी की निशानी था। चरखा क्यों आया, क्योंकि इस देश में कपड़ा बनता है।

कृषि के बाद दूसरा largest employer जहां नौकरी पैदा होती है, वह कपड़े का, टैक्सटाइल का क्षेत्र है। भारत की 23 परसेंट वर्कफोर्स टैक्सटाइल में काम करती है। भारत

का कपास बाहर जाता था, Manchester, Birmingham में कपड़ा बनता था, इसलिए स्वदेशी की बात हुई और विदेशी कपड़े की होली जलाई गई, क्योंकि भारतवर्ष के 24 हजार बाजार बंद हो गए थे, टूट गए थे, हमारी मिलें बंद हो गई थीं। महात्मा गांधी ने जो सत्याग्रह किये हैं, उनमें से एक बहुत बड़ा सत्याग्रह मिल वर्कर्स के लिए था। बंद मिलों की बात थी, लोगों की वेदना थी। मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि हमें गांधी जी के बारे में, अगर आपसे सीखना पड़ेगा, अगर स्वदेशी के बारे में आपसे सीखना पड़ेगा, तो यह अफसोस की बात होगी। नेहरू, गांधी की विचारधारा हमारी विरासत है। हम उससे जुड़े हैं, हम उससे अलग नहीं हो सकते। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम उससे अलग नहीं हो सकते। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: यह देश की विरासत है। यह आपकी विरासत नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: नेहरू जी और गांधी जी की विचारधारा अलग थी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: देखिए, मुझे एक चीज़ कहनी है कि जो राजनैतिक संवाद है, वह शालीनता की परिधि के अंदर रहना चाहिए। सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष एक-दूसरे को खट्टी-मीठी बात सुना दें, तीखी बात सुना दें, रिश्तों में ऐसी कड़वाहट मत लायें कि जब आमने-सामने आयें, तो सबको शर्म आये। हम पर जो आरोप लगते हैं, शीशे के घर में रहकर पत्थर इस तरफ मत फेंको, यहां से भी चल सकते हैं, यह याद रखना। आखिर में, यह कहना कि इस देश में सब कुछ गलत है, पूरी दुनिया में भारत की छवि खराब हो रही है। यह ठीक नहीं है। आप अपने आपको एफडीआई के पक्ष में कहते हैं, इस विषय में नहीं। आपने पूरी दुनिया का जो इन्वेस्टर भारत में आना चाहता है, उसको डरा दिया है। उसको यह बताया है कि यहां कानून का राज नहीं है। यह बताया कि यहां पर आओगे, तो कुछ भी तुम्हारे साथ हो सकता है। वे सुरक्षित महसूस न करें, पूरा वातावरण खराब हो रहा है, एक ऐसा राजनैतिक संवाद चल रहा है, जो इस देश के हित में नहीं है। आज हम सत्ता में हैं, कल को आप लोगों में से किसी को, वैसे इस देश का यह दुर्भाग्य न हो, अगर आपको फिर इस देश की जिम्मेवारी सम्भालनी पड़े, तो बड़ा मुश्किल हो जायेगा, अगर वातावरण खराब हो गया तो। जहां तक हमारा सवाल है, हम अपनी सोच से देश को आगे लेकर जाना चाहते हैं। The UPA Government and the Indian National Congress, by philosophy and conviction, is committed to take India forward. We don't take decisions or make policies, as was said by the Leader of the opposition, under Western influence or any influence. अगर कोई सोच है, कोई consideration निर्णय लेने में है, it is to uphold and serve the supreme national interest of the people of India. That is our thinking and nobody can deviate us from that task.

मुझे मालूम है कि आपकी महारथ है, आप ऐसी बात कहते हैं कि पूरी दुनिया अचम्बित हो जाती है। आपने आधे घंटे में देश और दुनिया में गणपति जी को दूध पिला दिया। यह

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

हमने नहीं किया। दीवाली खत्म हो गई है, दीवाली के बाद कहीं देश के एक प्रांत में रामलीला भी चलती है। चलिए, आपकी सोच है। मुझे अंत में यही कहना था कि देश आपका और हमारा साझा है। हम देश के हित में काम करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने विपक्ष के किसी सवाल का स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है। इनका उत्तर पूरी तरह से निराशाजनक है, दिशाहीन है, इसलिए समाजवादी पार्टी सदन से वाकआउट करती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister may please conclude.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी बात को विराम देने जा रहा हूं। मेरी इस debate के अंतिम शब्द सुन लें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister may please conclude.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am concluding. Sir, had I not been interrupted, I would have concluded before the adjournment. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मुझे एक चीज कहनी है कि जहां तक चुनाव की बात है, हमें 2014 याद कराया जाता है। आप चिंता न करें, हम भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस से हैं और यह 127 साल पुरानी पार्टी है। हम चुनाव लड़े भी हैं, जीते भी हैं और कुछ हारे भी, लेकिन हम मुकाबला करेंगे। आप हमें डराइए, धमकाइए मत। हम धमकाने वाले नहीं हैं और न ही आसानी से भागने वाले हैं। हमारी ऐसी सोच नहीं है। 2014 आएगा, हम 2004 और 2009 याद कराएंगे। आप भाई कपिल सिब्बल जी को बता रहे थे, चांदनी चौक दिखा रहे थे। ...(व्यवधान).... वे तो जीतकर आए हैं। आपने और मैंने दोनों ने लोकसभा का चुनाव नहीं लड़ा है। आप चांदनी चौक से चुनाव लड़ लो, मैं उस पर क्यों आपत्ति करूंगा। आप वहां पर मुकाबला कर लो, वहां की जनता तय कर देगी। आप एक चीज समझ लें और सोच लें कि देश के हित में बात एक आवाज में करें। चुनाव के समय यह बात हो जाएगी। हमने कभी आरोप की राजनीति नहीं की है। हमने कभी ऐसे आरोप नहीं लगाए, जो तथ्यों पर आधारित न हों। इस संवाद में सरकार की मंशा कड़वाहट लाने की नहीं है। मैं आपको मित्र के नाते एक नेक सलाह देता हूं कि जो तथ्य और कई बातें गलत निकली हैं, आप भी अपने रिसर्च एसिस्टेंट को थोड़ा डांटिए या कुछ नए ले लो, क्योंकि हमने कुछ बातें सुनी हैं। मैं अपनी बात उर्दू के शेर के साथ खत्म कर रहा हूं।

"हम आह भी भरते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम,
आप कत्ल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होती।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. Maitreya.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, will you kindly allow me to ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is time to reply. There is no scope. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am not making any speech. I just want your permission and also the permission of the House to only make an observation for a few seconds, for exactly less than a minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, You should have given your name. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Kindly listen what I have to tell the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should have given the name in advance. Now, it is the reply.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, the shortage of time has prevented...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know that. It is the question of procedure.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I am requesting you for a few seconds. Why are you so afraid of?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not afraid. You are my friend.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: A few seconds you are not permitting me!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is the problem of procedure. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, kindly hear me for a minute. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, whatever be the numbers game today, I wish to only tell the hon. Minister that even if the numbers game is in their favour, this means that you have been permitted by the House to do whatever you want to do. But will you give an assurance that if today, tomorrow or day after, somebody provides unimpeachable evidence ...(Interruptions)...

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan,

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will you change your mind or are you determined

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Maitreyan,

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as the debate is

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, this is not the way.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is nothing. Please sit down.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I said it for the policy. Sir, a few minutes from now, this

I really appreciate the guts of the minority UPA Government. They come here,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No running commentary please.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Instead, they have concentrated their energy on

Government's policy on FDI in multi-brand retail is not going to serve these two purposes. For that, we necessarily have to look inward.

(MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

The Government has not even assured that the FDI inflow into the country will be matching to the outflow by the retail agents. Various speakers here have pointed out that FDI in retail is not a magic wand for the rapid growth, as being projected by the Government, and there is a need for putting checks and balances so that livelihoods of millions of traders and small retailers are protected.

The Government has no answer for all these things. I am very thankful to all the speakers who spoke during the last two days of the debate and to all the Members of the House who have participated in the proceedings. A total of 34 speakers from 22 parties, three independent and one nominated Members spoke on the debate. They can be broadly classified into four categories — opposing-opposing, opposing-abstaining, opposing-supporting and supporting-supporting. That is, opposing the policy in the debate and also opposing during voting — thirteen parties, twenty speakers; opposing the policy in the House but abstaining during voting — one party, one speaker; opposing the policy in the House but supporting the Government during voting — two parties, two speakers; supporting the policy and supporting the Government during voting — six parties, eleven Members. It is obvious that the vast majority of Members in this House are opposed to the FDI in multi-brand retail. But, it is unfortunate that voting is not on the merits of the issue but on other considerations also. Hence, it is clear that FDI in multi-brand retail may probably lose, the Government of the day may probably win, the policy may lose, our Motion may lose or may not lose, the Government may win or may not win, but if the Government wins, it is going to be the victory of the manoeuvrability. In a nutshell, I want to put it: Anand Sharma loses, but Kamal Nath wins. That will be the policy outcome if my Motion is defeated. If my Motion is defeated, Anand Sharma loses and Kamal Nath wins.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: You will see who wins after this.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, no, any of us is going to lose. If I win, Anand Sharma loses. If I lose also, Anand Sharma loses, but you may win. So, the fight is between you and me only. But I will say even if the Government of the day carries the day today, I repeat, even if the Government of the day today wins in the score and FDI in multi-brand retail gets its approval today, it will be only on

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 Government to allow [RAJYA SABHA]
 retail

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sector

[Dr. V. Maitreyan]

3.00 P.M.

paper. The vast majority of the States will not be implementing it. You will see it if you take the geographical map of India, starting from Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal, Punjab, and probably around the same time next year, Rajasthan and Delhi will also be added to the tally. So, the debate and the voting may be over today in this House, but we believe in Swami Vivekananda's saying — arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached. From now onwards, we will see that the debate goes on across the length and breadth of the country.

And the final vote will be cast by the people of the country at the time of the next Lok Sabha elections. Unlike Shri Anand Sharma who gave an assurance to the House last year and wilfully violated it today, I, on behalf of my party and on behalf of the parties who have supported us on this Motion today and the vast majority of the people of this country, give a solemn assurance to this House on the floor of the Rajya Sabha today, the 7th December 2012, that after the next Lok Sabha elections, the next Government will reverse this decision of the UPA. I stand by this assurance. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Motion moved by Dr. V. Maitreyan to vote.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I seek your permission for two hon. Members, who are not medically fit, to vote from the Lobby. They are: Dr. N. Janardhana Reddy and Dr. Janardhan Waghmare.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission given.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we would expect Ministers who are not Members of this House, except Parliamentary Affairs Minister, to leave the House. That is the tradition of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... At the time of voting, Ministers who are not Members of this House, except Parliamentary Affairs Minister, leave the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House disapproves the decision of the Government to allow FDI in Multi-brand Retail Sector."

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The House divided.

MR CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction.

Ayes: 102

Noes: 123

Ayes - 102

Achuthan, Shri M. P.

Ali, Shri Sabir

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Badnore, Shri V. P. Singh

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Baishya Shri Birendra Prasad

Balaganga, Shri N.

Balagopal, Shri K. N.

Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.

Behera, Shri Shashi Bhushan

Bernard, Shri A.W. Rabi

Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh

Bose, Shri Srinjoy

Chakraborty, Shri Shyamal

Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta

Das, Shri Kumar Deepak

Dave, Shri Anil Madhav

Desai, Shri Anil

Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh

Elavarasan, Shri A.

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Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand

Ghosh, Shri Kunal Kumar

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gujaral, Shri Naresh

Gupta, Shri Vivek

Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul

Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jaitley, Shri Arun

Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jethmalani, Shri Ram

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Jois, Shri M. Rama

Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh

Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh

Mahendra Prasad, Dr.

Maitreya, Dr. V.

Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.

Mangala Kisan, Shri

Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur

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Mathur, Shri Om Prakash

Mitra, Dr. Chandan

Mohpatara, Shri Rabinarayan

Mukherji, Dr. Barun

Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash

Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah

Nandamuri Harikrishna, Shri

Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas

Narayanan, Shri C. P.

O'Brien, Shri Derek

Pandian, Shri Paul Manoj

Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai

Parida, Shri Baishnab

Parjapati, Shri Ranbir Singh

Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh

Patil, Shri Basawaraj

Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar

Punj, Shri Balbir

Rai, Shrimati Kusum

Raja, Shri D.

Rajeeve, Shri P.

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Ramesh, Shri C. M.

Rangarajan, Shri T. K.

Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri

Raut, Dr. Bharatkumar

Raut, Shri Sanjay

Roy, Shri Mukul

Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar

Roy, Shri Tarini Kanta

Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap

Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai

Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar

Sai, Shri Nand Kumar

Sancheti, Shri Ajay

Seema, Dr. T. N.

Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar

Shanta Kumar, Shri

Sharma Shri Raghunandan

Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan

Singh Dr. Kanwar Deep

Singh, Shrimati Maya

Singh, Shri N. K.

Singh, Shri Ramchandra Prasad

Singh, Shri Shivpratap

Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh

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Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap

Swamy, Shri A. V.

Tarun Vijay, Shri

Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji

Thakur, Dr. C. P.

Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar

Tiwari, Shri Shivanand

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yechury, Shri Sitaram

Noes - 123

Abraham, Shri Joy

Adeeb, Shri Mohammed

Aga, Ms. Anu

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akhtar, Shri Javed

Ali, Shri Munquad

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Salim

Antony, Shri A. K.

Ashk Ali Tak, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Baghel, Prof. S. P. Singh

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

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Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Bora, Shri Pankaj

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat

Chavan, Shrimati Vandana

Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Daimary, Shri Biswajit

Dalwai, Shri Husain

Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal

Dua, Shri H. K.

Dwivedi, Shri Janardan

Faruque, Shrimati Naznin

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.

Gill, Dr. M. S.

Gananadesikan, Shri B. S.

Gupta, Dr. Akhilesh Das

Gupta, Shri Prem Chand

Hashmi, Shri Parvez

Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal

Jayashree, Shrimati B.

Jinnah, Shri A. A.

Jugul Kishore, Shri

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar

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Kanimozhi, Shrimati

Kannan, Shri P.

Karan Singh, Dr.

Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh

Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar

Keishing, Shri Rishang

Khabri, Shri Brijlal

Khan, Shri K. Rahman

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali

Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Krishna, Shri S. M.

Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram

Kurien, Prof. P. J.

Kushwaha, Shri Upendra

Lachungpa, Shri Hishey

Lad, Shri Anil H.

Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh

Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed

Mallya, Dr. Vijay

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Mayawati, Km.

Miri, Prof. Mrinal

Misra, Shri Satish Chandra

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Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana

Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan

Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami

Rekha, Ms.

Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi

Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad

Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh

Sangma, Shri Thomas

Seelam, Shri Jesudasu

Selvaganapathi, Shri T. M.

Shafi, Shri Mohammad

Sharma, Shri Satish

Shukla, Shri Rajeev

Singh, Shri Amar

Singh, Shri Birender

Singh, Shri Ishwar

Singh, Dr. Manmohan

Singh, Shri Veer

Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu

Siva, Shri Tiruchi

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Soz., Prof. Saif-ud-Din

Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi

Swaminathan, Prof. M. S.

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Thakur, Dr. Prabha

Thangavelu, Shri S.

Tripathi, Shri D. P.

Trivedi, Dr. Yogendra P.

Vasan, Shri G. K.

Vora, Shri Motilal

Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

Zhimomi, Shri Khekiho

The Motion was negatived

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will now take up Papers to be Laid on the Table.

I Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture

II Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various agricultural Institute, Consortium, Societies, Federations and related papers

III Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying Report and Accounts (1994-2010) of J&K HPMC, Srinagar

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Sir, I beg to 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 Co-operation), under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (1) S.O. 2013 (E), dated the 31st August, 2012, amending Notification

No. S.O. 258 (E), dated 10th February, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7622/15/12]

- (2) S.O. 2663 (E), dated the 31st October 2012, fixing Maximum Price of Urea and Zincated Urea in pursuance of the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7776/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM), Jaipur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7627/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Consortium. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7623/15/12]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics (ISAE), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7773/15/12]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics (ISAS), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7774/15/12]
- (v) (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Federation of Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited (AIFCOSPIN), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Shri Tariq Anwar]

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7624/15/12]
 - (vi) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited (NAFSCOB), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2011-12.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited (NAFSCOB), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7625/15/12]
 - (vii) (a) Fifty-second Annual Report of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, (NCARDBF), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2011-12.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks' Federation Limited, (NCARDBF), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7626/15/12]
- III. Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Limited (J&K HPMC), Srinagar, for the years 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, within the stipulated period. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7628/15/12]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the thirty-sixth report of Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तारिक अनवर): महोदय, "पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्यपालन विभाग के पशुपालन क्षेत्र की रोजगार सृजन

क्षमता को इष्टतम बनाया जाना" के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के छत्तीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सदन के पटल पर रखता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are now taking up Private Members' Business.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS - Introduced

The Homeless Pavement Dwellers (Welfare) Bill, 2011

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare measures for the homeless citizens living on the pavements of roads, under the bridges, flyovers, bus stops, railway yards, in parks or under the open sky in any public place in the metropolitan cities and other urban areas, to be undertaken by the State and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Illegal Immigrants and Missing Foreign Nationals Identification and Deportation Authority of India Bill, 2011

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority at the national level for identification and deportation of illegal immigrants who have come generally from the neighbouring countries in India and have settled in various parts of the country thereby increasing the burden on national resources and also to identify and deport the foreign nationals who go missing after coming to India after the expiry of their visa period and many of such immigrants and foreign nationals are threat to the national security and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Exploited, Indebted and Poverty Stricken Farmers (Protection,
Prevention of Suicides and Welfare) Bill, 2011**

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of farmers from exploitation by moneylenders, middlemen, unscrupulous traders and others, removal of indebtedness, remunerative prices for their produce, increasing farm yield by improving farming practices by modern techniques and allied occupations, extending protective umbrella against natural calamities in which crops are lost by way of compulsory insurance of crops and livestock and provision of adequate compensation, work, food, potable water, fodder, etc. during calamity, extending compulsory market intervention in case of bumper crops, old age allowance, soft loans from Banks and other institutions and other welfare measures to be undertaken by the State so as to prevent the distressed farmers from committing suicide and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Hosting, Sponsoring and Advertising of Sports
Events (Regulation) Bill, 2011**

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the hosting, sponsoring and advertising sports events by body corporates, persons, partnerships, associations other than recognized sports associations who spend substantial money on a single sport and take tax exemption thereon but ignore other sports and to provide for declaration of annual budget for such sports activities and spending limit of fifty per cent of the budget on a single sport so that other sports too get their due promotion and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Marriages (Simple Solemnisation, Compulsory Registration and
Prevention of Wastage of Food Items) Bill, 2011**

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA (Uttar Pradesh): To move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the simple solemnization of marriages so as to prohibit

extravagant and wasteful expenditure and show of wealth on marriages, for the compulsory registration of all marriages solemnized in the country and for prevention of wastage of food items during marriage functions and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Contesting Election on Government Expenses Bill, 2012

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि राज्य द्वारा लोक सभा, विधान सभा और स्थानीय निकायों के लिए निर्वाचन में काले धन के बढ़ते प्रयोग को रोकने के लिए ऐसे निर्वाचन में मान्यता प्राप्त राजनैतिक दलों और उनके आधिकारिक अभ्यर्थियों को चुनाव लड़ने हेतु निर्वाचन संबंधी खर्च तथा तत्संसक्त अथवा उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012
(Substitution of New Article for Article 155)**

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

The Special Price Control Authority Bill, 2012

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि पर नियंत्रण के लिए कीमत नियंत्रण विशेष प्राधिकरण का गठन और देश में ठोस, पर्याप्त और समान मूल्य नीति तैयार करने तथा तत्संसक्त अथवा उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

**The Compulsory Registration of International Prepaid Sim Cards
to be Operated in India Bill, 2012**

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के हित में भारत में प्रचालित किए जाने वाले अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रीपेड सिम कार्डों के अनिवार्य पंजीकरण और तत्संसक्त तथा उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

The Teaching of Sanskrit as a Compulsory Language in Schools Bill, 2012

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि विद्यालयों में एक अनिवार्य भाषा के रूप में संस्कृत के शिक्षण का उपबंध करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

The Special Courts for Women Bill, 2012

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि महिलाओं के लिए विशेष न्यायालयों का गठन करने और तत्संसक्त तथा उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

**The Commercialised Girl Child Trafficking (Prevention,
Rehabilitation and Welfare) Bill, 2012**

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for prevention of commercialized girl child trafficking wherein a girl child is forced into prostitution after luring, procuring or kidnapping her or dedicating her as devadasi for commercial gains by providing deterrent punishment including capital punishment for such commercialization and for rehabilitation of such girl child and for welfare measures to be undertaken by Government and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Rural Labour (Welfare) Bill, 2012

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare measures to be undertaken by the State for the rural labour employed in the agriculture sector and allied activities thereto and other rural occupations by establishing a Welfare Fund for such labour and for taking other measures to improve the living conditions, working conditions and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Working Children (Rescue, Rehabilitation and Welfare) Bill, 2012

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the identification of children employed in industries, occupations, households and establishments, eateries etc., for rescuing them from such employment and for their proper rehabilitation and for welfare measures to be undertaken by the State through education, training and such other measures for the rescued working children and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012
(Amendment of Article 72)

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (Amendment) Bill, 2012

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2012

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012
(Insertion of New Article 50A)**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Physically Challenged (Infrastructure for Accessibility
to Public Areas) Bill, 2012**

श्री विवेक गुप्ता (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि सार्वजनिक स्थलों, सार्वजनिक भवनों और सार्वजनिक परिवहन में वर्तमान अवसंरचना के नवीनीकरण तथा वहाँ इस ढंग से नई अवसंरचना की स्थापना, जो शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग लोगों के लिए अभिगम्य एवं उपयोग में सुविधाजनक हो, का उपबंध करने और तत्संस्कृत तथा उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री विवेक गुप्ता: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

The Regulatory Authorities (Accountability) Bill, 2012

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make all the regulatory and subordinate authorities, under different central legislations, accountable to the Parliament and for all matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Subbarami Reddy. Not present.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012 (Amendment of Article 15)

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री वीर सिंह: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012
(Amendment of Articles 341 and 342)**

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री वीर सिंह: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012
(Insertion of New Article 335A)**

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

**The Free and Compulsory Primary, Secondary, Higher and
Technical Education Bill, 2012**

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for free and compulsory primary, secondary, higher and technical education to every child in order to eradicate their illiteracy and overall development and for deterrent punishment for those who prevent the children from going to school and pursuing their studies in any manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Compulsory Military Training Bill, 2012

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory military training to all youths in the country and to include military training in the curriculum for children from matriculation to graduation level and for matters connected therewith.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Official Languages Bill, 2012

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for all regional languages to be used for all official purposes of the Union and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012
(Amendment of Article, 124)**

SHRI H. K. DUA (Nominated): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI H. K. DUA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Prakash Javadekar. Not Present.

We shall take up the motion moved by Shri H. K. Dua on the 23rd November, 2012.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS - WITHDRAWN/UNDER CONSIDERATION

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012 (Amendment of Articles 124 and 127)

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for allowing me to start the discussion on the Bill, moved in the last session. In August, last

year, the Rajya Sabha went through a unusual rare experience when a Judge from Calcutta High Court, Justice Soumitra Sen, sat in the dock ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Rajasthan): Please yield for a second. Sir, It is futile to carry on with the consideration of the Bill. Though I am extremely in favour of it, this Bill can't be passed here because you don't have the requisite number present. You require, at least, half the membership of the House to be present. You will unnecessarily lose the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are discussing the Bill. We are only considering.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: But, Sir, there is no chance of passing it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't know. People may come for vote. The Chair cannot presume like that.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Under Article 368, you require half the number of ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI H.K. DUA: Hon. Jethmalani, I am hopeful. When you will start speaking, they will all come.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I am here for you, but ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dua, you please proceed.

SHRI H.K. DUA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Rajya Sabha saw a rare spectacle, and went through that experience which was very unusual, and it should remain rare if everything is well in the Judiciary and Parliament.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) in the Chair]

Justice Soumitra Sen of the Calcutta High Court sat there, in the dock, specially put up for him for over 100 minutes. This was for the first time that this House was trying to remove a Judge for misbehaviour – after other avenues of getting rid of this Judge from the Judiciary had been exhausted.

Sir, we found that the Judge was a very smooth person. He made an elegant presentation, which was otherwise very weak in content. But he was too smooth. Possibly, he was much cleverer than the other Judges who had selected him. He was cleverer than even the Judges of the Inquiry Committee that looked into his

[Shri H.K. Dua]

conduct. He was, I think, cleverer than we Members of Parliament also, as it turned out to be later. What had the Judge done? He had kept public money as a receiver and deposited it in his personal account. The reason the Inquiry Committee, appointed by the Chairman of this House on a petition by the Members of Parliament, found was that Justice Soumitra Sen had misappropriated the money, whatever the amount was. It was actually rupees thirty-three lakh. But the point is that even one rupee is sacred when a Judge is in-charge of it. He was also accused by the Committee rather found guilty that he had misled the High Court and thus also the Inquiry Committee.

The Inquiry Committee, then, came back to the Rajya Sabha and the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, admitted the removal, popularly known as impeachment Motion. It was one of the best debates this House has ever had. In a very fractious nature of the House, there was almost unanimity in this House during the debate. Very eminent jurists, including Shri Ram Jethmalani, had participated in this discussion. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, you had also participated in that discussion. Shri Sitaram Yechury, Mr. Arun Jaitley and many other hon. Members had also participated in that discussion. Everybody had forgotten party differences and had tried to prove why this man should be removed from the Judiciary. The Motion was passed unanimously. But what happens? The Judge was clever. Before the Impeachment Motion goes to the Lok Sabha, he sends a handwritten piece of paper, called resignation, to the President and walks out of the Judiciary! Justice P.D. Dinakaran, who was also, in a way, under the process of impeachment, saw the mood of Parliament that it was in a punishing mood, he also resigned.

Earlier, Justice Soumitra Sen was not resigning. The Chief Justice of India had told him that he better resign, because he had been found guilty of misappropriating public money which had been kept under your custody as a Receiver. He didn't heed that advice. He would not appear before the Inquiry Committee either. But he could not avoid Parliament. But, having had a say here in this House and having foreseen Parliament passing the Motion for his removal next day unanimously, almost unanimously, he just sends a piece of paper and resigns from the court. This is a gross injustice to Parliament and the entire process of impeachment. Here is a judge who has been found guilty by the Judiciary. The Chief Justice referred his case to the Government and the Government passed it on to the Chairman of Rajya Sabha, and, then, it came to Parliament which passed the

removal Motion. He here gets away. The President has no role in this, whether to accept or reject his resignation even if Parliament is seized of this grave matter. At the same time, he ignores the spirit of the Constitution. The Constitution had foreseen, but not very clearly, that there could be judges who would need to be thrown out of the Judiciary and a very rigorous process for removal of judges, which is popularly known as impeachment, was provided. It is very rigorous. And, rightly so. Independence of the Judiciary has to be protected against any wanton act by Parliament to throw out judges. So, it is a very rigorous procedure. Despite its rigourous, he was found guilty and was sought to be removed by the Rajya Sabha. But Justice Soumitra Sen finds a lacuna in the Consitution. I don't think the Constitution founders were innocent people, but they were more respectful to the judiciary and they never anticipated that there would be these kinds of judges who would need to appear before the House, the lacuna in the Constitution was that once a judge resigns with his own writing - they thought it was enough for the purpose and sense of responsibility would be exercised by a judge. The President has no role. So, my amendment to the Constitution, of articles 124 and 217, provides to fill this lacuna. It is very simple. The amended clause will be now in place of article 124, the existing clause. It is mentioned in the Bill circulated to all the MPs. The amended clause will read as: In Article 124 of the Constitution, in clause 2, in the second proviso for clause (a), the following be substituted, namely,:

"A judge may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resigns his office" — and this is the proviso which is being added — and in case, a judge is facing any proceedings for his removal under clause (4) or against whom any such proceedings are contemplated then such resignation shall be effective subject to acceptance by the President."

So, 'acceptance by the President' is being made compulsory for a judge who resigns when the impeachment motion is going on in Parliament. Similarly, in Article 217, an identical proviso is being added, which, again, reads: "If a judge is facing any proceedings for his removal under ciause (4) of Article 124 or against whom any such proceeding is contemplated then such resignation shall be effective subject to acceptance by the President." If these two provisos are accepted by this House and passed by both Houses according to the provisions of the Constitution which Shri Ram Jethmalani has reminded us about, if this Constitution is amended with this proviso, I think, in future, no judge will cock a snook at Parliament and no judge will be able to get away from the proceedings of Parliament.

[Shri H.K. Dua]

Now, by resigning, Justice Soumitra Sen has avoided the stigma which an impeachment would have given stuck on him if the process of impeachment had gone on fully, and that stigma would have gone into history, as he would have been the first Judge which India's Parliament would have impeached, or removed, for misbehaviour. Justice Dinakaran also has avoided impeachment. He was also a part of the proceedings, because the Committee had been appointed. Now, (a) they have avoided the stigma; (b) I have come to know that these two Judges are still getting the allowances and perks which they are entitled to, when they are no longer in service. Now, this is quite surprising. You commit a crime, you misuse the position, you keep the public money in private accounts, you amass wealth in one case and in the other case, you amass wealth disproportionate to your assets and much more than a Judge can afford to have, and then you get away escaping any punishment! In both the cases, they have made a mockery of the process of removal and the Constitution. I would like this lacuna to be filled and I would like the House to adopt this amendment and further the process of removal of Justice Soumitra Sen.

Thank you, Mr. Vice Chairman

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN):

Now, I request Dr. Ram Jethmalani to make his observations.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I don't wish to take long, but I heartily recommend the passage of this Bill. The Statement of Objects and Reasons and the member's wonderful address make it very clear what he is trying to aim at. I agree that there should be some fear amongst the Judges that they can't just get away with it by the simple act of resigning. But, unfortunately, the amendment to the Constitution requires, at least, half the number of Members of the House; 245 is the number we require, but only a small fraction of it is present today.

Sir, I appeal to the hon. Law Minister. who is a very dear friend of mine and in whose wisdom I have great faith, that he should adopt this as a Government measure, persuade the Government to take it up, and I would appeal to all political parties to support it so that it comes up on a day when the requisite number is present and we can pass this Bill. Sir, there should really be no controversy about passing it at all.

Sir, there is one small thing which again calls for an adjournment, that one of the expressions used in the Bill is a little vague — "contemplation". Now, that is very vague and you don't know when the period of contemplation starts. That will have to be remedied by a definition of the word 'contemplation' or by saying from what date you should be considering a Judge to be really the target of impeachment- proceedings. It should be a certainty. The contemplation may be started two years before by some people who suspect that he is corrupt. That should be removed. That would make the Bill a perfect Bill. Sir, I hope the House will heed to this advice, particularly my friend, the Law Minister here.

डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी और संसद सदस्यगण, मेरे मित्र, दुआ जी ने जब मुझे इस बिल के बारे में अवगत कराया, तो मैंने सोचा कि मैं उनके समर्थन में दो शब्द कहूँ। विशेष रूप से यह अच्छी बात है कि जो कानून के क्षेत्र से सीधा सरोकार नहीं रखते हैं, वे लोग भी इस क्षेत्र में interest ले रहे हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाता है। यह इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाता है कि एक प्रकार से इस प्रक्रिया में कानून में जो एक बहुत बड़ा अभाव है, वह प्रक्रिया अभियुक्त को यह अधिकार दे देती है कि वह अपना निर्णय अपने आप निश्चित करे। अभियुक्त के हाथ में अधिकार आ जाता है कि जज उसका केस सुने या न सुने, तो निर्णय दे या न दे। And, it is very strange how an accused can decide whether a person judging him can or should give judgement or not give judgement.

सर, मैं किसी एक अमुक केस के बारे में बात नहीं करना चाहता। किसी केस के बारे में अलग-अलग मेरिट्स हो सकते हैं। सौमित्र सेन के केस के विषय में किसी का मत इस प्रकार से हो सकता है या दिनाकरन के केस के विषय में मतभेद हो सकता है, वे अलग मुद्दे हैं। लेकिन, सैद्धांतिक रूप से कानून में यह एक बहुत बड़ा अभाव है और उसको भरना आवश्यक है।

सर, मुझे एक बात याद आ रही है। यह शायद late 70s की बात है, जब इलाहाबाद के एक जज श्री चंद्रा साहब थे। उन्होंने सरकार के साथ किसी विषय में मतभेद के कारण आकस्मिक रूप से शायद कुछ दुविधा में पड़ कर या कुछ टेंशन में आकर अपना इस्तीफा भेज दिया। कुछ दिनों बाद उन्होंने अपना यह विचार बदला और फिर से चिट्ठी लिख कर कहा कि मैंने जो इस्तीफा भेजा था, वह गलत भेज दिया था, क्योंकि मैं ज़रा गुस्से में था, आक्रोश में था, वगैरह वगैरह। तो उस वक्त उच्चतम न्यायालय में यह सिद्धांत एक निर्णय में भी लिख दिया था कि जब आपने एक बार अपना इस्तीफा दे दिया, तो किसी संवैधानिक संस्था द्वारा उसकी स्वीकृति आवश्यक नहीं है। इसलिए, एक स्पष्ट प्रावधान, जैसा कि दुआ साहब के प्राइवेट बिल ने कहा है, वह बहुत आवश्यक है, क्योंकि ऐसी कई सेवाएं हैं, ऐसी

[डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी]

कई सर्विसेज़ हैं, सिविल सर्विसेज़ हैं, जहां ऐसे प्रावधान होते हैं कि जब तक इस्तीफा स्वीकृत न हो, तब तक वह लागू नहीं होगा या इस्तीफा करने से जो बेनिफिट्स मिलते हैं, वे लागू नहीं होंगे। यह कानून संविधान में संविधानिक पदाधिकारियों के लिए कई क्षेत्रों में नहीं है और इसलिए कानून का एक मोटा अभाव है, जिसको भरना आवश्यक है। यह बिल यही प्रयत्न करता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह मान लिया जाए कि उन केसेज़ में जो केसेज़ थे, उन्होंने कानून का सही उपयोग किया, क्योंकि उस वक्त यह कानून नहीं था कि इस्तीफा किसी के द्वारा स्वीकृत होना चाहिए, तो अगर यह भी मान लिया जाए कि उन्होंने अपने फायदे के लिए इसका सही प्रयोग किया, तो इस प्रयोग का वापस ऐसा दुरुपयोग न हो या ऐसा प्रयोग न हो, इसके लिए कानून बदलना आवश्यक है।

मैं इस सुझाव का पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूँ कि यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है कि सरकार को इसको लेना चाहिए और यह बिल एक सरकारी बिल के रूप में जल्द से जल्द पारित होना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the nominated Member, Shri H.K. Dua, has introduced a Private Members' Bill to amend the Constitution on a subject matter which has been debated for long, at least, in some limited circles. A judge who is facing an inquiry under the Judges Inquiry Act himself can decide whether the inquiry against him should continue or not by a voluntary act of resignation. In case of a civil servant, who is guilty of misconduct and who is facing an inquiry, his resignation is always subject to two restrictions. Firstly, if he is facing an inquiry, he has no right to have his resignation accepted. His innocence or guilt will be determined by that inquiry. Second, even under normal circumstances, if he is not facing an inquiry, his resignation does not become effective the moment he gives it. His resignation becomes effective the moment it is accepted. In the case of a judge, the situation is otherwise. A judge being holder of a constitutional office, as Dr. Abhishek Singhvi rightly mentioned based on the 1977 case, the judge's resignation becomes effective the moment he delivers his resignation. So, if he signs and sends it to the President, the resignation is accepted. He has voluntarily relinquished his office. Now, a judge, therefore, has a right to decide the timing of his own resignation. If there is an Inquiry pending against him, that cannot deter the factum of his resignation being accepted or not being accepted. Acceptance of his resignation is a mere ministerial task and, therefore, a notification comes out that the resignation has been accepted. This being the situation, the way our

Constitution is structured, ordinarily we operate on the principle of separation of powers. The Legislature is separate in its exercise of power; the judiciary is separate. But impeachment is one process where there is some interaction of the two powers, if a judge is *prima facie* guilty and a motion for an inquiry against him is presented, such a motion is really under legislative control.

A Judge functions independently of the Legislature, but the Legislature decides whether this Judge is guilty or innocent. Now, the manner in which our Constitution and our law is structured, the motion needs to be admitted by the Speaker or the Chairman. It has to be signed by certain requisite number of Members of Parliament. And, the Chair, admitting that motion, constitutes an Inquiry Committee which comprises of a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court, a Chief Justice of a High Court and the third member will be a jurist of eminence. Now, we have seen the past experience. You have the 1949 case of a Judge of Allahabad High Court, the first case of impeachment which came in even when the Federal Court was in existence and before the Supreme Court was formed. When an impeachment motion came, the Judge in question resigned. You have a recent case of the Madras High Court Judge where the motion was admitted. The matter was pending before the Committee, and while the Committee was proceeding with evidence, the Judge in question resigned. You have a third case of the mid-90s of a Judge of the Supreme Court. The motion was not accepted not because the Committee had not found him guilty but the motion was not accepted for want of quorum and the Supreme Court was faced with a very difficult situation whether to allow the Judge to function or not allow him to function. The Chief Justice used, for some time at least, his administrative powers and did not assign him judicial work. So, after some time, the Judge in question resigned. Then, you have the recent case of Justice Soumitra Sen where this House, after an extensive debate, passed the motion and before the motion was taken up for consideration by the House of the People, Lok Sabha, the Judge in question resigned. Now, this power is exercised very carefully. So, you have had about four motions so far in the last 65 years, and in all four cases, a virtual stalemate has been created. One lost out because of want of quorum. One could not fructify because the Judge in question resigned during the pendency of inquiry, and two were frustrated because the Judges in question resigned during the pendency of impeachment process. So, the problem is real. The Judge in question himself chooses to decide whether he should allow the proceeding against himself to continue or not. Now, recently, in the inquiry against the Madras High Court Judge, when he sought to resign, I am

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

4.00 P.M.

given to understand that at some stage, it was under consideration whether, notwithstanding the fact that he had resigned, the impeachment process could continue. The view expressed was that impeachment lies against a sitting Judge. The moment he resigns, he ceases to be a Judge. So, the procedure can't impeach a person who is no longer a Judge, and since he was no longer a Judge, the process fell down and it collapsed. So, in each of the cases, the proceedings really had to be closed.

The object of the impeachment is much larger in public interest. It is not merely to hold a particular person innocent or guilty. Of course, his own reputation is at stake, but the dignity of the office of a Judge is much higher than the person. Therefore, if he is innocent, he requires to be vindicated that a false allegation made in the impeachment motion should not act as a stigma on him. So, it is in his own interest that the proceeding is concluded and his honour is vindicated. If he is guilty, then again, the office is much higher than the person and dignity of the office has to be saved by getting rid of the man because he does not deserve to serve on that office.

We are today confronted with a limited question. Once a procedure has started, the motion has been admitted, can the person against whom an accusing finger has been pointed out and a *prima facie* merit has been seen in as much as the Chair has admitted the motion, can he frustrate the inquiry by resignation? I am one with the mover of the Bill, Mr. Dua, and those who have spoken in favour of his amendment.

Let me give you my reasons. Firstly, as I have already stated, it affects the reputation of the Judge. Judges cannot go to the media. They cannot appear before television; they cannot address Press Conferences and proclaim themselves innocent. The only choice of getting a finding of innocence is in that inquiry, and, therefore, for his own reputation and in the interest of his own reputation, it is necessary that he allows the proceedings to continue. Secondly, if the Judge in question is guilty of misconduct, or, allegedly guilty of misconduct, besides himself, it impacts two other factors. It may throw some light on the cases, which he has decided, in relation - to which the allegation of misconduct is made. Therefore, in order to determine what impact it impinges on those cases, and, on those

judgements that he has delivered, which may be a subject matter of this misconduct, this procedure needs to be concluded and a determination needs to be made as to whether he is guilty or otherwise so that the impact it has on the administration of justice in relation to those cases is also known.

Thirdly, Sir, — and this is a very serious point — we live in an open society today. Transparency is the essence of any democratic functioning. It is the best disinfectant against all allegations of misdemeanours, and, therefore, every institution in a democracy —and, this is also the insistence of the judicial institutions must be subjected to a certain amount of transparency.

When the Right to Information Act has been made applicable, some people feel that it is creating problems, while others feel that yes, it is creating problems, but the benefits of this are also far too many, and, so, we must allow this to continue. Amongst all the pillars of the State and our Constitutional system, the non-transparent institutional functioning is that of the judicial institution. How appointments are made, it is a non-transparent procedure; how functioning takes place, it is a non-transparent procedure. The in-house inquiry mechanism is a non-transparent functioning procedure, and, therefore, if a Judge facing an inquiry can frustrate that inquiry by submitting his resignation, then, we are adding to that procedure by which you sweep the dust below the carpet, and, then, say, now that he has resigned, we need not know what his actions of misconduct were, and, Sir, that non-transparency in the judicial process continues to subsist. It is this purpose which further would be served if this discretion of a Judge facing an inquiry, which is absolute that he can choose the timing of his resignation, is taken away from him. As in the case of civil services, if you are facing an inquiry and a motion has been admitted, your resignation cannot be a voluntary act by which you resign and that is the end of the matter. Your resignation will require an application of mind by the accepting authority and the accepting authority will decide whether it is in public interest to allow the inquiry to continue, or, if the accepting authority feels that this is the case where the ends of fairplay and justice would be subserved by allowing his resignation to be accepted, it may close the matter itself. Therefore, Sir, I think, this matter does need extensive consideration. Sir, we all know that Private Members' Resolutions are really a food for thought and they do not get converted into legislation, but since Mr. Dua has thrown up a very important point for our consideration, I would urge the Law Minister to give it a serious thought, and, hopefully, at some stage, this may be incorporated in any official response that the Government makes. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill moved by Shri H.K. Dua. The reason is very simple. A Judge is supposed to be above suspicion like Caesar's wife. Admitted. A Judge occupies a very high position in our society. But Judges are also human beings and likely to be fallible, may be very rarely but occasionally they do.

In that case, what would be their fate? Can they decide their own fate as to what judgement would be there or what punishment would be there for themselves or it is as per the procedure given in the Constitution through the process of impeachment that he should be punished? Sir, an accused under the Criminal Procedure Code and the IPC cannot escape by just saying that I leave my job. Take the instance of a public servant. A public servant accused under the Prevention of Corruption Act, while he is in service, cannot escape the whole procedure by just resigning because the crime which has been committed has to be inquired into, has to be tried in a fair manner, whatever may be the consequence, either acquitted or convicted. Therefore, a person who is accused should not be allowed to decide his own fate by himself. In fact, recently, two Judges went away without facing the impeachment process by resigning, in a sense that way they had admitted their guilt. If they were not guilty, they should have faced the impeachment. This House, which converts itself as a High Court — like the British Parliament which is also called the High Court of Parliaments — which consists of so many wise people, would not have done any injustice to a Judge or anybody else. Hence, Sir, I do support fully that a Judge, whoever he is, however high or mighty he might have been, if he has committed an offence, should face it through the whole logical consequences by going through the process of impeachment, whether he is guilty or not. He has no right to escape by just voluntarily resigning. That goes against the whole principle of criminal justice. Criminal justice means an accused should be fairly tried and should face the consequences of his action. Because he is in a very high position, he is not facing it in the court of law. He is facing it in the Parliament. Parliament, consisting of wise people, will not do any injustice. He also has a fair chance to defend himself. Therefore, a Judge cannot escape the procedure of justice by being a Judge. So, Sir, I fully support Dr. Dua's amendment. I urge upon the Government, through you, to bring about an amendment to the Constitutional or in any other law in which the Judges could be proceeded against under the impeachment procedure and will not be allowed to escape that procedure by a mere letter of resignation. Thank you, Sir.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): ** This august House has had various discussions. Today, Hon'ble Member Shri H.K. Dua has introduced a Private Member's Bill. This Bill should have been brought by the Government. Judges have to be role models to others. They may be a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High court, they have to be a role model to others. They should not be the type who try to escape through the lanes and bylanes of law. Sir, this august House witnessed a noteworthy discussion in the month of August, last year, in a motion against a judge. Our Hon'ble Leader of Opposition, our colleagues on the treasury side and our Hon'ble Members from the Communist Parties levelled serious charges against him. The judge also explained his position. Till the moment of his appearance in this House, he did not have any intention of submitting his resignation. His conscience did not prick him. Only after the motion was passed here, in this august House, that he submitted his resignation, in order not to appear before Lok Sabha, and to escape from impeachment. Now he has resigned. He is enjoying all the pensionary benefits as if he had committed nothing wrong in his service.

Laws are enacted for common man. Many people launch political parties in the name of the common man. But, the judges who have to protect law, become law-breakers. When they become such law-breakers, they are exempted from any kind of punishment. They have to be brought to justice. That is why, Mr. Dua had brought this Bill. I have mentioned this point as my first argument in this discussion.

This privilege is not beneficial for the common man. Not only common man, but ministers are also not benefited. When a charge is levelled against a minister, the minister is forced to resign his job when proceedings are going on in the court. The charges are not yet proved. Even then, the minister is forced to resign. Moreover, if an employee wants to resign, the resignation has to be accepted by the head of the organization, who exercises discretionary power whether to accept or not to accept the resignation submitted by an employee. In the private sector, if a person wants to resign, the resignation will be accepted only after reviewing his performance in that institution. His behaviour in the service is carefully scrutinized and if there is any charge against him in the duration of his service, his resignation may not be accepted. The same procedure is followed in Government service. The procedure is the same for Government also. Therefore, I mean to say that such opportunities of submitting resignation without any necessity of acceptance is not given to anyone, not even to a minister. But an exception is made in case of the judges.

**English Translation of the original speech in Tamil.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) in the Chair]

Judges have to protect others. So many kinds of judgements are delivered by them. Sir, I would cite an important case in the Supreme Court. This is with regard to land acquisition. The accused was charged with acquiring government land, at cheaper rates and that some malpractices had taken place at the time of registration of the contentious land. During the course of the case, the accused accepted the charges levelled against him and agreed to return the land. Only then was he acquitted. Such judgements are delivered by our Judges. But, when a charge is levelled against a judge, he escapes through so many loopholes in law. Such loopholes have to be plugged.

The loopholes can be plugged only in this august House and the Bill brought by Mr. Dua is an initiative to plug such loopholes. This is the place which can put a check on the judges, who try to escape through the lanes of law. The jurisdictions of the judges have to be controlled. Our former leader Anna had been a member of this House. He had said, "Law is a dark chamber. Only a lawyer's argument can bring light into that darkness." So many lawyers have become members in this House. Many lawyers are becoming judges. It does not mean that we have to do any favour to the judges. Because judges are also ordinary human beings. Judges are normal citizens of this country. Whatever law is applicable to a common man, should be applicable to judges also. All are equal before law. They should not be considered as the special creation of God in this world. We should not have the mindset that whatever is done by them is good and honest and that they have all the rights to escape through the loopholes of law. In democracy, the supreme institution is this august House as this is elected by the people. Courts are not superior to this institution. And I would like to emphasise that this amendment is essential. I would like to reiterate that this amendment is very vital. Therefore, the Law Minister has to bring a law accordingly in this House. This amendment Bill has to be passed. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me the time to speak on such an important Constitutional (Amendment) Bill proposed by hon. Member, Mr. Dua. Before me the distinguished lawyers of the country and after that Dr. Ramalingam have spoken and they have made all the relevant points. I think initiating the discussion, hon. Member, Mr. Ram Jethmalani, made very, very important points. I discussed with Mr. Dua about this

Constitutional (Amendment) Bill and I read those articles 124 and 217. I don't want to repeat the points made by all distinguished speakers. What amazed me is that if we do not accept the proposed amendment by Mr. Dua and the distinguished Law Minister of the country does not move it as a Government motion as soon as possible, actually, the entire impeachment provisions under the Constitution are not merely frustrated, but they are defeated. They are made meaningless if we go by the present situation. What happens is that all those provisions which have been made to judge the misconduct of the Judges by the Parliament are, as I said, made completely ineffective. The moment they resign, all that you have done is finished. As Dr. Ramalingam said just now, they get all the retirement and pensionary benefits, allowances and everything. So, it is really very, very important for us to exercise that power and accept this Constitutional amendment as soon as possible, as I pointed out, to make these provisions under the Constitution effective. So far, according to the present provisions, it is ineffective because the moment you begin the impeachment process and if the sitting Judge who is accused of misconduct knows that this is going to be accepted and he resigns, the whole process is over. Since the Supreme Court judgment and everything has been mentioned — as I said, I do not want to repeat — I would only reiterate my viewpoint while supporting Mr. Dua's Constitutional (Amendment) Bill that the Government must wake up to this call fortunately given by Mr. Dua in the last 62 years.

This should have happened earlier. We should now take this call and amend the Constitution as Mr. Dua has proposed. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you Mr Tripathi. Mr. Ganguly, before you start, Mr.. Bharat Kumar Raut wants to leave early. He has made a request. After him, you can speak.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Okay.

DR. BHARAT KUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak out of turn. I also thank Dr. Ganguly for allowing me to speak before him because I have to take a flight.

Sir, at the outset, let me congratulate Shri H.K. Dua, who is not only a nominated Member but also a very, very eminent journalist. At one point of time, he was my boss also.

[Dr. Bharat Kumar Raut]

Sir, I am neither a lawyer nor a judge but I have always been a keen observer of what is happening around me as a journalist. Therefore, I used to wonder why judges are pardoned of all their crimes once they put in their papers. That should not happen. I have pointed out, time and again, that these people go scot-free. Members from Maharashtra, including Mr. Ram Jethmalani, would know that in seventies and eighties four sitting Judges of Mumbai High Court, at a time, were accused of corruption. One of the Judges I do not want to take name of any Judges — was the senior most Judge; and at one point of time he became an acting Chief Justice of Mumbai High Court; and also acting Governor of Maharashtra. They were accused of serious corruption charges. All newspapers, both English and Marathi language, were writing against them. The pressure mounted on them, then, they resigned. God only knows what had happened to them; and what had happened to their crime.

Sir, I would like to bring to your notice even if a peon in a Government or a private sector takes voluntary retirement or resigns against any charges, his resignation is accepted subject to certain verification. Then, the file goes from one table to another. He has to obtain NOC from various Departments. Only then is he allowed to get relieving certificate. This thing is not happening in respect of Judges. Once the Judge gives in writing his resignation, it is treated as accepted. How is it possible? What will happen to his crime? What will happen to corruption charges levelled against him? What will happen to the money that had been swallowed by him? Sir, the Judges are supposed to be the custodians of the law; and custodians of the faith of the *aam aadmi*. We are compelled to have complete faith in Judges because they have the authority and right to hang us or to send us to the prison for life. When they are accused of corruption, there is no enquiry against them. When there is an enquiry against them, in the course of enquiry, if they resign, then, the enquiry is stopped. This is not a fair justice. If we are living in a civil society and if we have to follow the law of the land, then, there should be complete enquiry against Judges whether they are in office or not. In this House the highest person of the Indian political system when he or she resigned, Inquiry Commissions have been instituted against that person and The Inquiry Commissions have found that person guilty. This is the history of the country. In this country, we are allowing a judge of a High Court or the Supreme Court to get away just by writing a letter. I think this is no justice. If there is no

justice within the Judiciary, how can people of India expect justice from the same judges? Therefore, I wish the hon. Law Minister and the Government took immediate cognisance of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri H.K. Dua. Please take a serious view of it and bring in the necessary legislation as early as possible so that another Justice Sen episode does not repeat in this country. Thank you.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very pleased to be in the House to support Shri H.K. Dua's Constitution (Amendment) Bill. I am not a legal person, but I have heard with great interest legal luminaries Shri Jethmalani, whom I have known for several years, Shri Arun Jaitley and Shri Singhvi. They are all very eminent lawyers. I am sure the hon. Law Minister has taken due notice of their observations. I was thinking how we have come to such a pass. First of all I must compliment Shri Dua for having brought this Constitution (Amendment) Bill to the House. But the question is: how did the Committee under the Father of the Constitution, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, miss this important point? They did not miss it! The Constitution was framed in an age when people of impeccable honesty and honour were expected to grace the chair of judges. That was the thing. That is how we grew up. That some judges would also become a part of the system which is corroding from within over time. It is also not all that surprising. The point of the fact is – I do not know whether it is correct or not — with due deference to the hon. Minister and to Shri Jethmalani, I have heard that most of the brilliant and successful lawyers do not wish to enter the judicial services because it is much more attractive and exciting to fight cases than to sit on their judgement. It may or may not always be true. But the point of the fact is that during last 15 or 20 years the suspicion that some judges might be beyond any sort of suspicion has eroded. What surprises me is that we want judges so accused to be subjected to impeachment by the Rajya Sabha. But we are not worried, when a judge resigns, to pre-empt any further action. I do not know whether the Bar Councils ban them from practising law in the future or participate in arbitrations. One never hears what happens to the wealth they amass through unfair means and there is no history of what is the fate of the cases that they might have decided upon pecuniary considerations and how many unfortunate individuals become victims of their judgements. This whole issue of maleficence in judiciary is far larger than bringing judges to some accountability.

So, I can only appeal to the hon. Minister of Law that he has made some pronouncements and I am aware that he is actively engaged the task of judicial

[Dr. Ashok S. Gangul]

reforms. But I think the time is over-due, hon. Minister, for major 21st Century reforms to be brought into the judiciary and I don't think that we should leave this afternoon debate as a part of our records only. We urge upon you to act, because there is a lot of pressure from the Judiciary itself that nobody can touch them. The time when everybody was untouchable starting from gurus to politicians is over. The world has changed. The proposed judicial reforms must recognise how to restore the faith of people in the absolute and impeccable nature of the Judiciary once again because this country deserves a clean Judiciary which is above suspicion. If anytime in our history this was needed, it is now. So, I will conclude as a lay-person and as a nominated fellow Member of Shri H. K. Dua, by complimenting him for bringing to the attention of this House such an important issue and appeal of the legal specialist who understand the subject, to work along with the Minister of Law so that judicial reforms, specially the conduct and impeccability of the Judiciary, is restored and the faith of this country is reinforced in our judicial system. I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: It seems that Mr. Dua has already issued a whip to the whole House. I think it is better that the Law Minister now makes some kind of a statement.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): He is a nominated Member. Now, Mr. Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I stand here to support the Bill of my friend. He is a journalist, a reputed person who has presented this Bill and I think the hon. Law Minister in his reply should give concrete assurance to the hon. Member and to the House that something will be done at the earliest. Sir, this Bill in substance seeks to prevent a judge escaping from the back door. They tell us all the sermons when they pronounce judgments and their sermons normally are targeted towards politicians. They give all the sermons on the earth to us, but when their time comes, they run away in this manner. If a regular hearing takes place and if they are not allowed to resign, then the entire case of theirs, all their misdeeds will come before the country and the society, and, as it has rightly been pointed out, the judgments pronounced by the officials during the entire period of their judicial career will have to be scrutinised, and those things also come to light. Therefore, I think this escape route which is there presently in the Constitution of

India should not be allowed to go on any further. If a normal person has to face cross-examination of the worst kind, if every citizen has to come to the witness box and stand the scrutiny of the law and the Constitution, why should judges escape from any inquiry or investigation? That is my point. In the light of this, we tried to have an important Bill, a very revolutionary Bill, a Judicial Accountability Bill, which is before the other House.

This Bill, in some way, will try to see that our judicial officers behave in a manner in which they are expected to behave. I would, certainly, like to read clause 3 of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill which is very important. It laid down certain criteria, certain standards which judicial officers will have to follow. Clause 3 of the Bill reads:

- "3(1) Every officer shall continue to practice universally accepted values of judicial life as specified in the Schedule to this Act.
- (2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of foregoing provision, no judge shall —
- (a) contest the election of any office of a club, society or other association or whole such elective office, except in a society or association connected with the law or any court;
 - (b) have close association with individual members of the bar, particularly with those who practice in the same court in which he is a Judge;
 - (c) permit any member of his immediate family (including spouse, son, daughter, son-in-law or daughter-in-law or any other close relative), who is a member of the Bar, to appear before him or associated in any manner with a cause to be dealt with by him;
 - (d) permit any member of his family, who is a member of the bar to use the residence in which Judge actually resides or use other facilities provided to the Judge, for professional work or such member;
 - (e) hear and decide a matter in which a member of his family, or his close relative or a friend is concerned."

Sir, now, there are many such standards laid down; I am not reading them. When I was a Member of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances,

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Law and Justice to which Jayanthi Nataraj was the Chairperson, I insisted for including a clause in that. I insisted that remarks made by Judges, during the course of hearing, — they are criticizing even the Prime Minister of India, Members of Parliament in the most derogatory manner — should be considered as misconduct. I sought that this should also be included in the list. And, I am glad that the Government of India, the Ministry of Law and Justice, has included this particular clause which will prevent Judges from making off-the-cuff remark in this Bill. I say, let them pass judgment. Let them decide whatever they want to. But, in between hearings, if you go on making statements against higher ups, it is not proper. They made statements against Prime Minister recently. I have read in the newspaper, about a year back, one of the Judges asked, 'What Parliament was doing? Was it sleeping?' Such sort of remarks is made by them. They passed remarks against Ministries, Ministers day-in-and-day-out. Therefore, this clause has been included in the Bill. But, now I learnt one thing. I am reminding the hon. Law Minister that a pressure is being built on the Government and the Ministry to delete this particular provision. They cannot tolerate anything. They cannot tolerate even such a small thing whereby their conduct is regulated by something. Therefore, I urge upon you not to accept or not to succumb to any such pressure from judicial officers.

Secondly, Sir, as far as judicial officers are concerned, — there is no need of mentioning many things — encroachments are a regular feature. They decide where school should be established, where a dam should be erected, what should be eaten by children in the Mid-Day Meal, from where road should pass, from where highway should pass, etc. Everything is decided by judiciary today. All executive actions are scrutinized. But, in that they decide where house should be constructed, etc.

Thirdly, laws are laid down in the name of interpretation. I can understand. When you interpret law, you will have to interpret whereby some meaning has to be given to it and that becomes law under the Constitution of India. There is no problem with that. But, in every judgment, time and again, every week, new laws are enacted.

There are laws passed by Parliament in the last fifty-sixty years. But besides those laws, there are an equal number of laws that have been laid down by the Judiciary. What is the function of the Judiciary? It is to interpret the laws made by

Parliament. In the course of the interpretation, a few things, of course, can be said. Therefore, once I had made a suggestion in the House. When some pronouncements are made and those are good, please include them in the statute; don't leave them just like that. But if they are not in the public interest, negate them by way of an amendment. That should be our practice. But what happens is that there is a regular encroachment.

What is the latest trend? The latest trend is that they ask the Government to enact a legislation and they also ask it to show them the Bill. You have to show the Bill that you draft, to the Judiciary first, and, then, they will decide whether the Parliament should pass that Bill or not. There are two such incidents that have taken place. Now, is this to be tolerated? I learn that they have filed some review petition. Review petition has to be filed. You can't make the Parliament of India and the Government of India show the Judiciary the Bills for their scrutiny. After a Bill has become an Act, the Judiciary can decide whether the Legislature was or wasn't competent to have passed it. The Judiciary can even strike it out. There is no problem. But I do not know under what provision of the Constitution this power of showing Bills to the Judiciary before they are passed, has been derived.

Then, they frame guidelines time and again. Yes, incidents of harassment of women at work-place do take place. There is no doubt about it. A law is required. There is no doubt about that also. There are certain provisions in the Indian Penal Code. For the time being, they are adequate enough to deal with matters. Judiciary can suggest to the Government of India the enactment of a law on the issue of harassment. But, now, they have laid down guidelines and those have become a statute. A week ago, they had laid down another set of guidelines on eve-teasing. There is no doubt that eve-teasing is a serious offence. There are provisions in the IPC. At the most, Judiciary could have asked the Government to enact a special legislation on eve-teasing. But, no. They have laid down the guidelines. So, there is no need for Parliament to pass any law. Those guidelines are the law. We have to look into these aspects.

As far as appointment of Judges is concerned, what was the position some years back? Some years back, it was the Executive which had this power; it had the upper hand. But the Judiciary passed the judgement, snatched the power and kept it in its own hands. They decide who will appoint Judges. That is how they have snatched this power and that is how this power of appointment of Judges has gone into Judiciary's hands. Most of the Judges, most of the lawyers,

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Jethmalaniji also, appreciate the basic structure of the Constitution. I am a small lawyer. But I submit, Jethmalaniji, that Babasaheb Ambedkar had never contemplated that there was something called the basic structure. They had laid down articles. But one fine day, it was Judiciary which had said that this was what the basic structure of the Constitution was, and that you could not amend it. From where had this concept come? They have tied the hands of Legislature by inventing the concept of the basic structure of the Constitution. If there had been any such concept in the Constitution originally, it was understandable. Therefore, this concept of the basic structure of the Constitution is something that one day will be seen in our country as having been the biggest hurdle in its development.

Lastly, Sir, I again urge upon the hon. Law Minister to consider the Bill that has been taken up for consideration at the instance of Shri H. K. Dua.

Thank you, Sir.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, thank you very much. I stand to support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by hon. Member, Shri H.K. Dua. The amendment is to article 124 of the Constitution in clause 2, in the second proviso for clause (a) and in article 217 of the Constitution in clause (1), in the proviso for clause (a). I stand for supporting both these amendments. Sir, I have gone through the aims and objectives of these amendments carefully. I have also listened to the speeches supporting the content of these amendments. I was very much impressed by those who supported these amendments but particularly I would like to mention the support given by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. He dealt extensively with these amendments and why these amendments are necessary. Now as an ordinary citizen, Sir, as we know that of the three organs of the State, legislature, executive and judiciary, the commonest possible person in the country believes judiciary most. They do not believe in to that extent in legislature or executive. But the commonest person who does not know what judiciary is, believes in it. When an ordinary quarrel takes place in a remote village, an ordinary illiterate woman also says, मैं कोर्ट जाऊंगी। She does not know what is court, she does not know what is judiciary, she does not know English language. Now this is the presumption which is in the mind that court or the judiciary is impartial. Eminent lawyer, my elder friend and well-wisher, Shri Ram Jethmalani is sitting here. My point is that whether judiciary really is impartial and objective. Now judiciary is objective or impartial, this is the presumption in the mind of the people. It is a

self-axiomatic truth. As a common citizen I understand that when a set of facts are presented before 'x' bench, they gave 'y' decision. When the same sets of facts was given to 'x1' bench, it is quite possible and it happens very frequently that bench gives 'y1' decision. This means basically what judiciary says is not mathematical objective truth. What is not objective it cannot be impartial. Now judiciary over a period of time is developing a tendency which we and other persons are discussing in common language, the judicial activism. Now one of the reasons for judicial activism is also—let us admit—the failure to some extent on the part of the executive. That is the power taken by the judiciary to perform the executive function. As regards the word 'judicial activism', its origin, I don't want to go into its detail, but the question is it is quite possible that legislature can make the mistake. It is quite possible that the executive can make sometimes more mistakes than the legislature. But there is judiciary to correct the mistake made by the legislature through the mechanism of judicial review. In order to avoid the jurisdiction of judicial review, the Constitution also provides that some of the legislations could be merged into the Ninth Scheduled of the Constitution. But yet legislature cannot totally overlook the prospective powers of the judiciary. Executive is immune to make more mistakes than even legislature. Knowing that, the executive is made accountable in a parliamentary democracy and responsible to the legislature. But then it is the political party which is ruling at a particular point of time, their interpretation of the Constitution, their political and social agenda, their understanding of the entire political, social, cultural philosophy, all these things determine the perception of the ruling party towards the Constitution. Now the question is when the judiciary fails, then everything fails. For example, people say that students can fail in their examinations. That is understandable. But if teachers fail in teaching the students, they can spoil generations. Now it is from that point of view that the judiciary is believed to be non-corrupt.

There are several instances where the Supreme Court Judges went on record saying that minimum fifty per cent of the Judges of some High Courts are corrupt. It is extremely shocking. The question is that this also will reduce the credibility of the Judiciary.

These two cases that we are dealing with — one, the case of Justice Soumitra Sen of Calcutta High Court, and the second one of Justice Dinakaran, former Chief Justice of Kerala and Madras High Courts — are in the point. I fully agree with the content of the Motion. I fully agree with the earlier speakers who

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spoke here. The question is, once the impeachment is pending, the Judge, in question, should not be allowed to resign on his own unless the resignation is accepted by the authority, namely, the President of India, being the appointing authority. This route is taken by the Judges, who are subjected to impeachment, in order to avoid the humiliation. My point is that if they are so much careful for avoiding the humiliation, then, they must take care during their tenure itself that such kind of situation should not arise. The Government spends lakhs of rupees to investigate into the cases involving impropriety, anomalies, irregularities, corruption. Under these conditions, when a Judge takes the route of resigning on his own, without the resignation being accepted by the President, it is considered to be an escape route. This route is taken to avoid the humiliation. I totally oppose this. I don't want to go into further Jurisdiction, because I am not competent. My point is that this should be avoided. I am not very happy that the Private Members' Bills are never passed by the Parliament. This is not a very happy situation that Private Members' Bills are never passed. This means that the provision of the Private Members' Bills is just ornamental and it does not hold any water. It is irrelevant from that point of view. Therefore, I suggest that we should try to create history that some of the Private Members' Bills, which the Parliament considers relevant, timely, just and adequate to protect the rights of the citizens, to protect and strengthen the sense of probity, to protect the sense of impartiality, need to be taken seriously by the Executive.

With these words, I support the amendments in letter and spirit. Thank you very much.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very happy that this historical Private Member Bill has been initiated by an eminent journalist, who is also a Member of this House. We are very proud that the journalists are also interested in judicial reforms. Today, very important people have spoken, though very briefly. Shri Ram Jethmalani is one of the top most lawyers and he is also one of the persons to be followed by other lawyers. We are very proud of him and his contributions as a Member of different committees. I also enjoyed his presence when I was the Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice. His contribution was so rich even in the making of the Right to Information Act. He has done so many things. Similarly, our Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley,

who is also one of the senior most lawyers, has also contributed a lot. Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi has also made valuable contributions. Our present Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice, Shri Shantaram Naik, has also contributed a lot.

Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi was his predecessor. In this way, three Chairmen of the Parliamentary Standing Committees came forward and put their suggestions to the hon. Minister. Why we are taking the chance to put our ideas is because we have high hopes on our present Law Minister. He is a senior lawyer, a very reputed person and has looked after many Ministries including Planning, Industry, etc. But it is very suitable for him because this is where he can make historical changes, the so-called judicial reforms. He can do it. One of the important things is that we are very much dependent upon the Judiciary. Even the Legislature and the Executive are in a different light. But if Judiciary also goes into dim light, then, the Indian democracy will be at stake. Therefore, this is the appropriate time when the Judiciary has to mend their ways. Wherever possible, they have to show that there is transparency and neatness in their work, or in every aspect. Sir, we prepared a Report on the Judges Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 2005, which is, Parliamentary Standing Committee Report No. 21, where Shri Ram Jethmalani and even Shri Arun Jaitley were examined as witnesses. Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi was a Member of the Committee. We conducted an in-depth study on that issue. On that basis, the Government of India withdrew that Bill, promising that they will come forward with a new Bill. Now, the new Bill, that is, the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010, is also, pending before Rajya Sabha. Even Mr. Dua's move, this particular amendment, cannot be taken up in this House because of lack of two-third majority required for passing a Constitution (Amendment) Bill. But, at the same time, I request the hon. Law Minister to take note of our feelings so that they can be incorporated as part and parcel of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, which is now pending, after having been discussed, again, by the Standing Committee and the Report is also before the august House. In this and also in the previous Bills, there was no mention about what will happen when a judge faces a complaint. Sir, you know very well that there are three stages. One is complaint. Number two is investigation on the basis of the complaint. And, third is the inquiry where the entire proceedings will be done properly by the inquiry Committee, constituted by the Chair of Rajya Sabha or the Chair of Lok Sabha,

5.00 P.M.

whoever it is. It will be initiated on the basis of a removal motion signed by 100 Members in the case of Lok Sabha and 50 Members in the case of Rajya Sabha. Therefore, first part of the complaint and screening of the complaint is in the hands of the peoples' representatives. Article 124 empowers the peoples' representatives to remove a judge on the basis of his disability or on the basis of his behaviour. We carefully maintain the independence of Judiciary. But, at the same time, the sanctity of Judiciary should also be protected by the Parliamentary laws. Therefore, Parliament has taken into consideration only the Judges Inquiry Act, 1968, which is now in existence and which could not be repealed till now. But, at the same time, as Mr. Arun Jaitley has explained, various situations have arisen in the history of the Judges Inquiry Act. Now, the crux of the matter is whether he is a Minister or a Member of Parliament or a Member of Legislature or a politician or any such person, even the Election Commission is expecting that if a person is charged with an offence, if an FIR is filed against him, then, he should be disqualified from contesting the election.

That is the recommendation that the Election Commission expects. But the Parliamentary Committee has rejected that saying that people could procure an FIR very easily and make somebody not contest even before the contest has started. The same logic would then apply to Judges also. But Judges are much better placed. They have a fixed tenure of service; they have their own seclusion and respectability in every aspect, unlike a politician who is bound to be accountable to the public at every time. But when we take Judges into account, when a *prima facie* case is made out by 100 or 50 Members of Parliament — I am just making my case based on the existing Judges Inquiry Act, 1968 — who are responsible people, then opportunity should be given to the particular Judge, against whom the complaint would be forwarded, to resign. If he does not opt for that, then he cannot have the right to go in for resignation in the middle of any procedure which has been already started.

Sir, as Shri Arun Jaitley has explained, when an ordinary citizen is facing charges, he cannot go in the midst of the proceedings; he will have to face the charges and accept punishment. The same should be the case with any Judge and he should also face the charges. Mr. Ramalingam said that a Judge has all the benefits and that he resigns immediately upon knowing that something is going to happen with him. That is true. Hence, we need to find a way out. When the

Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 is placed again before the Cabinet for any changes, I would request the hon. Minister to look into it. Provision should be made in the Bill through which the process on complaint, which is provided for in this Bill, is initiated. An opportunity could be given to the Judge. On *prima facie* case being made out against him, he could choose either to face complete trial, investigation or inquiry, complete discussion in both the Houses of Parliament and the decision of the President of India to remove him from his position. He should face it. Otherwise, he would have another chance, even if his conscience tells him that he should not continue when he is facing such an inquiry. Then, he should be given the chance of an honorable exit from the position and submit his resignation. This can be done.

Sir, I feel that the hon. Member's proposition is very timely. Before passing that Bill, before it is placed before the Cabinet, before it comes to the Parliament again, things can be worked out. This is now in the hands of the hon. Minister who knows the working of the judicial system. It may be the first effort for him. I told him just now that we are expecting much from him. Within the short span of a year-and-half before going in for elections in 2014, he should make efforts on, at least three counts: One. the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill should be passed by both the Houses. Two, he should come up with a Judicial Commission through which recruitment of High Court and Supreme Court judges could be done, giving consideration to the federal set up. You must also see to it that all the welfare policies of the Government for the people are included in that Commission. Third, there should be new benches created. The parliamentary Committees have already recommended that there should be Supreme Court benches established in all the three zones of India, more so in Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkata. These things can be done by the hon. Law Minister. We have many expectations from him.

With these observations, I feel that the Law Minister could do something about this particular Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for enabling such an informed debate on an issue of vital importance. Allow me, Sir, to start by thanking the initiator of the Amendment Bill, Shri H.K. Dua, for whom I have the highest personal and professional regard. By taking this initiative, he has certainly refocused attention on an extremely important issue about the functioning of our judicial system. He has raised, through

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this Bill, larger issues that have a direct bearing on the quality of our constitutional democracy. I must thank our very distinguished colleague, Shri Ram Jethmalani, for his characteristic brevity and brilliance with which he summed up the entire case on the proposed amendment. The distinguished Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, raised larger issues concerning the doctrine of separation of powers and whether an errant judge could be allowed to become a judge in his own cause and, of course, my good friend, Shri Shantaram Naik, has raised another fundamental question about the basic structure of the Constitution and whether that was the original intent of the framers. I think these are weighty issues. These are relevant issues, but certainly beyond the remit of the Bill that we are now debating. Sir, the gravamen of the case made out by Mr. Dua and others with reference to the Bill that we are now debating is whether an errant judge facing an inquiry on grounds of misconduct can be allowed to escape the consequences of his acts of omission and commission by resorting to the simple technique of voluntary resignation. That is the crux of the matter. Mr. Dua's Bill further says that a huge amount of money drawn from the Consolidated Fund of India and the time of this august House is needlessly wasted in conducting impeachment proceedings when the judge facing an imminent impeachment chooses to escape the consequences of the impeachment by an act of resignation which needs no other further act to come into effect other than a letter or communication under his and and signature. That is the current scheme of the Constitution. Sir, 1949's case of impeachment was referred to and, therefore, the framers of the Constitution were aware that impeachment processes are difficult and, in fact, they consciously made those processes very difficult to go by because it was never ever contemplated or envisaged that there would be an occasion for that process to be invoked. It was the fond hope of the founding fathers, that it would be the rarest of the rare cases where any judge of superior judiciary would ever be brought before the Houses of Parliament for impeachment, and I am glad that despite various aberrations that have crept in our judicial system, the instances of impeachment have not been very many. But, it is equally true that there is a need for a relook at the way our Judiciary has functioned over the years, at the way the Constitutional balance between the three organs of the State has worked itself out in practice. I mentioned about the Constitutional balance because of the interventions, which were made and very eloquent interventions were made in this report and the debate proceeded way beyond the remit of the Bill. I am delighted

that larger issues have been raised and these cannot be brushed under the carpet. But, that debate is a larger and bigger debate. It will have to be necessarily postponed to a later date and time. But, as far as issues concerning transparency and probity in the administration of justice are concerned, the tendency of hon. Judges to make observations, as was brought by my friend, Shri Shantaram Naik, in the course of decision making when strictly not necessary for the decision of a case are concerned, these have created misgivings in the public mind, and need to be addressed. Parliamentarians are entitled to ask as to where their remit begins and where it ends and whether the Judiciary, as the final arbiter of the Constitution, can draw the line in a manner that the supremacy of the Parliament in the field allotted to it under the Constitution itself is brought into question. I am aware, Sir, that we are not a Parliamentary democracy in the sense England is. We are a Constitutional democracy and the Constitutional democracy functions within the parameters of the Constitution. Those parameters must apply equally to the Judiciary as they must apply to the Legislature and to the Executive. And, that's the burden of the argument of hon. Members and I wholeheartedly agree with the spirit and the sentiment of the House that has clearly been reflected in the debate.

Sir, a reference was made to the situation, and that is really the main grievance of Shri Dua, that a lot of public money by way of pensionary benefits to errant Judges, by way of expenditure on impeachment proceedings which are rendered futile, goes unaccounted for and nothing is achieved. No purpose is served. To a point, he is right. In the state of the law, as it prevails today, whether it is under the Judges Inquiries Act, or, the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, or, in the Constitution, there is no provision to deny pensionary benefits to Judges who resign. That is a fact and that is true. Yes, there is a need to have a relook at it. Can we do it by a Constitution amendment or can we do it by a legislation? As presently advised, I think, as and when a decision is taken to make sure that in certain cases, pensionary benefits are, in fact, denied to Judges this could perhaps be done by amending the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act and that is governed by statutory law. It could, perhaps, in a way, also be brought in as my dear friend, Dr. Natchiappan, has suggested through the proposed Judicial Accountability Bill. But, we are still in the process of fine tuning it. I will, therefore, not like to comment on its provisions. But, yes, we have instrumentalities which could be brought in and these could be legislative

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instrumentalities falling a little short of a Constitution amendment, by which the principal grievance, that has been brought out in the Bill of Shri Dua, could be addressed.

Sir, we have a strange situation in the country. At one level, this House has steadfastly reiterated an undiluted and irrevocable commitment to the independence of the Judiciary and I stand here to reiterate that commitment. We must continue to preserve the independence of the judiciary but, at the same time, we must continue to ensure that the sanctity and the integrity of the judicial process is not brought into question sometimes, and, fortunately, only rarely, by the errant judges themselves. It is not as if we have to resort to extremes, one way or the other. It is not as if we are totally helpless. We are not. And, I think, a great purpose has been served by this debate in as much as the attention of the country, in as much as the attention of this august House has been drawn by the distinguished Members who participated in the debate, to the lacunae and the gaps in the law that need to be filled.

Sir, I have no doubt that through some of the mechanisms that are presently within contemplation of the Government, including the Judicial Accountability Bill, this can be done. Sir, clauses 34 and 57 of the Judicial Accountability Bill, as it is presently being formulated, in my judgement can give us a window of opportunity to correct the aberrations that have undoubtedly crept into our system of administration of justice.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) in the Chair.]

I do not want to prolong the debate for the simple reason that there is no disagreement on the principle of it, on the spirit of the debate, and, also on the substance of what the Bill seeks to achieve. How we shall do it, needs to be looked at a bit more carefully. I do believe that there is a possibility of a legislative enactment, or, making some amendments in the existing laws that govern the question of the benefits to be given to the Judges post-retirement.

There is then, as mentioned by Mr. Vice-Chairman, the Judicial Accountability Bill, and, as I said, clause 34 and clause 57 of the Bill have within them the possibilities of addressing some of the ills that have been brought-to the notice of the House.

Sir, in conclusion, let me assure this august House and all distinguished Members, and, certainly, the respected and distinguished Ram Jethmalani ji, that this Government is totally committed to ensure that the aberrations in the administration of justice and in the judicial system are addressed in as effective, as purposive and as urgent a manner as we possibly can.

With these words, and, with this assurance, I would request Dua ji to kindly not insist on pressing with his Bill. And, as Jethmalani ji reminded the House, we need a requisite number, to go through processes of Constitutional amendment but my belief is that we can achieve the purposes of this Bill by means possibly other than the Constitutional amendment, and, if necessary, at some point of time, in the wisdom of the Government and in the wisdom of this House, we will consider such other measures as are deemed necessary. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. Now, the Mover can make the reply.

SHRI H.K. DUA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to this House, particularly, the Members who have spoken. An illustrious set of Members is rarely to be seen in a Private Member's Bill debate. So many of them spoke to lend their support to a Bill, which was an effort of a non-lawyer. Hon. Mr. Ram Jethmalani sensed it. Lack of numbers was there, there was no way of passing a Constitutional Amendment Bill but he decided to sit through it to lend support to the effort so that it can ignite a public discussion, and, possibly give a thought to the Government to mull over, and, then come out with a suitable response through Constitutional amendment as proposed in my Bill. We heard the illustrious speeches which came from Mr. Arun Jaitley, from you, Mr. Natchiappan, Mr. Shantaram, Mr. Abhishek Singhvi, Dr. Ganguly, Dr. Mungekar. They were all spontaneous as well as thoughtful in their support for the Bill. The debate was widened by you, Mr. Jaitley and others. Wider issues facing the judicial dispensation of justice at the present time by the courts, the quality of justice and the manner of dispensation, etc., were all touched upon. Listening to the debate and the kind of unanimity that was prevailing for judicial reforms, I think, the Law Minister — I must thank him — was forthcoming. The Law Minister sensed the mood of the House and he feels that there is need for looking into many areas of judicial reforms which need Government's attention. The Law Minister has also accepted the principle behind the Bill, the intention behind the Bill, and the principle and the intention was

[Shri H.K. Dua]

exactly to start a discussion and ignite a thought in the Government's mind and the Law Minister's mind that something ought to be done. I know a Private Member's Constitution Amendment Bill cannot be passed. It has never been passed in the past. Even other Bills have not been passed, excepting one example, and that was Feroze Gandhi's Bill, which was passed by Parliament. This bill related to the right of the Press to report Parliament proceedings and that reporting cannot be challenged outside, in the courts or anywhere else. That is the only solitary Bill passed by our Parliament. No other Private Member's Bill has been passed in the history of this Parliament. But, at some stage, I think, as pleaded by Dr. Mungekar, this question should be examined when the Private Member's Bills are not to be passed because of convention. But I am not on this issue. I am thankful to the Law Minister to have responded to the spirit of the debate and the kind of positive mood the Bill has evoked from all sides, and he came out with equally positive response that this area needs to be looked into this lacuna has to be sorted out. He admits there is a lacuna. How is it to be sorted out? Whether it is to be by a Constitutional Amendment, or whether it is to be an amendment to some other laws and procedures has to be considered. That he would like this issue to get examined. His personal preference seems to be to go through the route of the judicial Accountability Bill *prima facie*. It is not that he is committing on that, and he should not commit without giving some thought. But he is giving this positive response to the spirit of the Bill and that he would like to do something about - and that part is a commitment - what it is and how it is to be brought out. These are the two questions which needs to be sorted out. Because of his assurances I won't press for the passing of the Bill. Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman and thanks to the House and all the Members who have given wide support of this Bill. I did not expect this much of support. It was overwhelming. Thank you, Mr. Vice Chairman.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri H.K. Dua, are you withdrawing the Bill or should I put the motion to vote?

SHRI H.K. DUA: I withdraw the Bill, Sir.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, if I may suggest, somewhere it may be recorded that in view of the almost unanimous support the principle of the Bill has received and the constructive statement made by the hon. Law Minister, he doesn't press the Bill. I think, Sir, that is the best way to record today's proceedings.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : That is sufficient.

The Bill was. by leave, withdrawn.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Dr. Akhilesh Das Gupta; not present. Shri Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala; not present.

The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2012

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be taken into consideration.

Sir, this Bill is to amend the Payment of Bonus Act. The original Payment of Bonus Act was of 1965.

The Bill proposes to amend definition of "employees" as given in sub-section (13) of Section 2 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 which entitles only those employees for getting bonus by his employer who are employed on a salary or wage not exceeding ten thousand rupees per mensem.

More so, Section 12 prescribes the limit of three thousand five hundred rupees per mensem for calculation of bonus with respect to employees.

In today's world of inflation and high prices, imposing ceiling on wages for denying bonus to employees is totally unjust. All the workers should be entitled to get bonus irrespective of their salary or wages under the Payment of Bonus Act.

Sir, here I want to mention that the workers working in India or throughout the world are entitled to bonus which has been defined as 'deferred wage' and 'a share of profit' for which he or she has worked. In some countries, there is a provision in addition to bonus. They are getting salary for thirteen months after working for twelve months in a year.

The original Act came into existence in 1965 after 18 years of Independence. Look at the history of bonus in India. There were strikes in Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Gujarat and Maharashtra Textile Mill. Anasuya Sarabhai, daughter of a mill owner, working for textile workers was involved in that movement. There was also a strike led by prominent leaders, including no less than Gulzarilal Nanda. When mill owners did not agree to give the share of profit as bonus to workers working

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there, the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi convened a meeting and addressed the workers under a Babul tree which is known as 'Babul Tree'. A book "From the babul tree story of Indian labour" was written by G. Ramanujam who was an unchallenged trade union leader and was the President of the INTUC for 30 years. Mahatma Gandhi himself was involved in the movement demanding bonus for textile workers. Ultimately, they succeeded in getting bonus. The idea developed gradually and in 1965, the Payment of Bonus Act was passed.

As per the Payment of Bonus Act, only those employees who get ten thousand rupees as salary are eligible to get bonus. Even though they are getting ten thousand rupees as monthly salary, for the purpose of calculating bonus it is treated as three thousand five hundred rupees only. So, what is the result? For whom this Bonus Act is? In our country today, we have around 40 crore workers working. From amongst these 40 crore workers, around 93 per cent of workers are working in unorganised sector like building, construction, agriculture, or as vendors, rickshaw-pullers, self-employed persons, self-employed women workers, etc. They are not getting the bonus. From among these seven per cent also, we have the Central Government employees and the State Government employees. Then, we have some autonomous bodies where the Bonus Act is not applicable. That means, they are also not getting bonus. Now, the workers who remain eligible may be from the Central public sector, State public sector and private industrial houses who are supposed to get the bonus. Now, you have to consider the daily minimum wages. And in view of the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Programme throughout the country, the minimum wage is also increasing. But, the point is, nobody working in the Central public sector — be it NTPC, NHPC, BHEL, SAIL, MMTC, Air India or Indian Airlines — and even in State public sector, after the implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission, is getting less than Rs.10,000. Even the lowest paid employees like peons, helpers, etc., are not getting less than Rs.10,000 per month. That means, they are also not eligible to get the bonus as per the Bonus Act. In the manufacturing industries, textile mills of Gujarat, helpers, diploma workers, ITI workers, etc., are also not eligible to get the bonus. Then, who is getting the bonus by this Bonus Act? Secondly, in private sector also, be it Tata or Dalmia or Birla or Reliance or any multinational company, nobody is getting less than Rs.10,000. That means, the workers in the private sector companies are not getting

the bonus as per the Bonus Act. Then, who is getting? The only persons who are eligible to get the bonus are those who are working under some contractor working under a Tata or Reliance company or any private company or some contractor who is working in public sector like steel plants, BHEL or SAIL or any company and getting less than Rs.10,000. So, what is the fact? Bonus is given to encourage the production because they are getting a share of the profits. That is given for the encouragement to stimulate the workers to do good work. But, virtually nobody is getting the bonus. Even in public sector or private sector, the bonus which they are paying to the contract workers in comparison is much less. If you look at the fact, now, public sector and private sector are gradually abolishing the regular jobs and giving their major work on contractual agreement and engaging the contract workers. Take the case of Metro in construction industry or take the case of any major industry. They are engaging the contract labourers. The main contractor engages them. Then, there is a sub-contractor; then, there is a supply contractor. Ultimately, the contractor who is engaging less than 20 workers is giving the bonus. That means, the person who is getting Rs.3,000 or Rs.4,000 per month is getting the minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent as per the Act. That means, a big company which is getting a profit of more than thousand crores of rupees is paying bonus, may be some lakhs of rupees, Rs.50 lakh or Rs.1 crore, to the lowest level workers who are working there. Virtually they are not sharing their profit with the workers who are working in their companies. If you look at the past history in our country, some people say that the labour laws are very rigid; and it should be liberalised. I once told in this House and today also I want to repeat that we have no allegation or reservation against monopoly houses or industrialists who are bringing in investment into the industry and increasing the productivity. At the same time, they must also share the profits with the workers who are working there. Take the cases of monopoly houses in this country like Tata, Dalmia and Birla; and if you look into the returns submitted by them before Independence, before 1947, their total turn over was less Rs.100 crores. Except Tata all other monopoly houses turn over was less than Rs.100 crores. Now, where are they? The Tata, Dalmia and Birla have got Rs.1,00,000 crores. The Reliance Industries which have started operations, in 1980, both the brothers, owners of this company, own more than Rs.'3,00,000 crores. They are becoming richer industrialists in the world. That is a proud moment for us. But the companies which are earning profits by the hard work of the workers must also share their profits with the workers. If it is not happening, then, we are not doing justice to the workers. If

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you look at the workers working in this country their number is very high. They are deprived of getting bonus under the Bonus Act which was enacted in 1965. As per the hon. Supreme Court's decision, some of the public sector companies are sharing 5 per cent of their profit with the executives. Some other public sector companies have devised a productivity-linked bonus scheme to the officers and workers. In some other private companies they have devised a package to give officers personal allowance or benefit so that officers also get more and more benefit. We have no objection to it. You can give it to them. But they are avoiding to implement the Bonus Act; and telling them that they are not eligible to get bonus under the Act. They are giving the benefit to the high level officers, I think, it is not correct. Those workers who are eligible and contributing to the productivity of the industry have legal right to get a share in the profit. That is why I have brought forward this Bill and proposed clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill to amend clause (13) of section and omit section 12 respectively so that there is no limit for eligibility; and no limit on calculation of the bonus so that each worker of the industry who is contributing towards the productivity should have a right under the Bonus Act, and should get the benefit under this Act.

Sir, with these words, I once again, thank you for allowing me to speak, and request all the hon. Members to support this Bill. I also request the hon. Minister to consider bringing in an amendment to delete this section; and give the benefit of bonus to all eligible workers working in the country rightfully; and they should get a share in the profit.

The question was proposed.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by my friend, Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia, who is not only a Member of Parliament, but also a leading trade union leader of INTUC, which is one of the biggest trade unions in India. He correctly referred to the strike headed by Ansuyaben Sarabhai, daughter of a mill owner, who was working with Gandhiji. The particular union which he was referring to was named as 'Majur Mahajan Sangh' in those days. Now it is working in Gujarat. I am here to support this Bill. In spite of many laws in favour of workers in this country — India is known as a welfare State — there is exploitation everywhere, particularly among workers. As rightly pointed out by my colleague, managers are getting bonus but the workers

are not getting bonus. There is discrimination everywhere as far as industries are concerned. The very definition of 'industry' is also allowing the mill owners or the industry owners to exploit the workers. Industries are divided into three parts: minor, middle and big one, depending on the number of workers working there. They are doing the same work, but if there are 19 workers, it is not a factory. If there are 21 workers, then it is a factory. On the other hand, how are the industrialists taking advantage? Sir, when you go by road from Mumbai to Gujarat, if you pass through Bhiwandi during the night time, you will listen to the noise of power looms working on both sides of the road. There are very big factories. Nobody in those factories is given bonus. They even do not pay the excise duty which they are supposed to pay because one law says that if you are running less than four power looms, you don't have to pay tax. Now there is an industrialist who owns more than 100 looms in a very big shed. But if there are four looms, it is a small department and it has a separate electricity connection. So, 26 small sheds are constructed. When somebody goes there, they say that this shed or this loom belongs to Mr. 'A', these four belong to Mr. 'B' and this belongs to Mr. 'C'. So, they are fully exempted from paying tax. It is not considered to be an industry and they are not required to pay tax, etc. I will give you another example. Take the case of ONGC. ONGC is also a public sector industry. They are doing oil drilling. They are doing all kinds of works like entering into well, etc. Most of the workers are employed through contractors. Those who are employed through contractors are not treated as workers of ONGC. They get half the salary which an ONGC worker gets for doing the same work at the same place. In Ahmedabad, I, as a trade union leader, took up this matter of salary of ONGC workers. There is a team of 12 workers; six are on ad hoc basis and six are regular workers. The regular workers get Rs. 20,000 as salary and the ad hoc workers get Rs. 9,000 as salary for working in the same well, for doing drilling or any other miscellaneous work under the supervision of a regular engineer who is an employee of ONGC. A driver takes an ONGC bus or any other heavy vehicle from Ahmedabad to Tamil Nadu by road. One man is in ONGC and another man is on an ad hoc employment and they are getting different salaries. One gets bonus, another man does not get bonus. There is a limit, and as very rightly pointed out, we know the recent revision of pay for Government employees and public sector all over the country. There is a basic pay of Rs. 12,000, Rs. 13,000, Rs. 14,000, Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000 because of revision. But they don't get. I know this exploitation is there not as an educated person, but as a son of a mill worker.

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When my father started working in a textile mill in Gujarat, in those days, there was no bonus. Bonus came only in 1955 or 1956. Prior to that, there was no bonus. Not only my father, my mother-also worked in a textile mill.. In those days, my father was not able to purchase even a-cycle. But Ahmedabad was the Manchester of the country. That was good. We got employment. I could go to school. That was a good thing because my parents came to the city to work. But the tragedy was, three shifts were there from 7.30 to 3 o' clock, 3 o' clock to 12 o' clock and from 12 o' clock till morning. Workers used to work in three shifts. So, when there is a morning shift, you have to enter the mill before 7.30 because the mill starts at 7.30 a.m. Our house was 10 kilometres away from the mill and my parents used to go on foot. There was no vehicle. The manager would go by car! He had got a bungalow given by the mill. The worker has to go with this own transport. See the discrimination in Government also. See the discrimination in banks also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Praveen Rashtrapal, the time of Private Members' Business is over. Would you conclude or would you want to continue in the next day of the Private Members' Business?

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: No, I must continue because I have just started.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, you can continue in the next stipulated day for the Private Members' Business.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Okay, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now we will take up the admitted Special Mentions for this day.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand for conducting All India Medical Entrance Examinations of CBSE in Odia language

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, Odia is one of the oldest languages of Indian Union. At the time of British India, the first Odisha State was

created on language basis since 1936. Around 50 million people are speaking Odia language. All students who are appearing in medical test, NEET, have passed from only Odia medium schools. Over and above, Hindi and English languages, Government .has already allowed Telugu, Gujarati, Bengali, Marathi and Assamese languages as medium of entrance examination of NEET. Majority of rural people do not know Hindi and English. They feel more comfortable if they narrate their problem to an Odia doctor in Odia language. I have already given a representation to hon. Prime Minister of India, hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, regarding this issue, but, unfortunately, no favourable decision has been taken to include Odia language in NEET Entrance Examination process for the year 2012. Therefore, I request the Government, through this House, to include Odia language as the medium for All India Medical Entrance Examination conducted by CBSE for the year 2012 positively.

Demand to review the clearance of power projects in Arunachal Pradesh

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): The Government has signed a number of MoUs with private firms under Public Private Partnership model recently in Arunachal Pradesh. The seven projects planned on the main stream of Lohit river. Whereas, MoUs of six of them are: one is 1450 MW; Kalai-I 1200 MW; 1250 MW of Hutong-II; 280 MW of Anjaw; 1050 MW of Demwe upper; and, 1750 MW of Demwe lower. And, six other projects on the tributaries of Lohit are already signed.

It is clear that there is no need for so much power for the region'. The local people are convinced that these projects are imposed ignoring the need to asses the social impact and without considering the fragile geology and biodiversity of the North Eastern Region. These areas fall under most sensitive Seismic Zone - V. There is a need of credible assessment before going to the construction of big dams, because the massive earthquake of Independent India altered the topography around Sadia, less than 200 kms down stream of the recently signed hydropower project on the Lohit.

The concerned Ministries, including the Ministry of Power, Environment and Forest should revisit the clearance of the project and maintain transparency about downstream impacts. Lohit is the source of mighty river Brahmaputra in Arunachal Pradesh and the various organization activists of the region, including Assam, raise concern over construction of big dams over the Lohit because it will effect the biodiversity, culture and will create cumulative impact.

**Demand to institute an inquiry into the killing of dalits
in Surendra Nagar, Gujarat**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): As reported in Gujarat print media, three innocent Dalits were killed by the Gujarat Police in the name of riots by SC mob of village Thanghad of Surendra Nagar district. Further details are now available in the print media dated 28th November, 2012. It is extremely shocking that on 23rd September, 2012, the Gujarat Police used AK-47 assault rifle, among other weapons, during a reported protest by some Dalits in the district Surendra Nagar. It is reported in the print media and admitted by the DGP of the State. The above fact was found and reported by the CID (Crime) which conducted an enquiry in the whole untoward event of firing and killing.

It is further shocking that no action is taken by the State Government in spite of complaint filed by CID (Crime) in the Limbadi Additional Session Court. It may be further noticed that anticipatory bail applications filed by four guilty police persons were rejected by order dated 8th November, 2012. On one side, CID (Crime) has filed a complaint under IPC Sections 147, 148, 302, 114, 120B and Section 3(2)(5) of the Atrocity Act and, on the other side, district police administration has not arrested those who are guilty.

I had written a letter to the DGPO of Gujarat Police at Gandhi Nagar on 24th September, 2012, but the same is not replied. It is, therefore, requested that the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment should look into the entire matter and get justice to the Scheduled Caste people in Gujarat.

**Demand to include the study of East-asian countries,
specially China, in school curriculum**

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने सन्नाटे से भरी संसद में मुझे अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। भारत के साथ पूर्वी एशिया के देशों का सदियों से अत्यंत मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध रहा है। भारत की संस्कृति और प्राचीन सभ्यता की स्पष्ट छाप इन देशों में आज भी विद्यमान है और वहां की भाषा, भूषा, खान-पान एवं व्यवहार हमसे न केवल बहुत मिलता-जुलता है, बल्कि वहां के निवासियों में आज भी भारत एवं भारतीयों के प्रति गहरी आत्मीयता का भाव मिलता है। थाईलैण्ड की प्राचीन राजधानी आयोध्या है तो वहां के सबसे बड़े अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे का नाम भी शुद्ध संस्कृत में सुवर्णभूमि रखा गया है। वहां के वर्तमान सम्राट राम नवम् कहे जाते हैं, जिनका नाम है,

आदरणीय भूमि बल अतुल्य तेज। इसी प्रकार विश्व का सबसे बड़ा विष्णु बौद्ध मंदिर अंगकोर वाट कम्बोडिया में है, जिसका मूल नाम काम्बोज देश है। वहां थाई सीमा पर Preah Vihear नामक 1100 वर्ष पुराना शिखरेश्वर शिव मंदिर है तथा नदी तल में बने सहस्रों शिवलिंग युक्त नदी, 'The River of a Thousand Lingas' है। वियतनाम में चम्पा संस्कृति और लाओ, जावा, इंडोनेशिया, जापान आदि देशों में भी सांस्कृतिक सूत्र गणेश एवं सरस्वती पूजा के रूप में मिलते हैं। चीन में भी यही सांस्कृतिक सूत्र दोनों देशों को नज़दीक लाते हैं, जहां कश्मीर से गए भिक्षु कुमारजीव को एक हजार वर्ष पूर्व चीन का राजगुरु घोषित किया गया था। इन देशों की भाषा और समाज के बारे में विद्यालयों में विशेष पाठ्यक्रम तैयार किए जाने चाहिए। खासकर चीनी भाषा सीखने के लिए अधिक से अधिक केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा बड़े नगरों में खोलने चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 10th December, 2012.

The House then adjourned at fifty-seven minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 10th December, 2012.