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10 Phalgun, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, 1st March, 2013/10th Phalguna, 1934 (Saka)

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

REFERENCE TO THE VICTIMS OF FIRE IN A MARKET BUILDING ON SURYA SEN STREET IN CENTRAL KOLKATA

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, about 19 persons reportedly lost their lives and several others were seriously injured in a massive fire which broke out in the market building on Surya Sen Street in congested Central Kolkata on the 27th of February, 2013.

The loss of so many lives in this tragedy is unfortunate and, indeed, sad. I am sure the whole House will join me in expressing our heartfelt sympathy and concern for the families of those who lost their near and dear ones.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in this tragedy.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Introduction of Gender Sensitisation in school and college curriculum

*61. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent cases of violence against women in Delhi and other parts of the country have drawn Government's attention to the need to tackle crime against women;

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to introduce Gender Sensitisation as a subject in various courses at school and college level; and

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

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 prioritizes gender as an important guiding principle in all curricular areas and stipulates that gender be an integral part of all disciplines offered to children at school stage. Gender concerns have been integrated in the curriculum and in the textbooks drawn up by the National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) and widely used by schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and in several State Governments. The State Councils of Education Research and Training (SCERT) which prescribe textbooks for State Government schools have redesigned school textbooks to make these gender positive. The CBSE has decided to offer an elective course on 'Human Rights and Gender Studies' for classes XI and XII from 2013-14 session onwards.

University Grants Commission (UGC) has been writing to universities and colleges with regard to laying emphasis on gender sensitization and gender studies. Pursuant to the recent case in Delhi, UGC has reiterated the need for incorporation of gender concerns in all courses and has addressed all Universities in this regard. In addition, in order to promote Women's studies, UGC through a special scheme, has created 158 Women's Study Centres in the country of which 82 are in Universities and 76 in colleges.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the hon. Minister has reiterated what all has been done by the NCERT, SCERTs and the UGC. But, despite all that, violence against girl students, sometimes by fellow students, sometimes by staff and sometimes even by teachers, in Delhi and elsewhere, is reported in media almost everyday. I want to know whether the Ministry is contemplating to take concrete steps to make authorities in these institutions, whether private or Government, responsible.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Mr. Chairman, the issue of violence against students, whether in schools or colleges, including incidents of sexual harassment, has been troubling us. We have, certainly, given a renewed impetus to serious consideration of action on this issue following the horrific incident that galvanized the nation at the end of last year.

One of the things that has been done at the university level is that the UGC has set up a Task Force, which has been constituted with a number of eminent

experts. They will look into all measures involving safety on campuses. The Task Force has, in addition, been tasked with suggesting specific interventions. Letters have gone to all universities encouraging them to cooperate with the Task Force.

At the school level, we have, fortunately, fewer incidents of this nature, but we are proceeding, as the reply by the Minister has pointed out, to improve sensitization courses in schools. The CBSE has taken specific steps to develop a new kit on gender sensitivity, which will include a handbook for teachers so that they are also aware of gender sensitive issues. We are also, in fact, introducing a course now on Gender Studies and Human Rights starting next month in the next academic year in CBSE-affiliated schools.

So, we are moving forward, in addition to all the material that we are already working on and have been working on in this area; since December-January, we have taken these additional steps.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, it is a mindset. I would like to move a step further in this question. With more and more privatization of schools, it is felt that the national obligations, and even patriotism, are taking a back seat in some cases. In some cases, even the National Anthem is not heard in functions organized by institutions, including even the Government schools! What concrete steps will the Government take in making compulsory for institutions the singing of the National Anthem in functions?

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Sir, the National Anthem is respected by the entire nation. The standards that we expect the educational institutions to follow certainly include that. As you know, there are no specific instructions in this regard. The State Governments in any case have specific responsibility for guiding institutions in their own States. But, certainly, as far as the Ministry is concerned, this has not been an area where we have felt the need to take any specific step.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, without showing any disrespect to the hon. Minister of State, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Cabinet Minister to this issue of larger concern, which I propose to raise. Introduction of gender sensitization is a welcome step. But, the hon. Minister would surely appreciate that in schools when students are really preparing to become young boys after some time, the kind of study and the kind of course you select is of great importance. Of late, I am witnessing that the moral content in the textbook is conspicuously absent. Do you propose to address that issue? I wish to only inform you that in some of the textbooks I have gone through myself, while reading those poetries,

I felt ashamed myself as an adult. How would the student's young mind react? Maybe, some people have thought that these are 'progressive poems' which are required to be included. But when you take a larger consideration, there is a need to revisit. I would request you to please introduce the moral content of education in the syllabus and also revisit all the NCERT books, as far as courses for young boys are concerned. There is a lot to be improved upon. Many bodies have complained to us; they may have approached you as well. There is a need to revisit them in the light of the unfortunate experience we have seen over here.

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, I thank the hon. Member for raising this very pertinent issue—building up the character and moral values—especially in the younger population. We are particularly conscious of this both in the Government and in the Ministry that the demographic profile that we have today can be converted into an advantage if given the right skills and moral values. At present, we have the national curriculum framework which is the guide for setting the syllabus at every level—at the national as also for the States. Accordingly, both the Centre, the NCERT, and the States' SCERTs follow this in setting up the broader framework on which some of these issues, as far as views on nationalism are concerned, are non-negotiable. Beyond that, it is up to the States to set the curriculum where the SCERTs also have to be sensitized on some of these aspects. I hope, collectively we can raise the moral conscience. It is the collective responsibility, both of the Centre and the States. I think, the more we talk about it, I am sure, there will be a big difference in the coming years.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Minister, I cannot read some poems in this House because it will be dubbed as unparliamentary. Therefore, I am saying that I do not want to make it a political issue. Please revisit those poems meant for young boys in the books. They are very, very derogatory to women. I am very sorry to say that.

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: I am sure, everybody is as agitated as you are as far as the degradation in some of the contents is concerned. But, it is something which nobody can politicise. It is a question of our children's future. I think, we all have to act collectively on that.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this question raises the broader point that Shri Ravi Shankar has just raised and the Minister has answered with regard to the value system which is required in our education. There does not seem to be any value orientation. Gender values, environmental values, social values, all these have to be integrated into our courses. We seem to have thrown out the

baby along with the bath water. We cannot have religion, fair enough; but that does not mean that we cannot teach universal values.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a concrete suggestion. We have fundamental duties in the Constitution. Very few people are aware of that. If even those fundamental duties were to be taught in our textbooks at all levels, it should go a long way in helping us. Would the Minister kindly consider the possibility of making the fundamental duties in the Constitution applicable and readable in all the educational institutions?

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is, in fact, being done. As far as the fundamental duties are concerned, the CBSE in its curriculum has actually insisted that Article 51A of the Indian Constitution, and specifically, the idea of fundamental duties should be taught to inculcate democratic values amongst the children. In fact, since the National Anthem was mentioned by the hon. Member, who asked the first question, respect for the National Anthem and the Flag is also part of the fundamental duties, and is, indeed, emphasized. On the broader point raised by the hon. Member, the issue of values has engaged our attention. In November, last year, the hon. Minister launched a new Values Education Kit, that will, in fact, cover all the issues the hon. Member mentioned, namely, respect for environment, respect for gender, respect for the kinds of values that people need to abide by living in modern society, and this is now available for various age-groups, right through the school curriculum. As you know, that means, all CBSE-affiliated schools will have to teach the values education system. So, we are completely in agreement with the concerns expressed on these two issues.

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, the male-dominated value system in our society compels girls to become more and more submissive when they grow up. It really affects their self-confidence to defend themselves from attacks and other harassment. My question is: Will the Ministry consider to include martial arts and other kinds of self-defence mechanism in the curriculum, and make it mandatory in the school teaching?

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have anticipated this concern. The Ministry wrote to all Secretaries of Education in all the States, just last month, end of January, saying specifically that from the upper primary classes, physical education classes should include training in self-defence for girls. So, this is, indeed, a very legitimate concern. We have always been anxious that physical education should not be seen as something for boys alone. We have always insisted that it be extended to both genders. But now, particularly, this new element has been added that training in self-defence should be an extremely important element of girls' physical education in all schools.

Dependence on import of fertilizers

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

- (a) whether Government has taken note of country's dependence on import of fertilizers;
- (b) if so, the steps Government has taken to address the issue;
- (c) whether Government has formed any joint venture with foreign companies/countries to increase production of fertilizers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Government is fully aware that country is dependent on imports of fertilizers. In case of Urea, the country is import dependent to the extent of about 25% of its total requirement. In potash sector, the country is fully import dependent as there are no known reserves of Potash within the country. In Phosphatic sector, country is import dependent to the extent of 90%, either in the form of finished fertilizers or its raw material, as there are very limited reserves of rock phosphates.

(b) to (e) The gap between requirement and domestic availability of fertilizers is being met through imports. In order to reduce import dependence, the fertilizer companies are encouraged to form Joint Ventures (JV) abroad in resource rich countries. Such JVs may be in the form of investment in production facilities with long term buy back arrangement. The Government is also encouraging its Public Sector Undertakings for acquisition of fertilizer mineral assets abroad.

In Urea Sector, at the behest of the Government, a JV namely OMIFCO (Oman India Fertilizers Company) has been formed in Oman with long term off-take agreement of 16.5 LMT of Urea and 2.4 LMT of Ammonia at a fixed price.

In order to attract new domestic investment in Urea sector, Government has notified a New Investment Policy on 2nd January, 2013. The policy also encourages JVs abroad and off take arrangements from such JVs in countries rich in natural gas.

List of existing JVs abroad in Urea and Phosphatic and Potassic sector is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of existing Joint Venture

Sl. No	JV Project-Country	Entities	Product	Input tie up/ Model	Off take arrangement
1	2	3	4	5	6
JV in Urea Sector					
1.	Oman India Fertilizer Co. (OMIFCO), Oman	Oman Oil Co. (OOC-50%), IFFCO (25%) and KRIBHCO (25%)	16.52 lakh MT Urea and 2.48 lakh MT Ammonia	Gas tie from OCC	Urea Off-take Agreement (UOTA) by GoI for off take of entire quantity on fixed price Ammonia Off-take Agreement (AOTA) by IFFCO for off take of entire ammonia.
JV in P&K Sector					
1.	ICS Senegal, Senegal	ICS Senegal and IFFCO consortium	5.5 lakh MT phosphoric acid	Rock phosphate mining at Louga is integral to the joint venture	Off take agreement by IFFCO for off take of entire quantity of phosphoric acid.
2.	INDO-JORDAN Chemicals Company (UC), Jordan	JPMC (Jordan and SPIC (India)	2.24 lakh MT phosphoric acid	—	Off-take agreement on phosphoric acid by SPIC.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	JPMC-IFFCO JV, Jordan	JPMC & IFFCO	4.8 lakh MT phosphoric acid	Rock supplied by JPMC at international price	Off take agreement by IFFCO for off take of entire qty. of phos acid.
4.	IMACID, Morocco	OCP (50%) – Morocco, Chambal (25%) and TCL (25%) – India	4.25 lakh MT phosphoric acid	Rock supplied by OCP at international price	Off take agreement by Chambal-TCL with OCP for off take of entire quantity of phos acid.
5.	Tunisia-India Fertilizer Company (TIFERT), Tunisia	GCT (Tunisia), CFL and GSFC (India)	3.60 lakh MT of phosphoric acid	Rock supplied by GCT at international price	Off take agreement by CFL-GSFC with GCT for off take of entire quantity of phosphoric acid.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, मेरे प्रश्न पूछने का आशय दूसरा था, शायद माननीय मंत्री जी समझ नहीं सके, क्योंकि उन्होंने जो उत्तर दिया है, वह हम सबको ज्ञात ही है कि कितनी कमी है, कितनी डिमांड है। एक हर साल 5 हजार करोड़ रुपए का घोटाला है, जो किसानों के ऊपर जा रहा है। यह हमारा खुला आरोप है। मंत्री जी, अगर आप कहें, तो हम लिख कर दे सकते हैं, आप सीबीआई जांच करा लीजिए। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, मैं आपको सारे डाक्युमेंट्स दे दूंगा। मैंने दो पार्ट्स में प्रश्न किया है। एक तो यह है कि सरकार ने इस मुद्दे से निपटने हेतु कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए। माननीय मंत्री जी, कदम उठाने से मतलब यह था कि जब से आपने न्यूट्रिएंट बेस्ड सब्सिडी (एनबीसी) लागू की, डीएपी के दाम करीब-करीब तीना गुना बढ़ गए, 400 से 1200 रुपए हो गए, आपने उस दाम को रोकने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाए? मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब 2010 में न्यूट्रिएंट बेस्ड सब्सिडी लागू की गई थी, तो उस समय शायद आपके डिपार्टमेंट ने इसका विरोध किया था, *in writing*. एक तो हम लोगों को दुख है कि जिस दिन क्वेश्चन डे होता है, उस दिन बड़े मंत्री जी बीमार हो जाते हैं। भगवान करे, वे जल्दी स्वस्थ हो जाएं, लेकिन कभी-न-कभी हम लोगों को जबाब दे दें। वे आज तक जबाब ही नहीं दे पाए, हम लोग तरस गए!...(व्यवधान)... वे उर्वरक राज्य मंत्री हैं, मैं कैबिनेट मंत्री की बात कर रहा हूँ।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय मंत्री जी, जब न्यूट्रिएंट बेस्ड सब्सिडी लागू हुई थी, तो इफको और आईपीएल ने सरकार को लिख कर दिया था कि अगर आप इसको लागू कर देंगे, तो हम खाद के दाम नहीं बढ़ने देंगे। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि यह सही है, तो न्यूट्रिएंट बेस्ड सब्सिडी लागू होने के बाद, जो 2010 में लागू हुई, अब तक कितने दाम बढ़े? अगर आपके मंत्रालय ने न्यूट्रिएंट बेस्ड सब्सिडी का विरोध किया था, क्योंकि तत्कालीन मंत्री, जो मौजूदा मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने लिख कर दिया कि हम इससे सहमत नहीं हैं, तो फिर इसको लागू करने का कारण क्या था? अगर इससे दाम बढ़े, तो सरकार न्यूट्रिएंट बेस्ड सब्सिडी को वापस लेगी या नहीं?

श्री श्रीकांत जेना: सर, इसमें दो-तीन इश्यूज़ हैं। इनका जो मूल प्रश्न है, वह **NPK Fertilizer** के संबंध में है। **NPK Fertilizer** के लिए हमारी कंट्री विदेश पर निर्भर है, अपने देश में इसका उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है। 90% के करीब **NPK Fertilizer** हम विदेश से ही मंगाते हैं। **NBS Policy** 1 अप्रैल, 2010 को शुरू हुई थी। उस समय यह सोचा गया था कि कॉम्पिटिशन होने से प्राइज़ घटेगा और इंटरनेशनल प्राइज़ के ऊपर भी इसका असर पड़ेगा, लेकिन वास्तविक चित्र यह है कि 2010 के बाद इंटरनेशनल प्राइज़ बढ़ा है। इसके कारण दो चीज़ें हुई - एक तो एक्सेस रेट्स का ट्रेंड आया, विशेषकर लास्ट ईयर **DAP** का **International Price 580** डॉलर तक चला गया। यह बात सभी को मालूम है कि इंटरनेशनल लेवल पर **NPK Fertilizer** में एक बड़ा कार्टेल है। इस कार्टेल को तोड़ने के लिए भारत सरकार का यही प्रयास था कि ज्वाइंट वेंचर के तहत कम से कम हम अपने देश में कहीं अपना प्लांट लगा सकें, ताकि

भारत की यह डिपेंडेंसी कम हो सके। लेकिन अभी तक हम इसमें कामयाब नहीं हो पाए हैं।

जहां तक NBS Policy की बात है, हमने सोचा था कि NBS Policy आने के बाद प्राइस घटेगा, लेकिन उसका असर भी ठीक से नहीं आया। डिपार्टमेंट में Committee of Secretaries के लोग बराबर इसके कारणों का रिव्यू करते रहते हैं और बराबर वहां यह विचार किया जाता है कि इसमें क्या किया जा सकता है अथवा हमारी पॉलिसी में क्या गड़बड़ी है या क्या हम पॉलिसी में कुछ और रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा सकते हैं? डिपार्टमेंट में बराबर इन बातों का विचार किया जा रहा है। मुझे लगता है कि since we are totally dependent on import, we have a very little role because the companies are fixing the MRP. The Government has no role under the policy in fixing the MRP. The Government has changed only this situation that fixed subsidy will be there. After the policy was in operation, the Government every year fixed the subsidy at a fixed price on the NPK. But in the urea sector, we are comfortable. The price has not been increased. The availability is comfortable. The availability of NPK fertilizer is also comfortable. The only question is that the price of NPK fertilizer has increased twofold in many areas which is a matter of concern and the Government is seriously thinking as to what possibly can be done to take necessary steps in this direction.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, मुझे खुशी है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने काफी हद तक सही बात कही, लेकिन हमने जो बात पूछी थी, उसका जबाब नहीं आया। माननीय मंत्री जी से मैंने जो बात कही...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल तो पूछिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ। जब NBS पॉलिसी लागू होनी थी, तब क्या IFFCO और IPL ने आपके मंत्रालय को यह लिख कर दिया था कि अगर आप NBS लागू कर देंगे, तो हम दाम बढ़ने नहीं देंगे? दाम तीन-गुने बढ़ गए हैं, DAP 400 से 1200 हो गया, यहां हम यूरिया की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैंने यह पूछा था, अगर यह बात सही थी तो क्या आपके मंत्रालय ने विरोध किया? यदि विरोध किया तो फिर वित्त मंत्रालय ने उसे लागू क्यों किया? एक तो आप मेरे इस प्रश्न का जबाब दीजिए।

दूसरा, मान्यवर...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप एक ही सवाल पूछिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, अभी तो मैं पहले सवाल को ही पूरा कर रहा हूँ।

श्री सभापति : पहला सवाल तो खत्म हो गया।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं, श्रीमन्, उसका पूरा जबाव नहीं आया। हमें संरक्षण तो आप ही देंगे। जब उधर से पूरा जबाव नहीं आया, तभी मैं पूछ रहा हूँ।

मंत्री जी, मेरा दूसरा सवाल है, हमने ज्वाइंट वेंचर की बात कही, उसमें हमने यह नहीं पूछा था कि आप विदेश में कितना ज्वाइंट वेंचर कर रहे हैं। ज्वाइंट वेंचर के बारे में पूछने का मेरा मतलब था, चूंकि आपने बताया था कि ज्वाइंट वेंचर के तहत हिन्दुस्तान में कारखाने लगेंगे, लेकिन एक कारखाना भी ज्वाइंट वेंचर के तहत नहीं लगा, सब कुछ आपने विदेश में ही कर दिया।

अगर आपने उनसे यह एग्रीमेंट किया था कि हर साल हम आपसे इतना माल खरीदेंगे, तो कम से कम इसमें पांच साल का एग्रीमेंट हुआ होगा, तो उस एग्रीमेंट में आपने रेट्स तय किए थे या नहीं किए थे? अगर पांच साल पहले आपने रेट्स तय किए थे, तो फिर लगातार रेट्स बढ़ क्यों रहे हैं?

मैं आपसे यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या IFFCO और IPL ने गवर्नमेंट के सारे शेयर वापिस कर दिए? यदि शेयर वापिस कर दिए तब तो PUC नहीं रह गई। जब PUC नहीं रह गई, तो फिर उनसे सीधे खरीदने का राइट आपको किसने दे दिया, तब टेंडर के माध्यम से क्यों नहीं खरीदा गया। जब मालिक खुद निजी संस्था हो गई, तो फिर...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : नरेश जी, आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, मैं सवाल ही तो पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं यह बात ऐसे ही नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यहां 5000 करोड़ रुपये का गबन है। यह मेरा सीधा आरोप है, मैं बहुत कम आरोप लगाता हूँ।

5000 करोड़ रुपए प्रतिवर्ष का बोझ देश के किसानों पर डाला जा रहा है। उनको लूटा जा रहा है। इफको और आई.पी.एल. के एम.डी. लूट रहे हैं। मैं उनके नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे सिर्फ इतना पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब दोनों कम्पनीज़ ने गवर्नमेंट के सारे शेयर्स वापस कर दिए, तो उनको सीधे खरीदने का ऑर्डर कैसे दे दिया गया, टेंडर के माध्यम से क्यों नहीं दिया गया?

श्री श्रीकांत जेना : सर, जहां तक पहला सवाल है कि क्या इफको और आई.पी.एल. (इंडियन पोटाश लिमिटेड) ने भारत सरकार को लिख कर दिया था कि अगर एन.बी.एस. लागू किया जाए, तो फर्स्ट ईयर में हम प्राइस इन्क्रीज़ नहीं करेंगे, तो इसका उत्तर यही है कि केवल इफको और आई.पी.एल. ही नहीं, फर्टिलाइजर इंडस्ट्रीज़ की जो एसोसिएशन है, उसने भी लिख कर दिया था कि अगर प्राइस इन्क्रीज़ होगी, तो यह पहले साल 10 परसेंट के अंदर ही रहेगी। अगर हम फैक्ट्स पर जाएं, तो पाएंगे कि पहले साल 2010-11 में भी ऐसी स्थिति थी, लेकिन 2011-12 में जो क्राइसिस हुई है और इसके बाद जो आया, तो इनका कमिटमेंट जो उसी ईयर का था, उसमें लगभग 10 परसेंट की इन्क्रीज़ हुई थी।

जहां तक इफको में गवर्नमेंट शेयर होने की बात है, तो इफको के कोऑपरेटिव लॉ में अमेंडमेंट होने के बाद इन्होंने अपने शेयर्स बेच दिये, गवर्नमेंट को सरेंडर कर दिये और गवर्नमेंट को पैसे भी वापस कर दिए। Since the cooperative law was amended, they were free to surrender their cess to the Government. That is how they became independent. जहां तक इम्पोर्ट का सवाल है — except यूरिया का इम्पोर्ट, जो चैनलाइज्ड होता है — भारत सरकार तीन कम्पनीज़ के माध्यम से यूरिया इम्पोर्ट करती है। इनमें से एक एस.टी.सी., दूसरी एम.एम.टी.सी. और तीसरी आई.पी.एल. हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मैं यूरिया के बारे में नहीं पूछ रहा हूं, मैं तो डी.ए.पी. की बात कर रहा हूं।

श्री श्रीकांत जेना : डी.ए.पी. तो फ्री है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यूरिया के दाम तो ज्यादा बढ़े ही नहीं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री श्रीकांत जेना : जहां तक डी.ए.पी. और एन.पी.के. फर्टिलाइजर्स का सवाल है, वह ओ.जी.एल. में है। Anybody can import, anybody can sell in the market, subject to the availability and requirement of the Government. Therefore, there is no restriction that we have allowed only these companies. Any company can ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी गलत उत्तर दे रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, ये सदन को गलत जानकारी दे रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)... अगर ये यहां गलत जानकारी देंगे, तो...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : नरेश जी, अगर सवाल को खत्म करना है, तो...(व्यवधान)... नरेश जी, प्लीज़।...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, आपने सवाल पूछ लिया है। अब आप जबाब भी सुन लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, अगर माननीय मंत्री जी...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं नियम 60 के अंतर्गत इस पर चर्चा के लिए आपको नोटिस दे रहा हूं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want a detailed discussion, please give a notice.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : बाकी सदस्य क्वेश्चन पूछेंगे।...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन, मैं नियम 60 के अंतर्गत नोटिस जरूर दूंगा। यह एक बहुत बड़ा घोटाला है और इस घोटाले को छुपाने का जो प्रयास हो रहा है, मैं उसका विरोध कर रहा हूं।...(व्यवधान)... यह एक बहुत बड़ा घोटाला है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want a detailed discussion, please give a notice. ...(Interruptions)... You can't make speeches like this. ...(Interruptions)...

Dr. Ramalingam.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, so far as urea is concerned, the country is importing to the extent of 25 per cent of the total requirement. After that import, the Government provides a high subsidy on that. The highly subsidized urea is available in our country. As compared with Bangladesh and Pakistan, the prices of urea are very low in our country. Therefore, a lot of smuggling is going on. The subsidized urea is being smuggled out of our country. What steps has the Government taken to stop this kind of smuggling? Also, what steps have been taken to put a ban on export of fertilizers, produced by the private factories?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, so far as urea is concerned, as compared to NK fertilizer price, urea is really cheap. The Government has deliberately subsidized the price of urea because the farmers use urea. Yes, there are reports that urea is being smuggled out from country because our urea is highly subsidized. We have written to the State Governments to see that this kind of smuggling is stopped. The State agencies, and also the Central agencies, are active on that. And, not only the urea is being smuggled out, the subsidized urea, meant for agricultural purposes, is also being diverted for the industrial purposes. There are serious complaints, from many States, that the subsidized urea is being used for industrial purposes. Of course, this needs to be investigated. We have written letters to the different State Governments in this regard. This really needs to be strictly monitored. We are asking the State Governments to take action in this regard because normally the practice is that we hand over the subsidized urea to the State Governments. Therefore, the distribution of that urea is in the hands of the State Governments. The monitoring is also in the hands of the State Governments. Monitoring is in the hands of the State Government. The State Governments need to actively stop this kind of a diversion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a very serious issue. The hon. Minister has made the factual situation known. But, unfortunately, he has not given any solution. The DAP and the NPK rates have gone three-fold, from Rs. 475/- to nearly Rs. 1,200/-. That means input cost of agriculture is going up and we are not getting remunerative price. To see that this situation is resolved once and for all, will the Minister take the initiative to have a consultation with the Minister for Agriculture, Finance Minister and also call the interested MPs, so that we can find a permanent solution to this problem? Mr. Chairman, Sir, please bear with me, every year, during the agriculture season, there are long queues in every State, sometimes lathi charge also. Sometimes, States blame the Centre and the Centre blames the States. This is

happening continuously. We need to find a solution, because, as he rightly said, we have to import 90 per cent. Prices are going up like anything. The subsidy portion is only limited. Keeping this in mind, will he call a meeting of all these concerned people at the earliest, so that this issue can be resolved on a long-standing basis?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, I fully agree with the hon. Member that prices have increased. Yes, it is not only Rs. 1,200/- but, sometimes, it is Rs. 1,300/- in different places. The prices of DAP and the complex fertilizer are a matter of concern for everybody. The Government is really serious. We want a way out as to how to really curb this. Therefore, as you have suggested, we can certainly take the advice of the Ministry of Agriculture on what steps need to be taken. We can, certainly, take that advice.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the answer shows the serious situation prevailing in our country. Hundred per cent of potash and ninety per cent of phosphate depends on import from foreign countries. At the same time, till the announcement of new Policy, there is no single new investment in fertilizer industry in our country. Public Sector Companies are compelled to close their urea plants. They are struggling for getting working capital for producing other types of fertilizers. My question is: Is the Government ready to reopen the closed urea plants of the PSUs, including FACT? I would like to know whether the Government is ready to consider the request for a new package for working capital from the PSUs like FACT and other companies.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, as you know, FCIL and HFCL closed about eight units in 2002. Now, we are importing about 25 per cent of the urea. The new Urea Policy has been announced recently. After this announcement, there are about 15 existing plants which have applied to the Department to expand their existing units. I am sure if those 15 existing plants, which have applied, are allowed to proceed, then, we will be self-sufficient by 2016 on the urea front. Production of urea depends upon the availability of gas. Therefore, because of the non-availability of gas, naphtha-based units are causing huge drain to the State Exchequer. As you know, in the case of naphtha-based units which are producing urea, the cost is Rs. 45,000/- per tonne, whereas, the gas-based unit's cost is hardly Rs. 25,000/- per tonne. The only thing is if the gas is available for urea production, then, I am sure, not only will we be self-sufficient, but we will also be able to export urea to other countries too.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 63. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : सर, खाद का मामला है...(व्यवधान)... देश के किसानों को लूटा जा रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : रूपाला जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर,...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Give a notice, please.. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सभापति : कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : नहीं, नहीं, सर...(व्यवधान)... देश में किसानों को लूटा जा रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, a notice will be given after the Question Hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: A notice is being given for a discussion on this. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति महोदय...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sorry; I can take only three questions. *...(Interruptions)...* Question No. 63. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is such an important issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not asking for time. *...(Interruptions)...* I have a right to know, when the House is agitated, where the concerned Minister is. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, you know the procedure. If a Minister takes permission to be absent...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Has he taken permission?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, he has.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: To be absent from the House permanently!

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. *...(Interruptions)...* Permission is for the sitting only. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : सर, किसानों को लूटा जा रहा है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, there is an important question coming up. Please, बैठ जाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*... खन्ना जी, अपने पड़ोसी से जरा गुजारिश कीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, या तो जेना जी को कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर बनाइए या कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर को बुलाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर कभी नहीं आते।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, you have had your say. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have had your say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... नहीं, नहीं। नरेश जी, प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Rajeeve, please. You have had your say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 63. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : *

MR. CHAIRMAN: No purpose is being served by this. Please allow Mr. Avinash Khanna to ask his question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeeve, please. You have asked your question. ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे बैठ गए, अब आप भी बैठ जाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : *

श्री सभापति : देखिए, none of this is going on record. What is the point? बैठ जाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Rajeeve, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Please.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please. This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the purpose of this? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the purpose? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeeve, you have asked your question. This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked the question. That question is over now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. The question is over. We are now on to Question No. 63. Please.

Closure of engineering institutions

*63. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of engineering institutions in the country along with the details such as the number of seats, the number of students and the courses offered therein;
- (b) the rate of placement in these institutions;
- (c) whether about 150 such institutions from all over the country have applied to get permission for closure;
- (d) if so, the steps Government is taking in this regard; and
- (e) the number of students and others like teachers in these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) There are 3028 institutions conducting Diploma level programs, 3357 institutions conducting Under Graduate programs, 1901 institutions conducting Post Graduation programs and 54 institutions conducting Post Diploma programs in Engineering and Technology. The details of approved intake in All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved engineering and technology institutions are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The data regarding rate of placement is not maintained by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(c) and (d) During 2011-12, 35 engineering institutes were closed and during 2012-13, 17 engineering institutes were closed. For the academic year 2013-14 AICTE has received 25 applications for closure of the institutes. The students from these closed institutes are given admission in adjoining affiliated college of the University. The salary of the faculty can be recovered from the security amount deposited with AICTE by the institution. Generally, to provide financial assistance to technical institutions, AICTE offers a number of schemes a list of which is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) The number of students affected in 2011-12 and 2012-13 is 194. However, overall the number of seats reduced due to closure of 17 engineering colleges in 2012-13 is 3052 and against this, 95 new engineering colleges are approved, adding 27060 seats. In 2011-12, 10411 seats were reduced due to closure of 35 engineering institutions and against this, 178 new engineering colleges were approved, adding 51900 seats.

Statement-I

Total number of students — approved intake in Engineering and Technology

State	Diploma	UG	PG	Post Diploma	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh	4985	24880	1627	40	31532
Gujarat	57932	54329	4009	160	116430
Madhya Pradesh	16455	98381	7966	120	122922
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	270	90	—	—	360
Arunachal Pradesh	450	150	36	—	636
Assam	1133	4275	282	150	5840
Jharkhand	4740	5870	703		11313
Manipur	230	115	40	20	405
Meghalaya	300	480	—	20	800

1	2	3	4	5	6
Odisha	3395	44478	2825	–	50698
Sikkim	405	720	18	–	1143
Tripura	470	300	–	–	770
West Bengal	21365	34053	3959	145	59522
Chandigarh	622	915	636	35	2208
Delhi	3935	6890	1074	25	11924
Haryana	70788	66590	6410	90	143878
Himachal Pradesh	9898	7710	192	–	17800
Jammu and Kashmir	3015	2485	36	–	5536
Punjab	59247	44105	9959	220	106535
Rajasthan	48161	62070	3074	40	113345
Bihar	5055	7550	150	–	12755
Uttar Pradesh	88250	145942	6679	1060	241931
Uttarakhand	12223	14385	689	150	27447
Andhra Pradesh	95510	350840	41054	180	487584
Karnataka	90367	95310	8759	280	194716
Kerala	16274	55184	5199	–	76657
Puducherry	2650	6720	462	–	9832
Tamil Nadu	187010	257372	23909	397	468688
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	330	–	–	–	330
Daman and Diu	360	–	–	–	360
Goa	1060	1260	120	–	2440
Maharashtra	161033	155673	14281	110	331097
TOTAL:	967868	1549126	137148	3242	2657434

Statement-II

Scheme offered by the AICTE for providing financial assistance to technical institute

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- (i) Research Promotional Scheme
 - (ii) National Co-coordinated Projects
 - (iii) National Faculties in Engineering and Technology with Industrial Collaboration
 - (iv) Modernization and Removal of Obsolescence
 - (v) Entrepreneurship and Management Programme
 - (vi) Industry Institute Partnership Programme
 - (vii) Travel Grant to Faculties,
 - (viii) Seminar Grant Assistance to Professional Bodies
 - (ix) Faculty Development Programme
 - (x) Emeritus Fellowship
 - (xi) Career Awards
 - (xii) Visiting Professorship
 - (xiii) INAE–Distinguished visiting professorship
 - (xiv) National Doctoral Fellowship
 - (xv) Research Park
 - (xvi) Innovation Promotion Scheme
 - (xvii) Summer Winter School
-

The details of these schemes are made available on AICTE website www.aicte-india.org

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, इन्होंने अपने उत्तर के पार्ट “सी” और “डी” में जो स्टेटमेंट दी है, उसके अनुसार वर्ष 2011-12 में 35 कॉलेजिज़ बंद हुए, वर्ष 2012-13 में 17 कॉलेजिज़ बंद हुए और वर्ष 2013-14 में 25 कॉलेजिज़ की ऐप्लिकेशंस उन्हें क्लोज़ करने के लिए आ

गयी हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से सिम्पल क्वेश्चन पूछना चाहता हूँ। जब भी कोई कॉलेज खुलता है, तो उसके लिए स्पेसिफिक सीट्स की allocation होती है। आपने कहा कि जितने कॉलेजिज़ क्लोज़ हुए हैं, उनके विद्यार्थियों को उसी यूनिवर्सिटी के adjoining कॉलेजिज़ में ऐडजस्ट कर दिया गया, तो क्या आपने उन कॉलेजिज़ की सीट्स बढ़ाई या उन बच्चों के लिए टेम्परेरी ऐरेंजमेंट करके वहां पर ऐडजस्ट किया? क्या यह भी रूल्स की वॉयलेशन नहीं है?

श्री जितिन प्रसाद : सर, माननीय सदस्य का यह एक बड़ा ही अहम प्रश्न है कि आखिर इन इंस्टिट्यूट्स के विद्यार्थियों का क्या होता है, जिन इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टिट्यूट्स या हायर एजुकेशन इंस्टिट्यूट्स को हम बंद कर देते हैं। हम लोग सरकार में इस बात की खास प्राथमिकता रखते हैं कि एक-एक बच्चा, जो किसी विद्यालय में है और अगर वह विद्यालय बंद हो गया, तो उसको नेबरिंग इंस्टिट्यूट्स में ऐडमिशन दी जाती है, जहां सीटें होती हैं। जहां सीटें नहीं होती हैं, उसका खास प्रावधान टेम्परेरली उस वर्ष के लिए किया जाता है, जब तक वह विद्यार्थी, जो बंद विद्यालय का है, उसको पूरी शिक्षा न मिल जाए। इसके साथ ही साथ, मैं सदस्य को यह भी बता दूँ कि इसमें हम सिर्फ विद्यार्थियों का ही नहीं, बल्कि टीचिंग स्टाफ का भी ख्याल रखते हैं। जिन इंस्टिट्यूट्स में फेकल्टी बेरोजगारी हो जाती है, तो एआईसीटीई के पास जो फीस पहले डिपॉजिट ली जाती है, उसका इस्तेमाल उन टीचर्स के भत्तों को देने और उनकी पेमेंट्स करने के लिए किया जाता है। इस प्रकार, स्टूडेंट्स को किसी तरीके की कोई भी परेशानी नहीं होती।

श्री सभापति : दूसरा प्रश्न।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, किसी भी इंजीनियरिंग institute को क्लोज करने के लिए मेनली दो कारण हो सकते हैं। पहला कारण यह कि उसको जितनी सीट्स अलॉट हुई हैं, उतने विद्यार्थी न मिलें और दूसरे, उनके पास उतनी faculty नहीं आई। महोदय, जिन लोगों ने applications दी हैं, क्योंकि 25 applications आपके पास और pending हैं, तो इसमें क्या कारण रहे कि उन लोगों ने institute को क्लोज किया? महोदय, रूरल एरिया में साइंस पढ़ने का ट्रेंड कम हो रहा है। अगर नर्सरी बच्चे नहीं आएंगे या रूरल एरिया से उतने बच्चे नहीं मिलेंगे, तो साइंस पढ़ने के लिए बच्चों को encourage करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है कि ये institutes क्लोज न हो?

श्री जितिन प्रसाद : महोदय, आपका सवाल है कि हम साइंस को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं, जहां तक साइंस का सवाल है, उस सम्बन्ध में देखा गया है कि समय आई.टी. जोरों पर था और सिविल, मैकेनिकल वगैरह की इतनी डिमांड नहीं थी। इसमें यह देखा जाता है कि किसी एक तरफ बैलेंस न चला जाए और बाकी कोर्सेस का भी हमें ध्यान रखना होता है। अगर एक discipline को पढ़ने की डिमांड ज्यादा हो गयी, तो नौकरियां उतनी नहीं मिल पाएंगी। इसलिए हर तरीके का बैलेंस बनाया जाता है ताकि हर विद्यालय में intake बराबर हो, बराबर के कोर्स चले और किसी तरह की परेशानी न हो।

जहां तक इंस्टिट्यूट के क्लोजर का सवाल है, उसका एक कारण यह होता है कि अगर विद्यार्थी नहीं आ रहे हैं और faculty नहीं होगी, तो उसे क्लोज किया जाता है। मगर इसके

साथ-ही-साथ एआईसीटी यह भी मॉनिटर करती है कि जो नॉर्म्स हैं, वे फॉलो किये जा रहे हैं या नहीं। अगर इंस्टीट्यूट उन्हें फॉलो नहीं कर रही है, तो एआईसीटी भी कदम उठाती है कि उस इंस्टीट्यूट को क्लोजर के लिए लिया जाए।

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, in part (b) of his reply, the hon. Minister has mentioned that the data regarding the rate of placement is not maintained by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Now, the question is, is it not ironic that for the country as a whole, on the one hand, there is a huge shortage of engineering colleges and, on the other, thousands of engineering colleges are applying for closure? Would it not be more prudent if the AICTE, before granting the permission, does look into the quality of the engineering colleges and the likelihood of students being able to secure employment, so that this ironic condition of shortage, on the one hand, and closure, on the other, can be obviated?

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: Sir, as far as quality and closure are concerned, the Government is very particular that all institutes which fulfill the norms — after all, the land and infrastructure are made available by a private party, but everything that is done to sanction an institute is done online subject to fulfilling all standards and norms which are inscribed in the rule book. As far as the quality is concerned, AICTE has been funded by the Ministry, which looks after various courses and other trades which ensure that the quality is maintained. The job of a student, the placements, are a primary concern. Those are being tracked from this year onwards, as to how many placements are being done by a particular institute, and since everything has become online recently, this data has just started flowing in. But I must tell you that various initiatives have been taken by the Ministry and by the AICTE with regard to placement and improving quality. There are 25 such courses and initiatives that have been done.

डा. राम प्रकाश : मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मान्यवर मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि विद्यार्थियों के अभाव में कुछ इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज और पॉलिटेक्निक्स, sanctioned 5 ट्रेड्स में से एक या दो ट्रेड्स बंद कर रहे हैं? क्या मंत्री जी infrastructure तथा space की पूरी utilization के लिए उसी बिल्डिंग में एक या दो वर्ष के कुछ अन्य कोर्सेस जैसेकि paramedical course चलाने की अनुमति देंगे?

श्री सभापति : सवाल इंजीनियरिंग पर है।

डा. राम प्रकाश : जी, सर। एलाइड कोर्सेस चलाने की क्या अनुमति देंगे? क्योंकि स्पेस खाली है और अगर ये अनुमति नहीं देंगे, तो और ज्यादा कॉलेज बंद होंगे। ये जो कॉलेज बंद हो रहे हैं, वे स्टेप बाइ स्टेप अपने कुछ ट्रेड बंद कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

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

डा. राम प्रकाश : सर, उनकी सिक्योरिटी की भी बात है। वे अपने कुछ ट्रेड बंद कर रहे हैं। अगर ये उस जगह का लाभ उठाने की अनुमति दें, तो कम कॉलेज बंद होंगे, कम पोलिटेक्निक बंद होंगे। मैं मंत्री जी से इस बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री जितिन प्रसाद : सभापति जी, जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का सवाल है, जिस ट्रेड के लिए एप्लाई किया जाता है, उसी की परमिशन दी जाती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर ज्यादा है और वह पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पाता है, इसलिए हमारा मंत्रालय खास फोकस कर रहा है स्किल्ड डवलपमेंट, जो इस सरकार की प्राथमिकता है, कम्युनिटी कोर्सेस, कम्युनिटी कॉलेजेज़ को इन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को इस्तेमाल करना है, इसलिए जब क्लासेस खत्म हो जाती हैं, तो उसके लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का इस्तेमाल करके तमाम स्किल्ड कोर्सेस, कम्युनिटी कॉलेजेज़ खोले जाएं, ताकि आम जनता को उन लोगों को भी फायदा मिल पाए, जो इन कॉलेजों में एडमिशन नहीं ले पाते हैं। इससे विद्यालय के स्पेस का भी युटिलाइजेशन हो जाएगा और आमदनी के साधन भी हो जाएंगे।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सभापति जी, आज एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल एचआरडी मिनिस्टर साहब से माननीय खन्ना साहेब ने किया। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की बात करना चाहूंगा, वैसे बात तो पूरे भारतवर्ष की है, लेकिन मैं विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के बारे में पूछना चाहूंगा। हमारे राज्य में इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज कुकुरमुत्ते की तरह खुले, जिसे अंग्रेजी में मशरूम कहेंगे वैसे हिंदी में उसे कुकुरमुत्ता कहते हैं, जो सुनने में कुछ आपको अटपटा महसूस हो रहा होगा। चूंकि हम देश के ऐसे भूभाग से आते हैं, जहां पर हिंदी भाषा बोली जाती है और यह हिंदी भाषा हमारे देश की जननी है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आप लोगों ने कुकुरमुत्ते ढंग से विकास का काम किया, जगह-जगह इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज खुले, जिनमें स्टुडेंट्स ने एडमिशन लिया और एडमिशन लेने के बाद कॉलेज बीच में बंद हो गए। हमारे संज्ञान में विश्वस्त सूत्रों से आया है कि उनको बगैर मानक पूरा किए इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज चलाने की मान्यता दी गई और बीच में ही जब उनकी डील प्रशासन से पूरी नहीं हो पाई, तो बीच में ही उन इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों की मान्यता रद्द की गई और बच्चों को खुलेआम भटकने के लिए छोड़ दिया गया।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, भूमिका बता रहा हूँ। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि जिन बच्चों ने पांच साल के लिए इंजीनियर कॉलेजों में एडमिशन लिया था, दो साल या तीन साल या एक साल पढ़ाई करने के बाद खुलेआम सड़कों पर घूम कर गलत रास्तों पर चले गए, अपराध में लिप्त हो गए और अपराध में लिप्त होने के कारण क्या हुआ कि उनकी नौजवानी तो गई ही, उनके बूढ़े मां-बाप की बुढ़ौती भी कष्ट में पड़ गई।

श्री सभापति : सवाल पूछिए, आप।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ। जिन बच्चों ने इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों में दाखिला लिया था, वे लाइन लगा कर लेपटॉप तो सरकार द्वारा पा गए, लेकिन अब हमें विश्वस्त सूत्रों से पता चला है कि उन्होंने यह योजना बनाई है कि सरकार जो लेपटॉप उन्हें, उन बेरोजगारों को प्रदान करने जा रही है, वह दो-दो हजार रुपए में बेचने के लिए लाइन लगा रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Pathak ji, Please. Either you ask your question or sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों को बगैर मानक पूरे किए मान्यता दी गई है, क्या उनकी कोई सूची बनाकर आप उनकी मान्यता रद्द करने का काम करेंगे? और, जहां 70 परसेंट से अधिक सीटें खाली हैं, *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pathak, that is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not an occasion for making speeches. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री जितिन प्रसाद : सभापति जी, जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल उठाया कि मान्यता दी गई है। मान्यता उन्हीं विद्यालयों को दी गई है, जिन्होंने सभी प्रावधान पूरे किए हैं। ऐसा कोई भी विद्यालय नहीं है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में..

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, You will not interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए, आपने सवाल पूछ लिया।...(व्यवधान)... अब आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... पाठक जी, Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... नहीं, नहीं, यह गलत है। आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री जितिन प्रसाद : सर, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिसके पास जमीन है, पैसा है वह अपना कॉलेज खोल लेता है, मगर उसे एआईआईसीटी और भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई मान्यता नहीं दी जाती। हम किसी को विद्यालय खोलने से रोक नहीं सकते। जो खोलता है, उसकी गाइडलाइन्स अगर मैच नहीं करती हैं, तो उनको शॉ-काज नोटिस दिया जाता है और उनका नाम वेबसाइट पर डाला जाता है कि ये मान्यता प्राप्त विद्यालय नहीं हैं। प्रदेश सरकारों को भी लिखा जाता है कि इनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाए। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य से कहूंगा कि वे प्रदेश सरकार पर दबाव डालें, ऐसे विद्यालयों के ऊपर कार्रवाई करवाएं, जो बिना परमिशन के खुले हुए हैं।

Promotion of organic farming and its marketing

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

(a) whether Government has any scheme to promote organic farming and its marketing at a massive level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total financial help given by Government for organic farming, during the last five years?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Government is promoting organic farming through National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Macro-Management of Agriculture (MMA), National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSHF), Network Project on Organic Farming under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and various schemes of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

NPOF scheme provides financial assistance through capital investment subsidy for agro-waste compost production units, bio-fertilizers/bio-pesticides production units, development and implementation of quality control regime, human resource development, etc. Assistance upto 25% and 33% of financial outlay upto a ceiling of Rs. 40 lakhs and 60 lakhs respectively is provided as back ended subsidy for establishment of bio pesticides/bio fertilizers production units and agro-waste compost production units respectively.

“National Horticulture Mission” (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) provide financial assistance for adoption of organic farming @ Rs. 10,000/- per hectare for maximum area of 4 hectare per beneficiary, for setting up of vermi-compost units @ 50% of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000/- per beneficiary, and for organic farming certification @ Rs. 5.00 lakh for a group of farmers covering an area of 50 hectares.

Assistance for decentralized production and marketing of organic fertilizers is

also available under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for projects formulated and approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee.

Under Macro-management of Agriculture (MMA), assistance is provided @ 25% of total cost limited to Rs. 1000/- per ha. for integrated nutrient management in conjunction with organic sources of nutrients like Farm Yard Manure (FYM), Compost, Vermi-compost, Bio-fertilizers etc.

Under National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSH&F), assistance is provided @ Rs. 500 per ha. for promoting use of Integrated Nutrient Management-Organic Manures.

ICAR is implementing a Network Project on Organic Farming to develop package of practices of different crops under organic farming in different agro-climatic regions of the country. ICAR also imparts training and organizes front line demonstrations to educate farmers on various aspects of organic farming.

The marketing and exports of organic products is promoted through a system of certification of organic produce under National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP) being implemented by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and Agricultural Grading and Marking Rules, 2009 being implemented by Directorate of Marketing and Inspection.

In addition, Government is spreading awareness about organic farming through various extension activities such as exhibitions and fairs, Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centres, mass media support activities, radio talks, Kisan Melas, etc.

Total financial assistance for promotion of organic farming under National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSH&F) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during last five years is as below:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	Financial assistance year-wise				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
NHM	7436.55	5608.09	3897.25	2613.22	2678.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
HMNEH	1014.40	1342.76	1407.36	1286.61	1549.39
NPOF	400.89	454.64	311.48	304.99	171.15
NPMSH&F*	–	–	399.20	11.80	149.40
RKVY	6520.00	11082.00	5916.00	12991.00	30631.00
TOTAL:	15371.84	18487.49	11931.29	17207.62	35179.74

*NPMSH&F Scheme launched from November, 2008.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, my question is regarding promotion of organic farming and the schemes to promote it. It is a very important subject. Now, everyone knows that the pollution...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, put the question.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, even in the second supplementary, people are taking five minutes. When I am starting a question...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, that cannot be the norm.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: In this question, I have asked about promotion. Some promotion schemes are there. But, what is the total area under organic farming in the country? What is the total percentage of products from organic farming?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, the total area under organic farming, which is cultivated area, was around 4.43 million hectare in the year 2010-11. In area-wise figure, it was 4.48 plus 1.08, which came to about 5.56 million hectare.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, because of the importance of organic products, we hear special discussions about agricultural products, pesticides, pollution, etc. The promotion of organic products should be honest. While looking at the finance given to the organic sector, it is only Rs. 351 crore. In such a big country, it is only Rs. 351 crore. It is mainly under RKVY. Sir, I want to know whether the Government will organise more Organic Certification Centres because organic certification is very important for selling organic products. Organic Certification Centres are very less. Less number of agencies is there. Will the Government provide facilities for more responsible Organic Certification Centres and the Organic Marketing

Centres? For example, in Delhi, even near the Parliament House, we don't have a proper organic product market here. So, organic farmers need more marketing facilities for selling their products. They want to get more prices. At least, 20-30 per cent extra is needed. Otherwise, it is not economical. So, more organic product markets should be there. Will the Government take more initiatives for providing marketing and certification facilities for organic agricultural products?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, the Government has given a lot of importance to this. If we see year-wise, money which has been released for the States, in the year 2007-08, the total amount was nearly Rs. 153 crore. Next year, it was Rs. 184 crore; next year, it further raised and in the last year, practically, Rs. 351 crore has been released to the States according to their demands. The entire programme has to be implemented by the respective State Governments. We have sent all these details to the State Governments. There are many schemes under the Ministry of Agriculture. Practically, in every scheme, we are trying to accommodate certain percentage of resources for organic farming.

Now, when it comes to the question of marketing, it is not for the Government to take responsibility of marketing. Ultimately, our effort is to send this further outside India in a big way. The APEDA is an organisation which is encouraging exports. In fact, during the last few years, day by day, Indian products are being accepted in international markets and the farmers are getting some benefits. But, it is true that if it is compared with the total area under various crops, the percentage of the area which is under this particular crop is not up to the mark.

Secondly, one has to see the question of productivity. When the question of productivity comes, the endeavour of the farmer always is to use different types of fertilizers and chemicals because he wants to raise production and improve his productivity. Still, the Government wants to support the organic farming, and, that is why, the Government is continuously providing more resources to the States to propagate organic farming.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : सर, मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो बताया कि किसान को जब पैदावार का issue हल करना होता है, तो वह fertilizer की ओर जाता है और organic farming से कतराता है। सरकार की ओर से खाद में और धान की खरीदी में जो सब्सिडी दी जाती है, इन दोनों चीजों को organic farming के साथ जोड़कर यदि किसान organic farming करता है, तो सरकार उसे ज्यादा भाव देकर खरीदेगी। महोदय, लोग भी organic farming का material खाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वह लोगों

को मिलता नहीं है। यदि सरकार इसका कोई रास्ता निकाले और इसका ज्यादा भाव दे, तो किसान की पैदावार का जो मसला है, वह इससे हल होगा। आपकी सब्सिडी chemical fertilizers को जाती है, उस सब्सिडी को organic farming की ओर divert करने की क्या आप कोई योजना बनाएंगे? इसकी प्रक्रिया बहुत जटिल है। Organic farming के certification का जो सिस्टम है, वह आम किसान की समझ में नहीं आता है, इसलिए हर जिला स्तर तक उसके certification की व्यवस्था पूरे देश में कैसे की जाए, इसके लिए सरकार के पास क्या कोई योजना है?

श्री शरद पवार : भारत सरकार ने APEDA के द्वारा certification देने के लिए कई जगहों पर organization set up किए हैं। If you want the detailed information, I can give you the same. There are a number of places where the APEDA has opened its Centres at Mumbai, Aurangabad, Bengaluru, Cochin, Thiruvalla, Pune, Jaipur, Gurgaon, Dehradun, Hyderabad, Coimbatore, Raipur, New Delhi, Indore, Bhopal and Bhubaneswar, and these Centres are helping and guiding the farming community. It is also giving them certificates about this. This is one sector. The second issue, which has been raised here, is...(Interruptions)...

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार : जो पूछा गया है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : जबाब सुन लीजिए।

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: The second issue, which has been raised here, is whether the Government is going to start procurement with better prices. As on today, the procurement which we have accepted is essentially for items of productions like wheat, rice and others. Secondly, the prices of most of the items are finalized by the CACP and the CACP does not discriminate or differentiate that this is a product of such and such system; this is a product of such and such system. They just finalize the price, and the Government accepts that price. When the question of subsidy to the fertilizers comes, there is no choice but the Government has to provide subsidy for the chemical fertilizers. We have seen in the same House just twenty minutes ago, there was a demand that there should be a discussion between the Finance Minister and the Agriculture Minister on the issue of fertilizer subsidy. So, even the House is also insisting that we should make the fertilizers available to the farming community to improve productivity. Still, we are fully aware that the organic farming is an important factor and we have to encourage it, and, we will support it.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : सभापति महोदय, विगत बीस-तीस सालों में जो परिवर्तन देहात में देखा जा रहा है, पहले शहरों में कैंसर की बीमारी देहातों की तुलना में अपेक्षाकृत ज्यादा थी, लेकिन अब गांवों में भी कैंसर के बहुत ज्यादा मरीज़ दिखाई दे रहे हैं। परिवर्तन यह आया

कि पहले कहा जाता था कि शहरों में प्रदूषण है, गांवों में प्रदूषण नहीं है। गांवों में तो अभी भी नहीं है, शुद्धता भी है।

जब चिकित्सकों से बात हुई तो उनका कहना था कि अत्यधिक उर्वरकों और रसायनों के प्रयोग तथा अत्यधिक कीटनाशकों के प्रयोग से जो उत्पादन होता है, उन चीजों को खाने से भी कैंसर होता है, कैंसर होने का एक कारण वे चीजें भी हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर हम जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देंगे तो कहीं न कहीं हम कैंसर के मरीजों की रोकथाम करने में भी सहायक होंगे। जब किसान उर्वरक और रसायन का अत्यधिक प्रयोग करता है, खास तौर से पंजाब, हरियाणा और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में जब गेहूं की बुवाई होती है तो लगता है कि खाद बिछा दी गयी हो सफेदी आ जाती है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, समय खत्म हो रहा है, आप प्लीज़ सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मैं कह रहा था कि वहां सफेदी की परत सी बिछ जाती है। जो उर्वरक और रसायन के उपयोग से उत्पादन होता है, वह आठ गुणा होता है और जो जैविक खेती होती है, वह आठ गुणा कम होती है।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : दुर्भाग्य यह है कि जो जैविक खेती का उत्पादन करता है, वह स्वयं ऑर्गेनिक खेती से उत्पन्न चीजें नहीं खाता है। वह स्वयं उर्वरक और रसायन से उत्पादित गेहूं को खाता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't give a speech. There are others who want to ask question. The time is running out.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : मैं केवल यह कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि जैविक खेती का उत्पादन 6 गुणा कम होता है लेकिन उसका 6 गुणा ज्यादा भाव किसान को नहीं मिलता है, इसलिए वह जैविक खेती की तरफ नहीं जा रहा है। सर, जैसे ही गेहूं के ऊपर, दाल के ऊपर, चने के ऊपर फेब इंडिया ब्रांड लग जाता है तो शहरी लोग उसको मनमानी कीमत पर खरीदते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : मेरा सवाल यह है कि जिस तरह से किसान को उर्वरक वाली फसल पर मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस मिलता है, उसी तरह से किसान को मालदार करने के लिए क्या आप जैविक खेती के लिए भी पांच गुणा या चार गुणा मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस रखेंगे?

श्री शरद पवार : सर, जहां तक जैविक फसल की खरीद की बात है, सरकार की प्रोक्योरमेंट योजना में जैविक माध्यम से पैदा किए हुए अनाज को खरीदने का कोई कार्यक्रम आज हमारे सामने नहीं है। जब आप मार्केट में जाते हैं, किसी भी डिपार्टमेंटल स्टोर में जाते हैं तो जैविक तरीके से जो पैदावार होती है, उसको हमेशा अन्य चीजों से ज्यादा कीमत मिलती है, वे चीजें

एक्सपेंसिव होती हैं, उनकी डिमांड भी है, लेकिन किसानों का ध्यान पर हैक्टियर यील्ड बढ़ाने में है, प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ाने में है, इसलिए ऐसे सिस्टम को ज्यादा मदद करने की आवश्यकता है और सरकार वह मदद करना चाहती है।

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Thank you, Sir. It is a very good decision that the National Horticulture Mission has given some money for the North-East Region. In this context, I want to say that the farmers are taking interest in the organic farming. But the problem is of storage capacity. There is not even a single cold storage in our region, Sir. So, they are not getting the good price for their produce. So, I want to put a question to the hon. Minister. Will the Government take initiative to set up cold-stores in our region, Sir? That is my specific question.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, the Government of India does not set up the cold-stores. There is a scheme to support private sector. Who are ready to set up cold-stores, we are providing subsidy to them. We are providing financial support for *grameen bhandaran*. So, it is our desire, and particularly in the North-East, these types of facilities have to be provided in a big way. We are continuously contacting and requesting the State Governments that they should take initiative in this respect. We will be happy to provide some financial support as per our scheme.

**Reservation for OBCs in the Central
University of Hyderabad**

*65. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reservation policy of Government for OBCs studying, teaching and working in the Central University of Hyderabad;

(b) the number of vacancies that have arisen since implementation of OBC reservation in academic and non-academic areas in the University, year-wise and post-wise;

(c) the details of persons appointed against each of the above vacant posts;

(d) the copy of the Roster being followed for recruitment of academic and non-academic staff in the University;

(e) whether any injustice has been done to OBCs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As per information made available by the University of Hyderabad, it is following the reservation policy of the Government for OBCs in admission as well as recruitment of teaching and non-teaching staff.

(b) and (c) The number of vacancies, year-wise and post-wise in non-teaching and teaching cadre, arising out of OBC reservation and name of person appointed against such vacancies is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The University of Hyderabad has informed that for identification of OBC posts, the University follows the roster of Government of India as available in the website of Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT), Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (http://persmin.nic.in/DOPT/Brochure_Reservation_SCSTBackward/Chapter-05.pdf).

(e) The University of Hyderabad has informed that no injustice has been done in the recruitment of OBCs.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

Statement-I

Reservation for OBCs in Central University of Hyderabad

Non-Teaching Posts

Year	Post-wise number of vacancies reserved for OBCs	Nos. filled	Vacancy, if any	Name of person
1	2	3	4	5
1994	Nil	—	—	—
1995	Nil	—	—	—
1996	Nil	—	—	—
1997	Junior Office Assistant-01	1	0	(1) J. Anand
	Stenographer-01	1	0	(1) S. Sujatha

1	2	3	4	5
1998	Nil	–	–	–
1999	Nil	–	–	–
2000	Nil	–	–	–
2001	Nil	–	–	–
2002	Assistant Librarian-01	1	0	(1) M. Pomal Rao
	D-4 Mazdoor-01	1	0	(1) J. Paskaleena
2003	D-4 Mazdoor-01	1	0	(1) R. Narsimhulu
2004	Nil			
2005	Deputy Registrar-01	1	0	(1) C.N. Verma
	Programmer-01	1	0	(1) C. Satya Srinivas
2006	Assistant Registrar-01	1	0	(1) Sadik Hussain
	Junior Office Assistant-11	11	0	(1) G. Vigneswara Rao
				(2) G. Narsimulu
				(3) B. Narasaiah
				(4) D. Leelavathi
				(5) M. Jagadish
				(6) C. Prakash
				(7) B. Venkateswara Rao
				(8) P.M. Basha
				(9) A. Sailu
				(10) T. Paramathama
				(11) Md. Ayub Moiuddin
	Junior Engineer-01	1	0	(1) N. Nagaiah

1	2	3	4	5
	Helper Cook-04	4	0	(1) Yadagiri (2) Rajendra Rao (3) C. Venkatesh (4) B. Yakaiah
2007	Junior Office Assistant-06	6	0	(1) Lakshmi Padmaja (2) B. Mohan (3) S. Tirupathi (4) Vijay Kumar Yadav (5) Y. Venkata Rao (6) A. Achutha Rao
	Staff Nurse-01	1	0	(1) B. Manju Bhargavi
	Junior Engineer-02	2	0	(1) M. Narasimhulu (2) V. Venkatesh
	Junior Lab Assistant-02	2	0	(1) A Kiran Kumar (2) Syed Thurabuddin
	Hospital Attendant-02	2	0	(1) Raju (2) Rajanesh M.
	Laboratory Assistant-03	3	0	(1) Durgesh Kumar Singh (2) Ch. Venkateswara Rao (3) S. Satyanarayana
	Library Attendant-03	3	0	(1) N. Dayakar (2) B. Rajeshwar Rao (3) K. Madhu

1	2	3	4	5
	Deputy Registrar-01	1	0	(1) Ashish Rastogi
	Assistant Registrar-01	1	0	(1) Abhishek Kumar
	Programmer-01	1	0	(1) P. Veerasekhar
2008	Driver-03	3	0	(1) K. Vishnu (2) K. Venkatesham (3) K. Ramesh
	Helper Transport-01	1	0	(1) D. Somnath Kumar
	Data Entry Operator-02	2	0	(1) R. Suneetha (2) A. Atchutha Rao
	D-4 Mazdoor-02	2	0	(1) M. Bhanu Prakasham (2) M. Umakanth Rao
2009	Junior Office Assistant-01	1	0	(1) M. Ramesh
2010	Scientific Officer-01	1	0	(1) Monica Kannan
	Jr. Technical Officer-01	0	1	
	Junior Engineer-01	0	1	
	Senior Assistant-01	0	1	
	Technical Assistant-01	0	1	
	Stenographer-02	0	2	
	Mess Supervisor-01	0	1	
	Jr. Technician (Turner)-01	0	1	
	Junior Lab Assistant-02	2	0	(1) M. Prasad (2) Arundati M.
	Junior Library Assistant-01	1	0	(1) M. Madhu

1	2	3	4	5
	Laboratory Attendant-01	1	0	(1) P. Krishna
	Library Attendant-01	0	1	
2011	Nil			
2012	Nil			

Statement-II*Teaching Posts*

Year	Post-wise numbers reserved for OBCs	Nos. filled	Vacancy, if any	Name of person
1	2	3	4	5
2008	Assistant Professor-09	03	06	(1) Dr. M. Venkataramana (2) Dr. Radheshyam Maurya (3) Dr. Rosina Nasir
2009	No recruitment was held	–	–	–
2010	Assistant Professor-21 (including 6 unfilled OBC positions pertaining to year-2008)	12	09	(1) Mr. N. Naveen Kumar (2) Dr. Suvashisa Rana (3) Ms. K. Parameswari (4) Dr. Md. Zahidul Haque (5) Dr. Insaf Ahmed Qureshi (6) Dr. G. Ramesh (7) Dr. G.B. Madhubabu (8) Dr. J. Atmaram

1	2	3	4	5
				(9) Dr. P.K. Ratheesh Kumar
				(10) <i>Sub-judice</i>
				(11) <i>Sub-judice</i>
				(12) <i>Sub-judice</i> (Court case pending in High Court of A.P.)
2011	Assistant Professor-9 (These are unfilled positions of year-2010)	02	07	(1) Dr. Rajani Kanth (2) Dr. G. Srinivas
2012	Assistant Professor-9	01	08	(1) Dr. Mohan Namdev Ch.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, the objective of the Government is to ensure enrolment ratio of 30 per cent by 2020. To achieve this objective, the Director, UGC and others should extend possible OBC persons in higher education. But if you look at the ground situation, it is the other way round. The UGC has fixed separate cut-off marks for the recruitment of faculty for M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes in Hyderabad University.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Fodder crisis in the country

*66. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to acute fodder crisis in the country, the milk production is likely to fall this year;

(b) the estimated current fodder production in the country and availability of improved fodder seeds with estimated requirement during the next one year; and

(c) the steps being taken to upscale the production using Central funds?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) In spite of shortage of fodder in some areas of the country affected by drought during this year, the milk production is expected to be higher than last year as per information received from State Governments. Crop residues, straws, agriculture bye-products and green fodder are generally used by most of the farmers as feed and fodder for the livestock in the country. Number of coarse-grain crops are also used as feed and fodder as and when necessary.

The estimated availability of green fodder and dry fodder from all sources is around 620 million tonnes and 370 million tonnes per annum, respectively. The estimated availability of improved fodder seeds is about 40,000 tonnes per annum. As per the information received from the National Seeds Corporation and the State Farms Corporation of India, improved fodder seeds available with them for use in the next year is more than the last year. The Department has not received any report about possibility of shortage of improved fodder seeds in next one year.

In order to reduce gap between demand and availability of fodder, detailed advisories have been issued to the State Governments to promote fodder development by utilizing on-going Government schemes/programmes. The Department is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Fodder and Feed Development Scheme through the State Governments. Under Central Sector Scheme, eight Regional Fodder Stations are operating in different agro-climate zones for production and distribution of improved fodder seeds. State Governments can also take action for increasing availability of feed/fodder and improved fodder seeds by utilizing assistance available under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and Accelerated Fodder Development Programme. Development of pasture land and wasteland, and azolla cultivation can also be undertaken under MNREGA to increase availability of quality fodder.

Suicide by farmers

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

(a) the details of the number of farmers who committed suicide during 2012 and 2013, so far, State-wise;

(b) whether cases of suicide have risen during the said period in comparison to previous years;

- (c) if so, the details thereof in percentage, State-wise and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government would take fresh measures to check rising trend of suicide by farmers in view of failure of earlier measures taken by Government;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) So far, only the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra have reported 29, 33 and 473 cases of suicide by farmers due to agrarian reasons during 2012. The number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons during 2012 has not risen in comparison to previous years. No State Government has so far reported any case of suicide by farmers due to agrarian reasons during 2013.

(d) to (f) Government continues to take several steps to revitalize agriculture sector and improve condition of farming community on sustainable basis by increasing investment, improving farm practices, rural infrastructure and delivery of credit, technology and other inputs, extension, marketing, etc. Various programmes/schemes for the development of agriculture sector are being implemented in a decentralized manner with flexibility to State Governments to formulate and implement appropriate projects to suit their specific requirements. The focus of Government is primarily on expansion of farm income, creation of non-farm income opportunities, improvement in productivity of rainfed agriculture, increasing coverage of farming areas under protective irrigation and forging appropriate backward and forward linkages. Other measures taken by the Government for the benefit of farmers include enhancement in minimum support prices of agricultural commodities, increase in credit flow to agriculture sector, debt waiver/relief, interest subvention on crop loans, etc.

Direct cash transfers to beneficiaries of Schemes

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

- (a) the number of Schemes under the Ministry for which direct cash transfers are being given to the beneficiaries;
- (b) the number of such direct cash transfers that have taken place during last three years, Scheme-wise;
- (c) the manner in which the Ministry has done the direct cash transfers to

those beneficiaries who are yet to enrol themselves for Aadhaar Card number and those who are yet to open bank account;

(d) whether the Ministry has got any feedback on the usefulness of direct cash transfers to students, who are beneficiaries under the Schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has two Departments, *viz.*, Department of School Education and Literacy and Department of Higher Education. The Department-wise schemes under MHRD for which Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) are being given to the beneficiaries are as under:—

Department of School Education and Literacy

- (i) National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)
- (ii) National Scheme of incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)

Department of Higher Education

- (i) Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students
 - (ii) Fellowship Schemes of University Grants Commission (UGC)
 - (iii) Fellowship Schemes of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)
- (b) The scheme-wise details are as follows:—

Department of School Education and Literacy

The scheme-wise details of beneficiaries and funds sanctioned for disbursement of scholarships under NMMSS and payments under NSIGSE during last three years *i.e.* financial years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 22.2.2013) are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Total number of scholarships/beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme	286080	171.65

1	2	3	4
2.	National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education	200688	60.41

Department of Higher Education

The Department of Higher Education has transferred 33,403 scholarships under 'Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students' and 4971 fellowships under 'Fellowship Schemes of UGC' directly to the bank accounts of beneficiaries, during last three years *i.e.* financial years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 28.02.2013).

(c) Department of School Education and Literacy

As per scheme guidelines of NMMSS, all the beneficiary students are required to open bank accounts. Scholarship amount is directly credited into their accounts by State Bank of India by Bank transfer or by National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT). Payments under NSIGSE in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 upto 31st December, 2012 were made through Fixed Deposit Certificates or Bank drafts. However, since 1.1.2013, payments have been made by direct benefit transfer through bank accounts only. No payment has been stopped for want of Aadhaar number till date under both the schemes.

Department of Higher Education

All the beneficiaries of the schemes have their bank accounts and Scholarship/Fellowship amounts are being transferred directly to beneficiaries' bank accounts through NEFT and web portal of Canara Bank.

(d) and (e) Department of School Education and Literacy

The National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) has been requested on 5th February, 2013 to submit a proposal to conduct a study to assess the impact of the NMMSS on beneficiary students.

Department of Higher Education

This Department has not received any feedback from the beneficiaries.

Gauge conversion

†*69. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of railway routes in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, where gauge conversion is yet to be done;

(b) the total length of the railway routes which have been converted to broad-gauge line during the last Five Year Plan along with the State-wise expenditure incurred on them; and

(c) the target fixed for gauge conversion in the current Five Year Plan, particularly for Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As on 01.04.2012 on Indian Railways, conversion of 2715 km. Meter/Narrow Gauge line to broad gauge is yet to be sanctioned, out of which, 369 km. Meter Gauge line falls in Uttar Pradesh. At present, there are 42 ongoing gauge conversion projects covering a length of 9880 km. On these projects, 4387 km. line has already been converted into broad gauge and conversion works on balance 5593 km. in length are in different stages of progress.

(b) During last Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2007-08 to 2011-12, 5321 km. Meter/Narrow Gauge line has already been converted into Broad Gauge on Indian Railways for which an expenditure of Rs. 15555 crore has been incurred. However, State-wise expenditure is not maintained.

(c) During Twelfth Plan, Rs. 6850 crore have been earmarked for gauge conversion which will enable conversion of approximately 1800 km. Out of this, 600 km. is expected to be completed in 2012-13 and 450 km. is targeted for conversion in 2013-14. Targets for projects are not fixed State-wise.

Liquid Bio-Fertilizers

*70. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Anand Agricultural University has produced Liquid Bio-Fertilizers (LBF) which have been tested and found eco-friendly, economical and useful for improved production of potato and ginger;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said LBF were developed in 2005 and established their efficacy; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to encourage the utilization of LBF so as to benefit farmers and consumers of the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Liquid Bio-fertilizers produced by the Anand Agricultural University (AAU), Anand have been tested on several crops including potato, but not on ginger and found eco-friendly and cost effective.

(b) Liquid bio-fertilizers were developed earlier and are known to maintain higher efficacy, as these are free from contamination when produced under sterile conditions with long shelf life of about one year. AAU started commercial production of *Azospirillum*, *Azotobacter* and *Phosphate Solubilizing Bacillus* in 2005.

(c) Government of Gujarat has supported the production of Liquid Bio-fertilizers under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and established a production unit at AAU, Anand and Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation, Ahmedabad. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has supported the R&D of Liquid Bio-fertilizers under the All India Network Project on Soil Biodiversity-Bio-fertilizers. Further, the Government of India is supporting production of bio-fertilizers for establishment of State of the art sterile liquid/carrier based Bio-fertilizers production units.

Prices of cancer drugs

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

(a) whether Government is mulling over reducing the prices of cancer drugs for the common man; and

(b) if so, by when, as it will not just benefit Indians but also bring down cancer drug prices in countries where the pharma market is not controlled by the US and Western European nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Cancer Drugs are non-scheduled drugs and therefore, prices of cancer drugs are not fixed under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95). Prices of non-scheduled drugs are fixed by the respective manufacturers themselves without seeking the approval of Government/

National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). There is no control on the launch price of non-scheduled medicines under DPCO, 95.

However, as a part of price-monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of IMS Health and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 95 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest.

National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 (NPPP, 2012) notified by the Government on 7th December, 2012 has the provisions of bringing the medicines under National List of Essential Medicines-2011 (NLEM-2011) under price control. NLEM-2011 also contains anti-cancer drugs of the specified strengths and dosage forms. As envisaged in the NPPP, 2012 prices of these specified anti-cancer drugs under NLEM-2011 would be fixed after promulgation of the new Drugs Prices Control Order by the Government.

Use of sub-standard seeds by farmers

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

(a) whether there are reports of use of sub-standard/spurious seeds by farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its likely impact on the agricultural production;

(c) the decline in agricultural production recorded during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by Government to supply good quality seeds to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has received complaints regarding supply of substandard/spurious seeds at a few places in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, etc. As reported by the State Governments, action in accordance

with the provisions under Seeds Act, 1966, the Seed Rules, 1968 and the Seeds (Control) Order, 1983, like, issue of warning, show cause notices, stop sale order, trial in the court etc., had been taken against suppliers of such sub-standard/spurious seeds. Overall, there has been no decline in the food grain production in the country during 2010-11 and 2011-12. However, in 2009-10, there was decline in production due to widespread drought in several parts of the country. The detail of foodgrain production during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) For ensuring supply of quality seeds to the farmers, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing Central Sector Scheme “Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds”, under which assistance is provided for strengthening and modernizing seed infrastructure facilities, upgrading the quality of farm saved seed through seed village programme, production and distribution of quality seeds, establishing Seed Bank for ensuring seed availability in contingent situations, establishing and strengthening quality control infrastructure facilities in the country, etc.

Statement

State-wise foodgrain production during the last three years

State/UT	Production ('000 Tonnes)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	15295.0	20315.0	18363.1
Arunachal Pradesh	308.9	333.7	362.5
Assam	4481.2	4876.5	4663.3
Bihar	10150.6	9221.9	14047.2
Chhattisgarh	4902.8	7055.2	6870.5
Goa	109.9	123.1	130.2
Gujarat	5761.0	8341.6	8874.3
Haryana	15357.0	16629.5	17958.7
Himachal Pradesh	1017.2	1421.1	1510.3

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	1314.2	1521.6	1586.3
Jharkhand	2152.2	1876.6	4175.3
Karnataka	10955.0	13877.3	12095.1
Kerala	610.8	527.1	572.1
Madhya Pradesh	16016.4	14952.1	20394.8
Maharashtra	12586.3	15420.4	12544.0
Manipur	338.9	592.7	669.1
Meghalaya	239.2	239.0	249.1
Mizoram	62.3	66.9	68.0
Nagaland	354.2	568.3	566.5
Odisha	7552.9	7619.3	6412.3
Punjab	26950.1	27866.3	28389.1
Rajasthan	12350.1	18832.2	19469.7
Sikkim	117.3	110.3	103.2
Tamil Nadu	7511.4	7594.9	10151.8
Tripura	647.9	712.4	729.9
Uttar Pradesh	43195.3	47247.6	50283.6
Uttarakhand	1796.0	1815.5	1852.0
West Bengal	15741.5	14466.9	15985.7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.1	25.5	25.3
Delhi	125.8	153.3	149.2
Daman and Diu	4.9	4.8	3.3
Puducherry	52.9	53.4	43.2
ALL INDIA:	218107.4	244491.8	259323.2

Centrally sponsored projects

†*73. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally sponsored projects being run in different States of the country, State-wise and project-wise;

(b) the details of fund allocation by Government in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for these projects, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to limit Centrally sponsored schemes in the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors the Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above (Rs. 20 crore and above before 31st March, 2010) on the basis of information supplied by the project implementing agencies. State-wise and project-wise details as on 1st January, 2013 are at Annexure-I. [See Appendix 228 Annexure No. 5]

(b) 882 projects were on the monitor of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation as on 1st April, 2007. During the Eleventh Plan Period (1st April, 2007 to 31st March, 2012), 551 projects were completed and 224 new projects were initiated. State-wise and project-wise details of the completed 551 projects, as reported by the project implementing agencies, are at Annexure-II. [See Appendix 228 Annexure No. 6] As on 31st March, 2012, 555 projects were on-going. State-wise and project-wise details of the on-going 555 projects, as reported by the project implementing agencies, are at Annexure-III. [See Appendix 228 Annexure No. 7]

(c) No decision has been taken at the competent level to limit Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Twelfth Plan.

(d) Question does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Teaching of Mandarin in schools

*74. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of the initiative taken during the former Minister's visit to China, CBSE affiliated schools were directed to begin teaching Mandarin;

(b) whether that initiative has been put in practice *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2012, as promised;

(c) if so, the details thereof in respect of all the 11,438 schools in the country;

(d) whether the problem of lack of teachers and absence of text manuals has been suitably dealt with; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (e) After the visit of the then Minister of Human Resource Development to China in the month of September, 2010, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) had invited interest of its affiliated schools for introduction of Mandarin Chinese in class VI from academic session 2011-12.

The following CBSE affiliated schools had expressed interest for introduction of Mandarin Chinese:—

Sl. No.	Name of the category of schools	Number of schools
1.	Kendriya Vidyalayas	331
2.	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas	100
3.	Independent Private Schools	10
TOTAL:		441

The difficulty faced by the schools in teaching the Mandarin Chinese was inadequate availability of competent teachers. To address this issue CBSE had signed an MoU on 24.08.2012 with Hanban, the official institute under the Ministry of Education, Government of People's Republic of China, which oversees teaching of Mandarin Chinese as a foreign language.

The MoU focuses on the following areas:—

- Exchange of educational material and support systems
- Teachers' training
- Exchange of academic staff, teachers, trainees, experts and students
- Development of curricula
- Assessment standards and curriculum.

Rangarajan Committee on price of natural gas

*75. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the C. Rangarajan Committee has proposed to nearly double the domestic price of natural gas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) its likely impact on the prices of Urea and farmers of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The report and recommendations of C. Rangarajan Committee is under consideration of the Government.

Technical institutions in Bihar

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

- (a) the details of the number of technical institutions, including Industrial Training Institutes, engineering colleges and polytechnic institutions, State-wise;
- (b) whether Bihar has a negligible or small number of technical institutions as compared to the total number of technical institutions in the country;
- (c) if so, whether Government is proposing to increase the number of technical institutions in Bihar to provide for skill and vocational training, especially in view of the high drop-out rate in schools and the low rate of literacy in the State; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) There are 85 Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) and 6869 All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved institutions functioning in the country, in addition to this, there are 10344 Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) functioning in the country at present. The State-wise detail is given in the Statement (*See* below). This includes the number of technical institutions in Bihar in comparison with the other States.

(c) and (d) The Ministry provides financial assistance to the State/UT Governments, limited to ₹ 12.30 crores per polytechnic to meet the costs of establishing a new Government Polytechnic in the unserved Districts/underserved districts, subject to the respective State/UT Governments providing land free of cost meeting 100% recurring expenditure and also non-recurring expenditure beyond ₹ 12.30 crores, if any. Under the scheme, 34 districts in the State of Bihar have already been provided partial financial assistance to set up new Polytechnics. Also, Ministry of Labour and Employment has initiated action for setting up of 1500 ITIs and 5000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in the country including the State of Bihar under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

Statement

State-wise details of the technical institutions in the country

Sl. No.	State	CFTIs institutions	AICTE approved institutions		Government and Private ITIs
			Degree college	Diploma and post diploma institutions	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	1	1	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	704	406	729
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	2	6
4.	Assam	2	11	10	34

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Bihar	2	19	17	592
6.	Chandigarh	1	5	7	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	2	53	38	142
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	1
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	2
10.	Delhi	3	20	18	78
11.	Goa	1	4	8	14
12.	Gujarat	3	101	115	548
13.	Haryana	2	166	216	195
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	21	35	197
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	9	12	38
16.	Jharkhand	4	14	23	177
17.	Karnataka	2	188	335	1464
18.	Kerala	4	148	66	532
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8	227	84	346
21.	Maharashtra	5	350	630	776
22.	Manipur	1	2	3	7
23.	Meghalaya	2	1	4	7
24.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1
25.	Nagaland	1	0	0	8
26.	Odisha	2	101	104	616
27.	Puducherry	1	13	9	17

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Punjab	4	105	166	346
29.	Rajasthan	3	131	208	840
30.	Sikkim	1	1	2	4
31.	Tamil Nadu	6	498	487	713
32.	Tripura	1	1	3	8
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6	329	338	1692
34.	Uttarakhand	3	33	82	107
35.	West Bengal	6	88	93	103
TOTAL:		85	3345	3524	10344

Deaths of elephants by speeding trains

*77. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of deaths of elephants caused by speeding trains, during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that five elephants died recently due to speeding Coromandel Express train in Ganjam district of Odisha on 30th December, 2012; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the railway authorities to prevent the deaths of elephants by speeding trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The number of elephants killed on railway tracks during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Year	East Central Railway	East Coast Railway	Northern Railway	Northeast Frontier Railway	Southern Railway	South Eastern Railway	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2010	Nil	Nil	Nil	19	1	Nil	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2011	1	1	Nil	7	Nil	Nil	9
2012	Nil	6	Nil	6	Nil	3	15
2013 (upto 31.01.13)	Nil	Nil	2	3	Nil	Nil	5

(b) An unfortunate incident involving death of five elephants on East Coast Railway has occurred on 30.12.2012 between Rumbha-Humma Stations in Ganjam district of Odisha.

(c) 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.

In consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and Forest Departments of the State Governments, Railways is also attempting to find a more lasting solution in the matter through deposit works consisting of measures such as construction of ramps and underpasses etc., the cost of which will be borne by the Forest Department.

Setting up of milk co-operatives in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is promoting village based milk procurement system and milk cooperatives to provide remunerative prices to farmers in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many milk co-operatives have so far been set up in Maharashtra with Central assistance and how many of them are run by women; and

(d) the other supportive measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is implementing various schemes for dairy development in the country including Maharashtra for promoting village based milk procurement system through dairy cooperatives. Procurement price of milk paid to farmers by dairy cooperatives is generally determined by the dairy cooperative unions or concerned State Milk Federation basing on the market price and the policy of the State Government. Government of Maharashtra has informed that an empowered committee has been formed by the State Government to fix milk purchase prices for milk producers, commission to co-operative societies and federations and sale price of milk.

(c) 2,974 new primary dairy cooperative societies have been set up in Maharashtra as on 31.02.2012 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Dairy Development Programme. No data is available with the Department regarding co-operatives run by women in Maharashtra.

(d) Supportive measures for dairy cooperatives extended by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries include implementation of schemes like Intensive Dairy Development Programme, Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production, Assistance to Cooperatives, Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme and National Dairy Plan (Phase-I). In addition, financial assistance to dairy cooperatives can also be provided by States under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana/National Mission for Protein Supplements.

Market forecast facility to farmers

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

(a) whether Government proposes to provide the facility of market forecast to farmers in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Under National Agricultural Innovation Project, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has approved and implementing an ongoing sub-project "Establishing and Networking of Agricultural Market Intelligence Centres in India" since 2009 with a budget provision of Rs. 881.842 lakhs. The sub-project covers 10 States in India with 11 State Agricultural Universities to make price forecasts and market intelligence for 31 major crops. From inception, 635 commodity price forecast were made and disseminated to farmers. The forecasts are disseminated through press media (1660), mass media (987), e-mails (750) and text SMS (1.31 lakhs). Apart from this, MoU with IFFCO Kisan Sanchar Limited has enabled the consortia to deliver market advisories to 24 lakh IFFCO green card farmers *via* free voice-SMS in these 10 States.

(c) Not applicable.

Legislation for protection of animals

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

(a) whether there is any mechanism in the country to identify which animals are not useful and can be slaughtered; and

(b) if there is no legislation at present at Central level, whether Government is contemplating to make any new legislation for protection of animals as per Article 48 of the Constitution of India?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) State Governments have State specific policy and legislation regarding protection and slaughter of animals. As per information available in the Department, 24 State and 5 Union Territories have passed legislations for preservation of animals and banning/restricting slaughter of animals and their progeny. There is no proposal to make any new central legislation for protection of animals, since under Article 246 of the Constitution of India, preservation and protection of animals is a matter on which the State legislatures have exclusive powers to legislate. However, Government of India complements and supplements the efforts of the States to organise animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines as per Article 48 of the Constitution of India.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Growth in agriculture sector**

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

- (a) the growth rate fixed for agriculture sector for the financial year 2013-14;
- (b) the steps Government is taking to achieve the higher growth rate in agriculture sector;
- (c) the quantum of investment required to achieve the desired growth rate and how it is proposed to be obtained;
- (d) the details of special schemes launched for growth of agriculture in the country; and
- (e) the steps taken to achieve the target and increase employment in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (e) As per the draft Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) document, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector is projected to grow at 4.0 per cent. It has further emphasized increasing of public investment in agriculture to 4 per cent of agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Government has launched several schemes to achieve the higher growth rate of agriculture and increase employment opportunities in the sector such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana etc. In addition, Government has substantially improved the availability of farm credit; implemented a massive programme of debt waiver; introduced better crop insurance schemes; increased Minimum Support Price (MSP), improved marketing infrastructure, etc.

Action plan to make milk production profitable

467. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether rearing of livestock for milk production is not a profitable venture, specially for small and marginal farmers;

(b) if so, whether Union Government has prepared any action plan so as to make milk production profitable;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether State Governments have been requested to implement the action plan and involve all milk producer associations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) The Government of India is implementing following schemes for enhancing milk production and providing infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk, which is expected to contribute to profitable dairying:—

1. National Dairy Plan-I (NDP-I)
2. National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB)
3. Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality and Clean Milk Production (SIQ-CMP)
4. Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP)
5. Dairy Entrepreneurships Development Scheme (DEDS)
6. Livestock Health and Disease Control
7. Fodder and Feed Development Scheme

The beneficiaries of these schemes include small and marginal farmers among other beneficiaries.

(d) and (e) The State Milk Federations/Milk Unions are implementing the Scheme of this Department *viz.* NDP-I, IDDP, SIQ-CMP and some of the components of Fodder and Feed Development Scheme.

Conversion of arid and wet land into cultivable land

468. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of agriculture land put under cultivation for raising various crops;

(b) the acreage of arid land and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to turn it into cultivable land;

(c) the acreage of wet land proposed to be turned into cultivable land; and

(d) the quantum of foodgrains likely to be raised by turning arid land and wet land into cultivable land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) As per the latest Land Use Statistics data (LUS-2009-10) compiled by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, the acreage of agriculture land put under cultivation for raising various crops is 155.8 million hectares in 2009-10.

(b) to (d) Separate Data for arid and wet land is not available. However, to increase the agricultural land area in the country and for maintaining balance in different types of land uses, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing various Programmes/Schemes, such as, (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR), (ii) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone Rivers (RVP & FPR), (iii) Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acid Soils (RADAS) and (iv) Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA). Further Ministry of Rural Development is implementing an Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for development of wastelands, drought prone areas, desert development etc.

Decline in number of indigenous cows

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

(a) the number of indigenous and crossbreed cows at present, and over the years, as per cattle censuses;

(b) whether number of indigenous cows has been declining, while crossbreed cows increasing;

(c) if so, their numbers; percentage decrease, increase; reasons therefor;

(d) whether genetic upgradation programmes using Holstein Friesian and Jersey is leading to neglect indigenous cattle;

(e) the funds spent for upgradation programmes of foreign and domestic breed of cows, during past ten years; and

(f) whether Genetic upgradation programmes using foreign breeds of cows, has not helped poor/marginal farmers, as upkeep of foreign breeds is costlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) As per 17th Livestock Census of 2003 and 18th Livestock Census of 2007, the number of female indigenous cattle has increased from 8.29 crore in 2003 to 8.92 crore in 2007 and number of female crossbred cattle has increased from 1.97 crore in 2003 to 2.62 crore in 2007. This shows an increase of 7.6% in the case of female indigenous cattle and 32.8% in the case of female crossbred cattle during the period 2003 to 2007. The higher percentage changes in case of female crossbred cattle is attributed to more demand of milk production and per capita availability of milk, shrinking grazing areas, low availability of fodder for cattle, intensive and mechanized agriculture and changing socio-economic level of farmers in the country.

(d) No. Formulation of the breeding policy is the State subject and most of the States have formulated their breeding policy and included development and conservation of indigenous breeds in policy document. In order to supplement and complement the efforts made by the States the Government is implementing 'National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding' (NPCBB) which has focus on development and conservation of indigenous breeds.

(e) Under NPCBB an expenditure of Rs. 955.25 crore has been made since inception of the scheme including Rs. 81.52 crore released during current year.

(f) Over the years the research observation contemplated that crossbred animals demands intensive management and are sustainable only up to third or fourth lactation. These crossbred animals helped limited numbers of resource rich farmers and mainly used for commercial purpose in the country. On the other hand, majority of Indian farmers are poor and marginal and also the custodian of vast number of non-descript indigenous cattle. For improving the animal of poor and marginal farmers, the policy for selective breeding and grading up non-descript indigenous cattle using improve indigenous cattle breed are followed in the country.

Use of chemical fertilizers

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

(a) whether use of chemical fertilizers has been increasing every year;

(b) whether excess/indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers is adversely affecting fertility of land;

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

(d) the measure taken to check misuse of subsidized fertilizers; and

(e) whether increase in cultivation cost and decline in net income are the main causes for the farming community's distress?

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

(b) There is no scientific evidence of deterioration of land with judicious use of chemical fertilizers. However, indiscriminate and imbalance of use of fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter over the years may result into multi nutrient deficiencies and deterioration of soil health.

(c) Details of percentage increase in the production of major agricultural crops and the consumption of fertilizers in 2008-09 over 2003-04 are as under:—

Description	Percentage (%) increase in 2008-09 over 2003-04
1. Agriculture production	
Foodgrains	9.98
Oilseeds	10.05
Cotton	62.26
Sugarcane	21.88
2. Fertilizer Consumption	46.18

(d) Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 strictly prohibits for sale of subsidized fertilizer for the purpose other than fertilization of soil. The State Governments at various forums are advised to take measures to stop the misuse of subsidized fertilizers.

(e) Cost of cultivation of the principal crops has been showing an increasing trend over the years. The effect of rising input cost of cultivation is balanced by

way of assuring Minimum Support Price (MSP) that helps the farmers to receive adequate returns on their investment.

**Monitoring mechanism for research and
testing of GM crops**

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

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to develop a special monitoring mechanism for research and testing of GM crops;
- (b) whether Government has received any suggestion or recommendations in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of steps taken, so far, by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Presently, field trials of GM crops are monitored by the Central Compliance Committee (CCC) constituted by the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC)/Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation (RCGM) as per the 'Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the conduct of confined Field Trials of Transgenic Plant, 2008'.

(b) and (c) The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture recommended stopping of GM trials till the regulatory system is strengthened. The Technical Expert Committee (TEC) constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court suggested 10 year moratorium on field trials of Bt. GM in its interim report in accordance with the precautionary principle in all food crops (used directly for human consumption). The Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) to Prime Minister, however, asked for continuity of trials by reviewing the existing processes and protocols being followed in India as acceptable and recommended certain steps to further make the regulatory system more vibrant. The Government, in its affidavit, has prayed for rejection of the proposed recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture and TEC recommendations/suggestions.

- (d) The Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India (BRAI) bill is under

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

consideration of Parliament which may provide a comprehensive system covering all the aspects of GM crops.

Implementation of RKVY

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

(a) whether a scheme called the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) has been implemented and the purposes thereof;

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

(c) the details of total utilization of funds and results achieved in the State so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was launched in August, 2007 with the objective to incentivize the State to increase investment in agriculture and allied sectors to achieve 4% growth in this sector. The scheme provides flexibility and autonomy to the State Governments to select, plan, approve and execute projects/components that are most suited to the agro-climatic conditions and priorities of the State as per their District Agriculture Plan.

(b) and (c) Government of India does not earmark project-wise allocation under the scheme. The funds allocated and released to Maharashtra under the scheme and utilization reported by the State is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation	Release	Utilization
2007-08	142.20	128.20	128.20
2008-09	269.63	261.77	261.77
2009-10	407.24	404.39	404.39
2010-11	653.00	653.00	653.00
2011-12	727.67	735.44	735.44
2012-13 (As on 22.02.2013)	1050.81	891.56	420.06

Demand and supply of milk and milk products

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a gap in demand and supply of milk and milk products in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the demand and supply of milk and milk products in the country for past five years, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons for the huge gap between the demand and supply of milk and milk products in the country; and
- (d) the steps taken to meet the shortage?

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

(c) and (d) 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. Besides, Government of India is implementing the following schemes for increasing the production of milk as long term measure:—

1. National Dairy Plan-I
2. National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding
3. Intensive Dairy Development Programme
4. Dairy Entrepreneurships Development Scheme
5. Livestock Health and Disease Control
6. Fodder and Feed Development Scheme

Technological expertise and promotion of private sector in agriculture

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

- (a) whether food security aspect focuses on sharing technological expertise and promotion of private sector extension in agriculture;

- (b) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and
- (c) the views of the various stakeholders in this regard?

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

(b) (i) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is presently under implementation in 614 districts of 28 States and 3 UTs. Under the scheme grant-in-aid is released to the State Designated Agency of respective States with an objective to support State Governments' efforts of revitalization of the extension system and making available the latest agricultural technologies in different agro-climatic conditions through extension activities.

As per the guidelines of the Scheme, in order to share technological expertise and promote private extension in agriculture, at least 10% of scheme allocation on recurring activities at district level is envisaged to be incurred through Non-Governmental Sector *viz.* NGOs, FOs, PRIs, Cooperatives, Para-Extension Workers, Agri-preneurs, Input Suppliers, Corporate sector etc.

The Private Sector participation is a State level activity. States like Madhya Pradesh., Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh etc. are implementing training and extension activities in PPP mode also in various areas which include:—

- Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits;
- Mobilization of Farmers Groups/Commodity Interest Groups;
- District level Kisan Melas
- Operationalisation of Farm Schools on improved wheat production, hybrid seed cultivation of paddy, maize, pearl millet, sorghum, animal husbandry, etc.;
- Training programme on Organic Farming, Soil Testing, post harvest technologies, vegetable cultivation and marketing etc.

(ii) Besides this to encourage private sector participation in agriculture, weighted deduction of 150 per cent on expenditure incurred for agri-extension services by private player has been approved in the Union Budget presented during 2012.

(c) Feed back of various stakeholders are regularly sought under ATMA scheme during review meetings and conferences at State and national level and more and more private sector players are attracted towards implementing extension activities in different States. During the above meetings, State Governments and Private sector players expressed interest in the above mentioned programmes.

Low agricultural productivity in Jharkhand

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

(a) whether productivity of agriculture is low in Jharkhand as compared to Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the facts responsible for low productivity of agriculture in Jharkhand;

(d) whether increase in agricultural productivity requires greater investment in farm inputs; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to increase investment, both public and private, in agriculture in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) As per Second Advance Estimates for 2012-13, a comparative position of productivity of major agricultural crops in Jharkhand *vis-à-vis* Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand is as under:—

Crops	Productivity (Kg./hectare)		
	Jharkhand	Chhattisgarh	Uttarakhand
Rice	2722	1663	2150
Wheat	2000	1227	2469
Coarse Cereals	1559	857	1325
Pulses	884	617	866
TOTAL FOODGRAINS:	2068	1442	1965

It may be observed that the productivity of rice, coarse cereals, pulses and total foodgrains in Jharkhand is higher than their productivity in Chhattisgarh and

Uttarakhand. However, productivity of wheat in Jharkhand is lower than that in Uttarakhand.

(c) Major factors generally responsible for low productivity of agricultural crops in Jharkhand are erratic rainfall, undulating land situation, acidic soil, small size of land holding, poor consumption of farm inputs like fertilizer, seed and pesticides and poor use of farm machinery. Productivity of wheat in Jharkhand is lower due to inadequate irrigation facilities and adverse weather/temperature conditions during grain filling stage of the crop.

(d) Yes, Sir. In order to increase agricultural productivity, greater investment is required for strengthening extension services in agriculture, use of machinery for timely sowing and early harvesting, use of farm inputs such as fertilizers, weedicides and fungicides etc. Besides, more investment is also required for strengthening Agricultural Education and Research facilities to develop sustainable technologies for crops, animal husbandry etc.

(e) The major steps taken by the Government to increase investment in agriculture in Jharkhand are:—

- (i) Conversion of fallow land;
- (ii) Popularization of organic farming;
- (iii) Enhancement of irrigational facilities;
- (iv) Popularisation of farm mechanization through subsidy on agricultural implements;
- (v) Prepositioning of fertilizers; and
- (vi) Implementation of 100% seed treatment campaign for farmer's seed.

Reduction in sowing area of paddy in Andhra Pradesh

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the paddy sown area is 15 lakh acres less in Andhra Pradesh compared to last year;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the status of other crops in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) As per 2nd Advance Estimates, the area coverage under paddy in Andhra Pradesh during 2012-13 is estimated at 33.97 lakh hectares which is 6.99 lakh hectares lower than the area coverage of 40.96 lakh hectares during the last year. Major reason for decline in area coverage under paddy during 2012-13 has been erratic/deficient rainfall during 2012, resulting into drought in 234 Mandals and depletion of water levels in major reservoirs in the State.

(c) Comparative position of area coverage under major agricultural crops in Andhra Pradesh during 2012-13 *vis-à-vis* 2011-12 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Comparative position of area coverage under major crops in Andhra Pradesh during 2012-13 vis-à-vis 2011-12

('000 Hactare)

Crops	Area coverage		Difference
	2012-13*	2011-12	
1	2	3	4
Rice	3397.0	4096.0	-699.0
Jowar	272.0	276.0	-4.0
Bajra	67.0	43.0	24.0
Maize	889.0	864.0	25.0
Coarse Cereals	1307.0	1254.0	53.0
Tur	481.0	482.0	-1.0
Gram	631.0	565.0	66.0
Urad	476.0	540.0	-64.0
Moong	272.0	283.0	-11.0
Pulses	1922.0	1931.0	-9.0
Foodgrains	6632.0	7289.0	-657.0

1	2	3	4
Groundnut	1314.0	1307.0	7.0
Castor seed	207.0	254.0	-47.0
Soyabean	160.0	130.0	30.0
Sunflower	143.0	158.0	-15.0
Oilseeds	1909.0	1945.0	-36.0
Sugarcane	196.0	204.0	-8.0
Cotton	2269.0	1879.0	390.0

*2nd Advance Estimates.

Cotton seeds in list of Essential Commodities

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

- (a) whether re-introduction of cotton seeds in the list of Essential Commodities has been beneficial to the cotton producing farmers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to deregulate the prices of cotton seeds;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to safeguard the interest of cotton growers especially those cultivating Bt. Cotton in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The re-introduction of cotton seeds in the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 brought cotton seeds under the purview of the Seeds (Control) Order, 1983. This has enabled to protect the interest of cotton growing farmers by regulating the production, supply distribution and quality of cotton seeds.

(c) and (d) There is no provision for regulating price of seeds including cotton seeds under the existing Central Seed Legislations.

(e) For regulating the quality of seeds in the country and for curbing the sale of substandard/spurious cotton seeds including Bt. Cotton, adequate provisions are available under the Seeds Act, 1966, the Seed Rules, 1968 and Seeds (Control) Order, 1983. The State Governments are fully empowered to take action in all such cases at their level. The Seed Inspectors notified under the relevant provisions of these legal instruments have powers to draw seed samples, seize the stock and issue 'Stop Sale' order and file prosecution in the court if the seeds are found to contravene the provisions of law.

Awareness among farmers for proper sowing of seeds

478. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:
SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is creating awareness among farmers about the environment aspects for proper sowing of seeds;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, by when such steps would be taken?

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

(b) The brief details of various Schemes creating awareness among farmers on various aspects of agriculture and environment including proper sowing of seeds are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) N.A.

Statement-I

Details of various Schemes creating awareness among farmers on various aspects of agriculture and environment including proper sowing of seeds

- I. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "**Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms**" popularly known as ATMA Scheme is under implementation in 614 districts of 28 States and 3 UTs of the country. The activities taken up under the Scheme promote awareness among farmers on all aspects of agriculture and allied sectors through capacity building of extension

functionaries and farmers, front line demonstrations, exposure visits, kisan melas, farmers group mobilization, farm schools and farmers-scientists interaction. Through these activities, latest agriculture technologies are disseminated to farmers of the country including creating awareness on environment aspects for proper sowing of seeds. Over 230 lakh farmers have been trained since 2005-06 in different innovative agricultural production technologies under the scheme.

- II. The agri-preneurs trained under the Central Sector Scheme **“Establishment of the Agri-Clinics and Agri-business Centres” (ACABC)** Scheme are actively involved in providing advisory and extension services to the farmers on various technologies *viz.* including environment aspects for proper sowing of seed, soil health, cropping practices, plant protection, crop insurance, post harvest technology and clinical services for animals, feed and fodder management, prices of various crops in the market, food processing etc. which would enhance productivity of crops/animals and ensure increased income to farmers.
- III. Support is provided to different agencies for organizing Exhibitions on various agricultural aspects to create awareness about new/improved technologies in agriculture and allied sectors. Department also participates in various similar exhibitions.
- IV. The Scheme **Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension** focuses on the use of Doordarshan and All India Radio (AIR) infrastructure for providing agriculture related information and knowledge to the farming community through the network of 180 Narrow casting Centres; 18 Regional Centres and 1 National Centre of Doordarshan Kendras and 96 Rural FM Radio Stations of All India Radio.
- V. A Centrally Sponsored **‘Integrated Scheme on Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize’ (ISOPOM)** is being implementing 14 major oilseeds growing States, 15 Maize growing States and 9 Oil Palm States with an allocation of Rs. 575.00 crore during 2012-13.

In order to disseminate information on improved production technologies amongst the farmers and to establish linkage between farmers and agricultural experts to transfer latest technology in shortest possible time, block demonstrations and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) demonstrations, distribution of Minikits, are organized through State Department of Agriculture and Front

Line Demonstrations through ICAR for creating requisite awareness among farmers.

- VI. **Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)** has created a network of 631 Krishi Vigayan Kendras (KVKs) at district level in the country during the year 2011-12. The KVKs have conducted as many as 1.30 lakhs trials and frontline demonstrations on farmers field; updated the knowledge and skills of 14.68 lakh farmers; created awareness on improved agricultural technologies through various extension programmes among 180.30 lakh farmers.
- VII. **Modified Centrally Sponsored 'Fodder and Feed Development Scheme'** of Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries (DAHD&F) is being implemented from 1.4.2010 under which financial assistance is provided to the States. The Central Fodder Development Organization (CFDO) also disseminates the latest technology on quality fodder seed through training programmes, farmer fair's and demonstrations on fodder crops. The fodder mini kits of high yielding fodder crop are also allotted to the States for free distribution among the farmers.
- VIII. **Seed Village Programme:** Under this programme besides financial assistance for distribution of foundation/certified seed at 50% cost to upgrade the quality of farmer's saved seed, training is also provided to the farmers on seed production and seed technology aspects.
- IX. **National Food Security Mission (NFSM):** One of the objective of the mission is to promote and extend improved technologies *i.e.*, seed, micronutrients, soil amendments, Integrated Pest Management, Farm Machinery and resource conservation technologies along with capacity building of farmers with effective monitoring and better management. The strategy also includes timely and complete reach of the proven technology and associated knowledge input to the farmer through training and farmer field school and recognizing good performance against objective parameters set for delivery of inputs and outcomes reached.
- X. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "**Horticulture Mission for North Eastern States and Himalayan States (HMNEH)**" is being implemented for holistic development of horticulture including farmers trainings programme in a Mission Mode Approach. The mission covers entire spectrum of activities right from production to post harvest management and processing.

- XI. A Central Sector Scheme namely '**Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training, Testing and Demonstrations**' is in operation under which sowing equipment like planters and seed drills etc. are provided through State Government for the awareness of farmers.

Development of Bt. Cotton variety-Bikaneri Narma

479. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur had developed a Bt. Cotton variety-Bikaneri Narma in 2005; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and why this seed is not being distributed to farmers at cheaper rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Bikaneri Narma Bt. (BNBt.) cotton variety was developed by University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Dharwad with collaborative effort of National Research Centre on Plant Biotechnology (NRCPB), New Delhi. The Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur commercialized the BNBt. cotton variety.

- (b) The field performance of BNBt cotton variety was not found satisfactory as reported by the farmers. It was also reported to contain Monsanto's Mon 531 event. Hence, the seeds could not be distributed further to farmers.

**Selling of GM crops seeds by foreign companies at
exorbitant prices**

480. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Monsanto and other foreign seed companies are selling GM crops seeds to farmers at very high prices;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government does not have any price control mechanism over foreign seed companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to see that exorbitant prices are not charged for foreign seeds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) In the existing central legislations there is no provision for regulating price of seeds including Bt. cotton seeds. However, some of the State Governments like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh intervene in regulating the price of cotton seeds. The price of Bt. cotton seed was initially sold in 2002 between the range of Rs. 1650 to Rs. 1850 (Bollgard-I) per packet of 450 gm., which has been brought down to Rs. 825 to Rs. 830 (Bollgard-I) and Rs. 930 to Rs. 1000 (Bollgard-II) per packet of 450 gms in 2012-13.

The Government encourages development of more varieties of different crops suitable for cultivation under different agro-climatic condition in the country so that through healthy competition among the different varieties of same crop a, balance is maintained in the cost of the seeds.

Free access of Indian seeds to multinational seed companies

481. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) has agreed to give access of nearly 4.0 lakh tonnes of crop seed stocks being maintained in Gene banks of National Bureau Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) to American seed multinational companies like Monsanto;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is not a fact that giving free access of Indian seeds to foreign seed companies is against seed sovereignty and threatens nation's food security?

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

(b) Not applicable.

(c) The public sector R&D Institutions only have access to Genebank seed for research purposes under Material Transfer Agreement and strictly as per provisions of The Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

Bridge the Yield Gap Movement

482. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced "Bridge the Yield Gap Movement" scheme to close the gap between potential and actual yields in major food and fodder crops; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the results it has yielded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has been implementing various crop development schemes to bridge the yield gap in major food and fodder crops including National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Integrated Cereals Development Programme (ICDP) for Rice/Wheat/Coarse Cereals under Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP), Accelerated Fodder Development Programme (AFDP) through promoting improved crop production technologies.

The implementation of the Crop Development Schemes has increased the yield of foodgrains in the country. The overall yield of total foodgrains has increased from 1860 kg./ha. in 2007-08 to 2079 kg./ha. 2011-12 indicating 11.77% increase. The increase in the yield of rice, wheat and pulses was attained by 8.67%, 13.38% and 11.84% respectively from 2007-08 to 2011-12. The yield of coarse cereals has also increased ranging from 6.12% in maize to 26.75% in barley in the same period.

Identifying reasons for suicide by farmers

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

(a) whether exact reasons have been identified for the spate of farmers' suicide in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether views of experts/NGOs in identifying the exact causes of farmers' suicide have been taken note of; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) Reasons of suicide by farmers, as reported by State Governments and mentioned in various studies, are manifold which, *inter-alia*, include indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal reasons. Views of the Expert Group on Agricultural Indebtedness, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, National Institute of Rural Development etc., regarding causes of farmers' suicide have been taken note of by Government. The Expert Group on Agricultural Indebtedness pointed out, *inter-alia*, that suicide is a complex and multi-faceted phenomenon, the risk factors can be either neurobiological or socio-economic and root cause is not indebtedness alone, which is just a symptom.

Agricultural land under organic farming

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

- (a) whether Government has undertaken any study to assess the extent of agricultural land under organic farming;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) As per information collected by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) area under certified organic farming is 5.5 million hectare in the year 2011-12, which includes both cultivable as well as wild harvest collection.

Losses to co-operative sector due to disbursement of loans to farmers

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

- (a) whether co-operative credit structure is suffering losses due to disbursement of short-term loan on concessional rates to farmers as per the announcement of Government;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) whether Government intends to reimburse the losses incurred in disbursing the short-term loan to farmers on concessional rates from short-term cooperative credit structure; and

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

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

Irregularities in loan waiver scheme

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

(a) whether there have been instances of irregularities in the farmers' loan waiver scheme;

(b) if so, the steps Government has taken to address the issue to ensure that farmers get the benefit; and

(c) the details thereof?

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.

Setting up of Progeny Testing Centres and Strengthening of Semen Stations

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

(a) whether Progeny Testing Centres and Strengthening of Semen Stations have been set up in Maharashtra under central funding for dairy development in the State;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to increase the number of such Centres and Stations in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. State is participating under National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding since 2003-04. Activities like Implementation of Progeny Testing Programme (PTP) and Strengthening Semen Station are covered under the scheme. Central assistance has been released to the State of Maharashtra for strengthening semen station located at Nagpur, Pune and Aurangabad. Amount of Rs. 160.00 lakh has been approved under the scheme for implementation of Progeny Testing Programme. Government has also initiated National Dairy Plan-1 in 14 major dairy States including Maharashtra under which assistance is available for strengthening semen stations and implementation of progeny testing programme.

Decline in long-term credit in Cooperative sector

488. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the volume of long-term credit in the Co-operative sector is decreasing drastically every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons for such a steep decline;

(c) whether the bottlenecks have been identified and steps have been taken to accelerate flow of resources to this sector which is the backbone of investment credit in agriculture sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) As reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), long-term credit disbursed by cooperative banks have increased from Rs. 4,964 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 9,083 crore in 2010-11. However, as per provisional figure it has come down to Rs. 6,134 crore (Provisional) in 2011-12. State-wise details of long-term credit for the year 2007-08 to 2010-11 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Low level of financial resources with Long-Term Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS) in the country is the main reasons for decline in flow of long term credit through cooperative banks. In order to improve lendable resources of LTCCS,

NABARD, Government of India and States Government are providing refinance support to these institutions.

Statement

State-wise flow of long-term credit by Cooperative Banks

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	New Delhi	0.18	0.15	0.16	2.39
3.	Haryana	747.70	998.09	503.17	1666.12
4.	Himachal Pradesh	176.84	257.13	381.17	260.02
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.82	9.87	12.81	17.19
6.	Punjab	552.98	842.60	626.68	1029.76
7.	Rajasthan	322.28	257.86	367.08	433.24
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41
9.	Assam	9.36	13.20	24.50	21.59
10.	Manipur	2.06	1.25	3.71	5.31
11.	Meghalaya	1.36	1.73	3.69	7.32
12.	Mizoram	4.98	3.18	0.95	7.61
13.	Nagaland	2.30	0.67	0.53	0.82
14.	Tripura	0.87	2.99	4.45	18.20
15.	Sikkim	0.61	1.11	0.77	1.85
16.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
17.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Odisha	50.55	96.77	104.58	285.72
19.	West Bengal	280.76	898.52	916.39	537.96
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.38	0.67	0.46	27.20
21.	Madhya Pradesh	311.19	75.85	45.22	26.25
22.	Chhattisgarh	172.60	50.24	100.39	42.54
23.	Uttar Pradesh	358.53	448.40	620.99	610.30
24.	Uttarakhand	60.13	79.02	104.79	141.08
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14
26.	Daman and Diu	1.47	0.00	0.00	3.30
27.	Gujarat	339.71	359.87	628.41	850.35
28.	Goa	4.35	7.00	12.53	10.31
29.	Maharashtra	409.09	374.44	700.04	1190.01
30.	Andhra Pradesh	121.62	77.39	254.30	421.37
31.	Karnataka	369.90	442.82	366.43	411.91
32.	Kerala	534.82	545.84	603.81	687.81
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	4.01	0.54	1.37	0.58
35.	Tamil Nadu	105.00	114.58	161.73	364.20
TOTAL:		4964.45	5961.78	6551.16	9082.86

Crop solution for African nations

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

- (a) whether UK based Centre for Agricultural Bio Science International (CABI)

has proposed to tie up with ICAR to avail crop-solution for African nations to meet the needs of those countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the non-profit Institute also offer solution to control spread of pest and plant diseases in agricultural crops; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (a).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) CABI is a science based organization established in 1910. It works in areas of scientific publishing, development projects, research, and microbial services. Its areas of research include diagnosis and control of plant pests and diseases, control the spread and impact of invasive weeds by use of information and communication technologies and by means of farmer's training programmes in pest and plant diseases.

Loss of crops due to drought in Karnataka

490. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the loss of various crops in Karnataka due to consistent drought conditions in the State and resultant losses caused to the farmers and the State;

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

(c) the remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) During Kharif-2012, Government of Karnataka had declared drought in 142 talukas in the State.

An Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) had visited the State and assessed loss/damage to Kharif crops. As per report of the IMCT, a total of 15,45,743 ha.

kharif area had suffered crop losses of 50% or more in drought affected talukas. Taluka-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Based on the report of IMCT and recommendation of Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG), Government of India has approved Rs. 526.06 crore to the State from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) subject to the adjustment of 75% of balance available in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRE) for management of situation caused by drought-2012. Government of India has also approved Rs. 14.20 crore to the State from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.

Statement

List of drought affected districts/talukas in Karnataka

Sl. No.	District	Taluka	Area affected (in ha.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bangalore (U)	Anekal	165
		Bangalore North	210
		Bangalore South	92
2.	Bangalore (R)	Devanhalli	665
		Dodaballapur	1256
		Hoskote	958
		Nelamangala	1028
3.	Ramanagar	Channapatna	940
		Kanakakpura	2421
		Magadi	3795
4.	Chitradurga	Challakere	17969
		Chitradurga	17051
		Hiriyur	10489

1	2	3	4
		Holakere	25382
		Hosadurga	24319
		Molakalmuru	5293
5.	Davanagere	Channagiri	8543
		Davanagere	6451
		Harihar	585
		Harapanahalli	20715
		Honnali	13048
		Jagalur	11905
6.	Kolar	Bangarpet	3572
		Kolar	4563
		Malur	2218
		Mulbagal	4692
		Srinivasapura	2712
7.	Chikkaballapur	Bagepalli	5405
		Chikkaballapur	3785
		Chintamani	6685
		Gauribidanur	4350
		Gudibanda	3985
		Sidlaghatta	3864
8.	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	1332
		Shikaripur	9940
		Shimoga	1728
9.	Tumkur	Chikkanayakanahalli	7103
		Gubbi	2860

1	2	3	4
		Koratagere	3693
		Kunigal	4355
		Madhugiri	6039
		Pavagada	51107
		Sira	21207
		Tiptur	5167
		Tumkur	1434
		Turuvekere	3938
10.	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	22513
		Gundlupate	33475
		Kollegal	6957
		Yelandur	3020
11.	Chickmagalur	Chickmagalur	4076
		Kadur	21726
		Tarikere	2005
12.	Hassan	Alur	3450
		Arkalgud	6250
		Arasikere	26795
		Belur	2400
		Channarayapatna	11850
		Hassan	6725
		Holenarasipur	4000
13.	Mandya	Krishnarajapet	1932
		Maddur	2400
		Malavalli	4285

1	2	3	4
		Mandya	3400
		Nagamangala	2065
		Pandavapura	5340
		Srirangapatna	3873
14.	Mysore	Heggadadevankote	41628
		Hunsur	53047
		Krishnarajanagar	17700
		Mysore	12203
		Nanjanagud	44375
		Periyapatna	36071
		T. Narasipur	7765
15.	Bellary	Bellary	1082
		Hadagali	9967
		Hagaribommanahalli	6156
		Hospet	1125
		Kudligi	24447
		Sandur	7133
		Siruguppa	5535
16.	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	25245
		Aland	35275
		Chincholi	30050
		Chitapur	32500
		Gulbarga	28500
		Jewargi	37302
		Sedam	14929

1	2	3	4
17.	Yadgir	Shahapur	14546
		Shorapur	15375
		Yadgir	21450
18.	Koppal	Gangavathi	3340
		Koppal	8644
		Kushtagi	9498
		Yelburga	8739
19.	Raichur	Deodurg	5924
		Lingsugur	22726
		Manvi	8993
		Raichur	13822
		Sindhanur	2741
20.	Bagalkote	Badami	3250
		Bagalkote	920
		Bilgi	2300
		Hungund	3500
		Jarnkhandi	14079
		Mudhol	7634
21.	Belgaum	Athani	6398
		Bailhongal	37191
		Chikkodi	21676
		Gokak	10891
		Hukkeri	33524
		Raibagh	10207

1	2	3	4
		Ramdurg	8327
		Soundatti	11301
22.	Bijapur	Begewadi	6430
		Bijapur	7751
		Indi	13002
		Muddebihal	12055
		Sindagi	26838
23.	Dharwad	Dharwar	18950
		Hubli	13525
		Kundgol	15850
		Naval gund	575
24.	Gadag	Gadag	3596
		Mundargi	4875
		Naragund	14
		Ron	15173
		Sguragattu	18128
25.	Haveri	Byadgi	16250
		Haveri	27500
		Hanagal	13275
		Hirekerur	11285
		Ranebennur	11600
		Savabur	7850
		Shigaon	4639
		TOTAL:	1545743

Adverse effect of pending irrigation projects on cultivation

491. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how the adverse effect of abnormal delay of 20 – 30 years in completing pending irrigation projects on crop cultivation is being addressed in view of the fact that nearly 56 per cent foodgrains are produced from 47 million hectares of irrigated land;

(b) the State of affairs of crop cultivation from the major remaining rain-dependent areas when rains are erratic for the last many years; and

(c) how far the power-operated water pumps have contributed towards smooth running of agricultural operations where generally marginal farmers are involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Irrigation being State subject, planning, implementation and maintenance of irrigation projects are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. In order to assist the States to complete the ongoing irrigation projects, the Central Government launched the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during the year 1996-97 under which loan/grant assistance is being provided to the States. Under AIBP, 140 Major and Medium irrigation projects and 10495 Minor Irrigation schemes have been completed creating irrigation potential of 7.62 million hectare.

Production and productivity of rainfed areas is affected by intensity and distribution of rainfall. The average productivity of rainfed crops is about 1.1 tonne/ha. whereas, average national productivity is about 2.06 tonne/ha. Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development are implementing watershed development programmes under which water harvesting structures are taken up to provide live saving irrigation to crops. All major development programmes of Ministry of Agriculture, viz., Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) etc., construction of farm ponds and other means of water harvesting are encouraged to provide protective irrigation to farm lands. Further, for effective utilization of available water resource, National Mission on Micro Irrigation is being implemented to minimize water requirement thereby extending availability of water over longer durations. All these efforts have led to minimize the impact of drought on foodgrain production. The decline

in production due to deficient rain, which was about 18% in 2002-03, has now come down to 7% in 2009-10 to that of respective preceding year (normal year).

(c) Generally marginal farmers use electric/diesel/petrol start kerosene run (for low lift) pumps for lifting water from dug-wells, tube-wells and water bodies for accessing reliable source of irrigation water. This helps farmers in enhancing cropping intensity, crop productivity and farm income. As per available estimates about 21% of the total electric consumption is utilized for agriculture purposes.

National Project on Organic Farming

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

(a) whether financial assistance is provided under National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF) scheme as credit linked back ended subsidy through NABARD for setting up of fruit and vegetable, market waste/agriculture waste compost unit;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the amount of assistance provided to Andhra Pradesh under the scheme?

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

(b) Under NPOF scheme, financial assistance is provided for setting up of Fruit/Vegetable market Waste/Agro-waste compost unit for the capacity of 100 tonne Per Day (TPD) through NABARD as credit linked back-ended subsidy to the tune of 33% of total financial outlay restricted to Rs. 60.00 lakh whichever is less.

(c) Under NPOF scheme, no proposal for financial assistance for setting up of Fruit and Vegetable Waste Market/Agro Waste Compost Production Unit was received/approved by NABARD for Andhra Pradesh, however, for setting up of other organic inputs production units an amount of Rs. 164.734 lakh as credit linked back ended subsidy was released upto March, 2012.

Framework for PPIAD

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

has issued a Framework for Public Private Partnership for Integrated Agricultural Development (PPPIAD);

- (b) if so, the aims and objectives of the scheme; and
- (c) the response received to the scheme, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has issued a "Framework for Public Private Partnership for Integrated Agricultural Development (PPPIAD)" which is essentially a set of guidelines for the benefit of State Governments which wish to use Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana allocations to involve the private sector in agricultural development projects in the States. The programme aims to facilitate large scale integrated projects led by corporate in the agriculture and allied sectors. A copy of the scheme guidelines is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) A Statement of Projects approved by the State Governments after issue of the Framework for PPPIAD is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I



**Government of India Ministry of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture and Cooperation**

Framework for Supporting

**Public Private Partnership for Integrated Agricultural Development
(PPPIAD) under Rashtriya Krishi Yojana (RKVY)**

"A Scheme for facilitating large scale integrated projects, led by private sector players in the agriculture and allied sectors, with a view to aggregating farmers, and integrating the agricultural supply chain, with financial assistance through RKVY, under the direct supervision of State Governments, supported by National Level Agencies"

Background and Rationale

The agricultural produce landscape in India is undergoing significant and rapid

change. This is primarily led by changing consumer demand preferences, as rising incomes rearrange the contents of the household food basket in both urban and rural India. Concern for food safety, traceability and assured year-round availability of quality agri produce at reasonable prices are demands which have emerged at the top of the supply chain. Organized retail (though as yet only 3% of the total retail market) is doubling its share every three years or so and is likely to play an increasingly important role in influencing the nature of agricultural markets in the coming decade. A game changer on the horizon is the proposed national food security legislation, which will require the sourcing of huge volumes of food from domestic producers. Traditional production and supply arrangements are unlikely to prove adequate in meeting the challenges posed by these two major developments.

Agriculture GDP is heavily weighted in favour of high value produce (horticulture, animal husbandry, dairy, poultry and fish products); as much as 75% of agri GDP value today is contributed by these products. Recent evidence suggests that this segment is increasingly favoured by small and marginal producers as it is labour intensive, offers quicker returns and can engage a higher proportion of women (especially dairy activities). Thus there appears to be immense potential to leverage high returns from non-cereal sub sectors, especially for small producers. This fits well with the Twelfth Plan's vision for "faster and more inclusive growth" and creative and collaborative effort can result in this vision being translated into reality.

However, several hurdles need to be overcome to reach these highly desirable goals. For one, 83% of land holdings in the country are now marginal or small and unless there is urgent intervention in aggregating producers through farmer's institutions, we are unlikely to achieve scale in production and leverage it to the advantage of all stakeholders, especially primary producers. The fragmented agricultural marketing value chain and the large number of intermediaries is another major constraint, leading to wastage, low returns to producers and volatility in availability and prices at the consumer end. Estimates of the wastage of perishable such as fruits and vegetables range from 18-40% but they are undeniably too high and penalize both producers and consumers. The example of AMUL in milk demonstrates the benefits of value chain integration in agricultural produce. Yet, an efficient supply chain for cereals, perishables and other high value agricultural produce is unlikely to materialize unless there is parallel investment in aggregating farmers and farm produce at the bottom end, and strong and direct linkages are

created between producers and market players, both for retailing raw produce and processed food.

Finally, the growing demand for quality agricultural products creates an opportunity to reduce risk in agriculture through the integration of producers on the one hand and retailers and processors on the other. While production and price risks are the most obvious areas of attention, the potential to create partnerships between farmer's groups and market players also opens up better links with input suppliers, financial institutions and research bodies. This convergence can lead to better targeting of Government expenditures on agricultural subsidies and achieve better outcomes for public policy. Overall, a collaborative effort between the Government, farmers and corporates in agriculture is likely to raise the rate of agricultural GDP growth, thereby directly impacting rural poverty.

In the above scenario, RKVY is likely to be a major window of funding during the Twelfth Plan to support integrated agriculture and allied sector projects. However, there are challenges of limitation of technical, administrative and financial capacity at the State level to absorb the growing level of funding support under RKVY. Project monitoring and assessing project outcomes are also areas requiring strengthening. Lastly, the short term nature of most RKVY interventions in the Eleventh Plan raises questions about the long term impact and sustainability of these investments. PPPIAD has been conceived of as an alternative mode of implementation under RKVY, using the technical and managerial capabilities of the private sector in combination with public funding, to achieve integrated and sustainable outcomes, as also to achieve value chain integration and additional private investment in agriculture.

Main features of PPPIAD

- Corporates to propose integrated agricultural development projects across the spectrum of agriculture and allied sectors, taking responsibility for delivering all the interventions through a single window. Each project to target at least 5000 farmers, spread over the project life.
- Complete flexibility in design, but ensuring an integrated value chain approach, covering all aspects from production to marketing. Projects can span 3-5 years.
- Average investment per farmer during project must be quantified, though an average of Rs. 1.00 lakh per farmer will be a desirable benchmark. Government

support will be restricted to 50% of the overall per farmer investment proposed, with a ceiling of Rs. 50,000 per farmer through the project cycle. The remaining investment will be arranged by the corporate through institutional financing and its own and farmer contributions. All subsidies will be directly routed to farmers or reimbursed to project leaders after verification of asset distribution to farmers.

- Key interventions which must feature in each project are: (a) mobilizing farmers into producer groups and registering them in an appropriate legal form or creating informal groups as may be appropriate to the area and Project (joint stock or producer companies, cooperatives, self-help group federations etc.); (b) technology infusion; (c) value addition; (d) marketing solutions; (e) project management.
- Financial assistance will be provided by State Governments directly to corporates through the RKVY window after the project has been approved by SLSC, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50,000 per farmer or 50% of the proposed investment per farmer, whichever is lower. Subsidy to farmer for availing drip/sprinkler irrigation/mechanization/grading/shade nets etc. could be considered separately as it is a large investment. Therefore, subsidy availed by farmers for drip/sprinkler/mechanization/grading/shade nets, etc. under NMMI would not be considered as a part of this Rs. 50,000 ceiling.
- Projects can also be proposed by corporates to State Governments through Small Farmers' Agri-business Consortium (SFAC). This institution has been designated as a National Level Agency for this purpose by Dept. of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India. SFAC will act as a facilitator to link the project promoter to the concerned State Government. The role of SFAC will be to examine the proposal from a technical viewpoint and thereafter propose it for funding to the concerned State. SFAC will be restricted to being a support agency to facilitate the process of technical appraisal, coordination and facilitation; it will not be involved in implementation directly or handling funds.
- An independent monitoring agency (like NABARD or other a suitably qualified consultancy firm with no conflict of interest with the particular project it is to monitor) will be appointed by the State Government to closely track the performance of the project and report to all relevant stakeholders in the State and Central Government.

Coverage and Scope

PPPIAD is proposed as a pilot scheme to be launched during 2012-13 itself, with about 6-8 projects in the first tranche which interested States are willing to sponsor immediately. Its expansion during the Twelfth Plan will be decided based on the experience of the first lot of pilot projects.

Objectives

Main objectives of scheme are:

Augmenting the current Government efforts in agricultural development by leveraging the capabilities of the private sector by:—

- Addressing all concerns related to production and post-harvest management in agriculture/horticulture and agriculture allied sectors.
- Enhancing production and productivity, improve nutritional security and income support to farmers.
- Promote, developing and disseminating technologies for enhancing production and productivity.
- Assisting States in addressing the entire value chain, right from the stage of pre-production to the consumers table through appropriate interventions.
- Creating employment generation opportunities for skilled and unskilled persons, especially unemployed youth.
- Improving value addition and ensuring farmer's profitability increases.
- Making farming a viable business proposition.
- Improving the delivery and monitoring mechanism under RKVY funded projects.

Strategy

To achieve the above objectives, the scheme will adopt the following strategies:

- Companies to submit a Detailed Project Report (DPR), to States directly or SFAC for consideration of SLSC.
- Organize growers into Farmers Association/Groups in every project.

- Identify/select aggregators and enable tie-up with farmers/associations/groups.
- Coordinate with ICAR/SAUs/Private Sector to provide improved varieties of seeds/seedlings and to introduce innovative technologies as required.
- Addressing issues in the credit supply chain with support from NABARD.
- Measures for production and productivity enhancement by adopting improved cultivars, production technologies using precision farming techniques, protected cultivation, micro irrigation etc.
- Primary processing, sorting, grading, washing, packaging and value addition clusters.
- Logistics from farm to market including:
 - Post Harvest Management, Storage and Transport infrastructure.
 - Aggregators for suitable tie ups in the supply-chain.
- Support to these groups to develop warehouses, cold chains, Controlled Atmosphere (CA).

Procedure for Approval and Implementation

Strategy and Roadmap

Companies will identify the regions they wish to take up in 2012-13 and develop the project for integrated agriculture development. The strategy and road map formulated by companies should invariably contain information on geography and climate, potential of agriculture development, availability of land, SWOT analysis, and strategy for development and plan of action proposed to be taken to achieve goals in the identified region. The document should focus on adoption of cluster approach for production and linking with available infrastructure, or to be created, for post harvest management, processing, marketing and export. Growers/farmers would also be entitled for assistance under all schemes of DAC/other departments of Government of India so that these schemes can ensure appropriate synergy and convergence for maximum benefit in the field. Each DPR will also provide a Results

Framework Document (RFD), giving clearly verifiable indicators for tracking the progress of the project during its life cycle.

Implementing Agencies

1. Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC).
2. State Government (Agriculture Department)/State level agencies.
3. Private sector partner.

Proposals can be either submitted directly to States or to SFAC at the national level. In either case, the NLA or State Government will examine the project proposal from the viewpoint of suitability to priorities and objectives of the State and the general framework of RKVY. If found suitable, the proposal will be forwarded to the SLSC chaired by Chief Secretary for consideration. Based on the approval of the SLSC, the project will be rolled out after an agreement has been signed between the State Government and Project Promoter. A standard format of agreement for PPPIAD under RKVY will be circulated for the guidance of States. They will be free to adapt this format to their specific needs.

All fund releases will be made directly by the State Government to the concerned private sector Project Promoter, based on satisfactory progress reports. Funding will be in the form of reimbursement of expenditures incurred by the Project Promoter on various approved budget heads, after these have been duly verified by the independent monitoring agency.

A baseline survey to determine the entry level situation and end-of-project survey will also be conducted by the independent monitoring agency to assess the impact of the project intervention. It will further furnish monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports to DAC and the State and operationalize Information Communication Technology (ICT) enabled Management Information System (MIS) up to grass root level and if need be develop and host its own website.

Scheme Components and Pattern of Assistance

The Scheme will cover all project components in all agriculture and allied sector areas. All farmer related services (*i.e.* not inputs or hardware) and other interventions leading to productivity enhancement will be supported fully. There will be a 50% limit on items (like farm machinery and irrigation infrastructure) which are to be provided on subsidy to farmers. However, there will be flexibility as far as the community based

projects are concerned. For instance, 100 per cent subsidy can be obtained by FPOs for developing warehousing infrastructure under Rural Godown Scheme.

The scheme will be demand and need based in each segment. Technology will play an important role in different interventions. The interventions envisaged for achieving desired goals would be varied and regionally differentiated with focus on potential vegetable crops to be developed in clusters by deploying modern and hi-tech interventions and duly ensuring backward and forward linkages.

Performance based overhead costs will be given to the companies for meeting administrative expenses for executing the projects. The companies would have to submit Results Framework Document (RFD) for getting the project approved. If the company's performance is excellent, it can be entitled to maximum overheads of 8 per cent, similarly, if it is average, it would be entitled to overheads of 5 per cent. If the company's performance is poor, it would be only entitled to overheads of 2 per cent.

The release of funds would be done in a phased manner as per the approved project proposal. The entire project would be divided into five phases with a specific financial allocation for each phase. Amount pertaining each phase would be released during the beginning of each phase. For availing funds of the subsequent phase, the company would have to submit a detailed utilization certificate from the company auditor and interim project report of that phase.

Dispute Redress Mechanism

A standing mechanism to review projects sanctioned under PPPIAD and resolve disputes will be activated at the State level with the following composition:—

- (a) Agriculture Production Commissioner or Principal Secretary, Agriculture – Chair
- (b) Commissioner/Director, Agriculture – Member Secretary
- (c) Representative of Private Sector Implementing Partner – Member
- (d) Representative of independent monitoring agency – Member

This DRM will be the forum to resolve any disputes which arise during the implementation of PPPIAD projects. If this committee is unable to resolve an issue, it will be referred to the SLSC chaired by Chief Secretary, in which all members of the DRM will be invited to participate. The decision of the SLSC in any matter will be final.

Statement-II*Projects approved under Public Private Partnership for Integrated Agriculture Development (PPPIAD)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Amount
1	2	3

Name of the State Andhra Pradesh

1.	Quality Management Programme – PPP-IAD (Value Chain for Mango) for 400 farmers (20 FPPOs)	2.39
2.	Quality Management Programme – PPP-IAD for 340 farmers (17 FPPOs) in 17 District	6.88

Name of the State Nagaland

1.	Livestock Production	8.36
2.	Animal Health Care	0.25
3.	Strengthening of Farms	0.06
4.	Capacity Building	0.33

Name of the State Mizoram

1.	Captive Contract Farming of Passion fruit in Serchhip District	2.63
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Name of the State Maharashtra

1.	Value Chain Development of Maize	6.42
2.	Value Chain Development of Soyabean	4.25
3.	Pulses Productivity Improvement from RKVY	128.26
4.	Integrated Sugarcane Development	37.76
5.	PPP for Vegetables (White Onion) under IAD	8.55

1	2	3
6.	PPP for Vegetables (Tomato) under IAD	15.00
7.	Increasing Productivity of Cotton under PPP mode in RKVY	27.07
8.	Increasing Productivity of Cotton under PPP mode in RKVY	2.60
9.	Project on Grape cultivation under PPP-IAD (Fruits)	6.41
10.	Project on Pomegranate under PPP-IAD (Fruits)	4.96
11.	PPP for Vegetables (Potato) under IAD	9.77

Implementation of NAIS

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

(a) whether Government is implementing the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) in the country on the basis of area approach;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the notified unit area under the said scheme;

(c) whether Government has revised the scheme on the basis of recommendations of the Joint Working Group, set up for suggesting improvements in the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts made by Government to make the farmers well informed of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per provisions of the scheme, the notified unit area of insurance is being decided by the respective State Governments. The details of unit area of insurance for different States are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Based on the recommendations of the Joint Group constituted by Government of India (GoI) and views of the stakeholders, NAIS was improved and the Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) has been approved

by GoI for implementation on pilot basis in 50 districts from Rabi 2010-11. Salient features of the scheme are as under:—

- Unit area of insurance for major crops reduced to village/village panchayat level;
- Actuarial premiums with Government subsidy upto 75%, claims liability is on insurer;
- More proficient basis for calculation threshold yield;
- Minimum indemnity level increased to 70% from 60%;
- Coverage of prevented sowing/planting risks;
- Coverage of post harvested losses due to cyclone in coastal areas;
- Coverage of localized losses due to hailstorm and land-slides; and
- On account payment upto 25% of likely claims as advance for immediate relief.

(e) Continued efforts are made for publicity/awareness about features and benefits of the scheme by the implementing insurance companies in consultation/coordination with the States through advertisements in leading National/local News Papers, telecast through audio-visual media, distribution of pamphlets, participation in agriculture fairs/mela/gosti and organization of workshops/trainings etc.

Statement

State-wise insurance units under NAIS as on 22.02.2013

Sl. No.	State	Insurance unit
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Village/Group of Villages/Mandal/Group of Mandals/District
2.	Assam	Revenue Circle/Sub-Division/District
3.	Bihar	Anchal/District (not implementing from Kharif 2012 onwards)

1	2	3
4.	Chhattisgarh	Tehsil
5.	Goa	Taluka
6.	Gujarat	Taluka
7.	Haryana	Group of Villages
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Tehsil
10.	Jharkhand	Block/District
11.	Karnataka	Hobli
12.	Kerala	Zone (Panchayat)/Block
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Patwari Halka/Tehsil
14.	Maharashtra	Circle/Group of Circles/Taluka
15.	Manipur	Subdivision
16.	Meghalaya	Development Block
17.	Mizoram	Circle/District
18.	Odisha	Village Panchayat/Block/District
19.	Rajasthan	Tehsil (not implementing from Kharif, 2010 onwards)
20.	Sikkim	Gram Panchayat
21.	Tamil Nadu	Firka/Block
22.	Tripura	Gram Panchayat
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Nyaya Panchayat/Block
24.	Uttarakhand	Nyaya Panchayat (in plains)/Tehsil (in hills)
25.	West Bengal	Gram Panchayat/Block
26.	Puducherry	Commune Panchayat
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Gram Panchayat

Projected cost of production of crops

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

(a) whether the projected cost of production (C2), All India Weighted Average for many crops like Jowar, Ragi, Moong, Urad, Tur, Ground-nut, Sesamum, Soyabean, Sunflower and Nigerseed for 2012-13 was far below the Minimum Support Price announced by Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and how Government expects from the farmers to continue farming by incurring huge losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) All India Weighted Average Cost of Production (C2), and all paid out costs including family labour (A2+FL) as estimated by Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) for Jowar, Ragi, Moong, Urad, Tur, Ground-nut, Sesamum Soyabean, Sunflower and Nigerseed of 2012-13 season and their Minimum support Prices (MSPs) fixed by the Government are given below:—

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	Cost of Production		MSP
	C2	A2+FL	
Jowar	1612	1246	1500
Ragi	1884	1412	1500
Moong	4699	3430	4400
Urad	4334	3102	4300
Tur	4167	2765	3850
Ground-nut	3714	2873	3700
Sesamum	4186	2893	4200
Soyabean	2343	1726	2200
Sunflower	3698	2955	3700
Nigerseed	4555	3428	3500

The cost of production varies from State to State and also within the same State from region to region. Since MSP is recommended by CACP for the country as a whole, the weighted average cost method has been followed for arriving at the cost of cultivation/production of the concerned agricultural produce. While recommending MSP, an effort is made to cover at least the paid out expenses of farmers in high cost regions plus the imputed cost of family labour (A2+FL cost) and C2 cost in relatively efficient States. The MSPs for all the crops adequately cover their respective A2+FL cost.

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

Cultivation of golden rice

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that farmers will be given genetically modified golden rice, rich in vitamin A, for plantation on trial basis in the coming planting season;
- (b) if so, the strategy for the purpose; and
- (c) the name of the States which have been chosen for the maiden cultivation of golden rice in the country?

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

- (b) and (c) Does not arise.

Promoting sale of low cost generic drugs

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

- (a) whether Government is taking any measures to promote sale of low-cost generic drugs across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) One of the main objectives of the Government of India, Department of Pharmaceuticals, is to make available quality generic medicines at affordable prices for all in the country. Keeping this objective in view, one of the recent measures taken by the Department of Pharmaceuticals was to launch "Jan Aushadhi Campaign", under which Jan Aushadhi Generic Drug Stores are being opened in the Government Hospitals to make available (unbranded) quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all by way of supply of medicines through Central Pharma Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). In order to enable a focused and empowered structure to implement the Jan Aushadhi campaign, a Bureau of Pharma Public Sector Undertakings of India (BPPI) was formed under the aegis of the Department of Pharmaceuticals. BPPI *inter-alia* is required to coordinate with all the stake-holders including the Health and Family Welfare Departments of the State Governments in connection with the opening of Jan Aushadhi stores in their States and also to ensure supply of generic medicines to all such stores through the CPSUs. So far as the process of opening of Jan Aushadhi stores is concerned, much will depend upon the support and cooperation being extended by the State Governments in allotting free space in the Government Hospitals or at any other suitable locations and also identify the agencies amongst Hospitals/NGOs/Charity institutions/Co-operatives/Government Bodies to manage such stores. Moreover, to take this campaign forward in order to cover each district in the country, much will depend upon the health policies and the health programmes being followed by the respective State Governments, in order to determine the feasibility and the viability for opening/managing such Jan Aushadhi Stores. In this regard, BPPI has been regularly writing to all the State Governments, where the Jan Aushadhi campaign is yet to make inroads and based on the positive responses being received by the BPPI, necessary steps are being taken to open stores in such States.

(c) Does not arise.

Availability of cancer drugs at reduced price

498. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign companies which are manufacturing drugs for treatment of cancer, have agreed to reduce the prices of their products;

(b) if so, the existing prices of drugs like Herceptin and Mabthera and the proposed revised prices;

(c) whether these drugs are now available in the country at reduced prices; and

(d) if not, the likely prices of these drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Anti-Cancer drugs are non-scheduled formulations. In respect of drugs — not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 *i.e.* non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers are at liberty to fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. Such prices are normally fixed depending on various factors like the cost of bulk drugs used in the formulation, cost of excipients, cost of R&D, cost of utilities/packing material, trade margins, quality assurance cost, landed cost of imports etc.

As a part of price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of IMS Health and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum (20% before 01.04.2007) is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest. This is an ongoing process.

As per the IMS-Health data available with National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), MAT value (Moving Annual Turnover) of Mabthera (molecule name Rituximab) of Dr. Reddy's product is Rs. 5.49 crores and PTR (Price to Retailer) for 500mg (50ml pack) is Rs. 30,766.15 and for 100mg (10ml pack) is Rs. 7691.54. However, there is no information of prices of Herceptin (molecule name Trastuzumab) in the IMS-Health data.

One of the foreign companies manufacturing drugs for treatment of cancer namely M/s Roche had informed that they have entered into an agreement with Indian manufacturing company M/s Emcure Pharmaceuticals Limited to produce its innovative biologics in India. The technology transfer project, through Roche's Global Technical Operations function, will allow for the local manufacture of Roche's medicines such as Trastuzumab and Rituximab.

They had further informed that currently, the products are imported and distributed by Taksal Pharma Pvt. Ltd. (Distributors of Roche). The Distributor's existing and proposed prices of the products are as under:—

(Price in Rupees)

Product Name	Current prices		Proposed new prices	
	MRP (Inclusive of VAT) Rs.	Price to Patient (Excluding VAT)	MRP (Inclusive of VAT) Rs.	Price to Patient (Excluding VAT)
1. Trastuzumab-440mg	1,10,700	85,715	75,000	50,000
2. Rituximab-500mg	80,000	60,000	37,500	25,000
3. Rituximab-100mg	16,000	12,000	7,500	5,000

(The injection Rituximab is also available as Biosimilar from Dr. Reddy's Labs).

Less production of Urea by MFL, Chennai

499. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), Chennai produced only around 54 per cent Urea of its installed capacity during 2009-10 and 2010-11;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to improve the production capacity of the MFL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Sir. Madras Fertilizers Limited has produced 90% and 98% of the installed capacity during 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

(b) and (c) In view of above question does not arise.

Hardship faced by fertilizer industry

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

(a) whether fertilizer industry in the country is facing hardships due to non-availability of funds;

- (b) whether several fertilizers plants have become obsolete;
- (c) whether Government has initiated measures to attract fresh investment in fertilizer sector;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the other steps being taken by Government to make the fertilizer industry viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) There is shortage of funds for payment of subsidy to fertilizer companies for the last few months. However, in order to overcome the difficulty, the Government has decided to make a Special Banking Arrangements (SBA) to the tune of Rs. 5,000 crore allowing the fertilizer companies to raise short term loans through a Consortium of Public Sector Banks against the subsidy receivables. Under the SBA the Government will bear interest liabilities upto 8% *(G-sec interest rate) per annum.

(b) No, Sir. Five units of the Fertilizers Corporation of India and three units of the Hindustan Corporation of India were ordered to be closed by the Government in the year 2002 due to various reasons *inter-alia*, on account of technological obsolescence, feedstock limitation, non-viability of unit/company and heavy financial losses. Subsequently one more unit of Duncan Industries Limited (DIL)-Kanpur was shut down because of financial loss during the year 2002.

(c) to (e) The Government has notified the New Investment Policy, 2012 on 2nd January, 2012 to facilitate fresh investment in urea sector and to reduce India's import dependency in urea production.

Less use of fertilizers by farmers due to steep price rise

501. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:
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 due to steep rise in price of fertilizers during the recent years, use of fertilizers by farmers has decreased;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the details of demand of various fertilizers during last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the details of steps Government proposes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) There has been increase in prices of Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers in the recent years. The consumption of various fertilizers in the country since 2009-10 to till January, 2013 is as under:—

Year	Sales/Consumption (in LMT)				
	DAP	Complexes	MOP	SSP	Total P&K
2009-10	103.92	82.03	46.74	29.44	262.13
2010-11	112.87	102.98	38.91	31.46	286.63
2011-12	111.9	113.93	29.91	47.59	303.08
2012-13 (till January, 13)	77.24	64.87	17.94	38.48	198.53

It is evident from the above figure that Sales/Consumption of P&K fertilizers in the current year is less as compared to previous years. This may be due to drought in States like Maharashtra, MP, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu etc. However, the possibility of lower consumption of P&K fertilizer due to high prices of P&K fertilizers can't be ruled out.

(c) The information is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers is being implemented *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010, under which a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on each grade of subsidised P&K fertilizer depending upon their nutrient content. Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of P&K fertilizers are fixed by the fertilizer companies.

The country is fully dependent on imports in Potassic sector and to the extent of 90% in Phosphatic sector in the form of either finished products or its raw material. Subsidy being fixed any fluctuation in international prices has effect on the domestic prices of P&K fertilizers. The prices of fertilizers have increased mainly due to fluctuation in international prices, which is not under the control of the Government and also on account of depreciation of Indian rupee *vis-a-vis* USD.

Statement
State-wise sales of Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizers during the year 2008-09 to 2012-13 (Upto January, 2013)
 (Figures in lakh MT)

Name of State	Year	Urea			DAP			MOP			Complex			
		Require- ment	Avail- ability	Sales	Require- ment	Avail- ability	Sales	Require- ment	Avail- ability	Sales	Require- ment	Avail- ability	Sales	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	2008-09	27.50	27.84	27.33	8.50	9.97	9.97	9.97	5.85	6.27	6.04	20.50	16.50	16.30
	2009-10	27.50	26.16	25.95	9.75	8.89	8.85	8.85	6.60	6.07	6.01	20.50	18.69	18.15
	2010-11	28.50	31.73	31.30	11.00	10.40	10.30	10.30	6.60	6.09	6.04	20.50	22.12	21.88
	2011-12	31.00	29.87	29.34	12.30	10.93	10.39	10.39	6.60	4.44	3.82	22.30	25.73	23.58
	2012-13	29.50	25.08	24.53	11.30	7.27	5.34	5.34	6.05	3.64	2.52	21.00	19.14	14.89
Karnataka	2008-09	13.50	12.88	12.82	6.05	8.12	8.07	8.07	4.55	5.14	5.05	11.17	8.44	8.39
	2009-10	13.75	13.77	13.77	8.20	8.46	8.46	8.46	5.15	6.12	6.08	11.20	10.95	10.76
	2010-11	14.00	14.28	14.28	8.60	8.46	8.42	8.42	5.65	4.24	4.14	11.20	13.78	13.51
	2011-12	14.50	14.53	14.45	8.75	9.40	9.06	9.06	5.65	3.82	3.64	13.10	17.34	16.40

Kerala	2012-13	13.20	11.75	11.31	8.20	5.49	2.93	4.85	2.82	2.17	12.20	10.26	7.16
	2008-09	1.48	1.68	1.63	0.30	0.24	0.27	1.33	1.53	1.51	1.72	1.85	1.81
	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
	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
	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	1.85	1.21	1.20	0.42	0.28	0.21	1.79	1.00	0.78	2.35	1.65	1.38
	2008-09	10.37	11.28	11.28	4.31	3.85	3.85	4.64	5.95	5.84	3.62	3.55	3.51
	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	6.61
	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	10.33	8.19	8.07	4.16	2.28	2.07	4.83	2.25	2.02	6.08	6.17	4.92
	2008-09	18.65	18.69	18.48	7.10	8.24	8.19	1.90	2.26	2.22	4.38	4.92	4.70
	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	6.99	6.80	2.30	1.75	1.72	5.10	7.32	7.08	
2012-13	21.35	16.60	16.41	8.10	4.31	2.68	1.78	0.81	0.69	4.95	5.23	0.35	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Madhya Pradesh	2008-09	15.75	13.83	13.59	8.25	8.31	8.14	1.20	1.17	0.88	4.35	2.20	2.15
	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	18.16	17.86	10.95	11.89	10.57	1.65	0.93	0.75	4.05	5.33	4.66
	2012-13	18.22	18.83	17.44	11.44	13.11	8.39	1.40	1.01	0.72	4.32	2.81	2.02
	2008-09	5.40	5.23	5.06	1.75	2.31	2.28	0.77		0.92	1.30	1.23	1.22
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
	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	6.30	6.30	2.90	2.71	2.58	1.15	0.85	0.83	1.54	2.21	197.00
	2012-13	6.40	6.18	5.12	2.92	2.69	1.46	1.14	0.98	0.44	1.60	1.32	0.91
Maharashtra	2008-09	23.25	22.84	22.46	8.60	10.19	10.15	3.70	5.17	4.92	15.65	10.40	10.29
	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
	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	12.69	12.22	6.40	4.26	3.99	18.30	20.86	19.74
	2012-13	24.15	19.23	18.65	14.01	8.32	5.49	5.37	3.38	2.60	16.71	14.29	10.42

Rajasthan	2008-09	15.10	13.21	12.97	5.60	5.90	5.77	0.33	0.32	0.24	1.42	0.67	0.66
	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
	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	7.33	7.07	0.50	0.25	0.23	1.76	1.54	1.40
	2012-13	15.68	16.76	16.17	6.27	6.86	5.26	0.47	0.15	0.12	1.47	0.81	0.76
	2008-09	19.90	17.59	17.36	6.00	6.69	6.61	0.46	0.47	0.39	0.67	0.31	0.31
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
	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	19.45	19.15	7.20	8.45	8.32	0.75	0.48	0.46	0.85	0.79	0.71
	2012-13	19.50	18.74	17.74	6.80	8.20	5.73	0.66	0.21	0.18	0.90	0.25	0.23
	2008-09	25.50	26.28	25.77	8.10	8.82	8.82	0.95	0.98	0.81	1.01	0.59	0.57
	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
Punjab	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	28.50	28.25	10.15	10.08	9.66	1.06	0.73	0.69	1.00	1.30	1.19
	2012-13	25.00	26.56	24.24	7.85	9.96	8.10	0.96	0.43	0.33	1.15	0.42	0.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Uttar Pradesh	2008-09	55.00	55.74	54.83	15.50	15.12	14.93	2.50	2.79	2.47	10.50	7.44	7.32
	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
	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	59.12	58.05	19.65	18.76	18.15	4.00	1.82	1.80	11.25	12.86	11.26
	2012-13	54.00	57.02	52.06	17.90	24.26	18.86	2.90	1.52	1.23	11.25	7.47	6.19
Uttarakhand	2008-09	2.30	2.22	2.20	0.35	0.31	0.31	0.18	0.08	0.08	0.45	0.51	0.51
	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	2.51	2.50	0.33	0.39	0.38	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.71	0.53	0.50
	2012-13	2.16	2.23	2.12	0.31	0.33	0.24	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.52	0.39	0.30
Jammu and Kashmir	2008-09	1.35	1.28	1.26	0.80	0.59	0.59	0.33	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.07
	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

Bihar	2012-13	1.34	1.17	0.81	0.80	0.54	0.37	0.32	0.15	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2008-09	21.25	18.33	17.96	4.25	4.12	4.11	1.90	2.28	2.13	3.60	2.59	2.59
	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	18.16	18.11	5.00	4.72	4.41	2.45	1.29	1.26	3.75	4.03	3.56
	2012-13	19.35	18.37	17.77	4.80	5.76	4.73	2.20	1.51	0.98	3.55	3.33	2.49
Jharkhand	2008-09	2.00	1.57	1.54	1.05	0.80	0.80	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.40	0.38	0.38
	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
	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	2.58	1.91	1.74	1.20	0.57	0.45	0.30	0.07	0.03	0.95	0.26	0.26
Odisha	2008-09	5.50	4.74	4.60	2.00	1.89	1.89	1.35	1.53	1.34	2.88	2.66	2.55
	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	5.55	4.63	4.38	2.35	1.30	1.18	1.63	0.75	0.65	2.89	2.21	1.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
West Bengal	2008-09	13.00	11.94	11.67	4.86	4.03	4.03	4.15	4.80	4.62	7.49	7.29	7.23
	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	10.52	12.06	10.23	4.40	4.38	3.34	3.09	2.75	1.81	7.57	8.16	7.20
Assam	2008-09	2.40	2.30	2.30	1.03	0.14	0.14	1.06	1.08	0.95	0.30	0.06	0.06
	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
	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
	2012-13	2.57	2.24	2.04	0.51	0.28	0.24	1.17	0.65	0.42	0.21	0.06	0.05
ALL INDIA:	2008-09	281.34	270.88	266.51	94.83	99.78	99.03	37.86	43.34	40.95	92.32	72.26	71.22
	2009-10	281.90	265.97	264.45	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	285.35	269.94	253.23	114.93	106.25	77.24	41.47	24.32	17.94	100.45	84.59	64.87

Losses to fertilizer units due to NPS-III

502. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:
SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

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

- (a) the number of fertilizer units facing operational financial losses as on date due to existing Urea pricing policy, NPS-III;
- (b) how much operational financial losses have been incurred by these units during last five years due to existing Urea pricing policy NPS-III, the details thereof, Unit-wise; and
- (c) the present status of new pricing policy for Urea sector and by when Government is going to amend new Urea pricing policy to address this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Department of Fertilizers does not have profitability data of existing units on account of their operations.

(c) Formulation of policy for existing urea units beyond Stage-III of New Pricing Scheme (NPS) is under consideration of Government.

Subsidy on fertilizers

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

- (a) the details of subsidy given on various fertilizers during the last three years, year-wise and fertilizer-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that this year fertilizer subsidy would shoot 62 per cent more of the Budget estimates; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The details of subsidy given on various fertilizers during the last three years, year-wise and fertilizer-wise is given as under:—

Department of Fertilizers

Year-wise fertilizers subsidy payment released during the period 2009 and 2012

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Indigenous P&K	Imported Urea	Imported P&K	Indigenous Urea	Total
2009-10	16000.00	6999.63	23452.06	17580.25	64031.94
2010-11	20650.00	9255.95	20850.00	15080.73	65836.68
2011-12	20237.49	17475.00	16571.92	20285.42	74569.83

(b) and (c) The allocation of funds for fertilizer subsidy in the year 2012-13 is Rs. 65592.13 crore under BE. The requirement of funds projected in RE is Rs. 102207.39 crore.

Criteria for fixing the price of medicines

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

- (a) whether Government has taken steps to control price of some of the medicines under price control mechanism;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether cost of production is taken as a criteria for fixing the price;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the factors considered for fixing the price of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) The existing price control mechanism is as per the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 *vide* which presently prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. NPPA fixes or revises prices of controlled drugs/formulations including the imported formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995 and this is a continuous process. The prices are fixed/revised based

on the applications of the companies and by applying the formula given in para 7 of DPCO, 1995.

Slowing down of growth in sale of drugs

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that growth in the sale of drugs has slowed down for the first time in the last two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) As per Economic Intelligence Service of Centre for Monitoring India Economy Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai, the sale value of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals during March, 2009, March, 2010 and March, 2011 are as under:—

Year	Rs. (in crores)
March, 2009	89500.0
March, 2010	96250.0
March, 2011	108250.0

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

Misappropriation of subsidies meant for farmers

506. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been several cases of fertilizer companies misappropriating the subsidies meant for farmers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these companies have also been found selling fertilizers at prices higher than mandated; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government is taking to ensure that fertilizer companies stop engaging in such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) No such cases have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers *w.e.f.* 01.04.2010. Under this policy a fixed amount of subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided on subsidised P&K fertilizers depending on its nutrient content. Under this policy, the fertilizer companies fix the Maximum Retail Prices (MRP) of P&K fertilizers. Urea is, however, provided to the farmers at MRP of Rs. 5360 PMT fixed by Government.

Though the market prices of subsidized fertilizers, except Urea, are determined by the demand-supply dynamics, the fertilizer companies are required to print Retail Price (MRP) along with applicable subsidy on the bags of fertilizers, clearly. Any sale above the printed MRP is punishable under the Essential Commodities Act (ECA) 1955. The State Governments are empowered to take actions under the ECA 1955 in such cases.

Control on prices of life saving drugs

†507. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any plans to control the prices of life saving drugs;

(b) whether Government propose to open Government medical stores in every city of the country to provide medicines to common people at controlled rates and whether such type of some stores have been opened;

(c) if so, the States where such stores have been opened and the places where more such stores are proposed to be opened, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Government has notified the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012 (NPPP-2012) where it has also been proposed to regulate and control the prices of National List of Essential Medicines-2011.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) In order to provide relief to the common man in the area of healthcare, a countrywide campaign in the name of 'Jan Aushadhi Campaign' was initiated by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Government of India, in collaboration with the State Governments, by way of opening up of Jan Aushadhi Generic Drug Stores in the Government Hospitals by way of supply of medicines through the Central Pharma Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs), to make available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all. Under this campaign, it is intended to open at least one Jan Aushadhi Store in every district of the country to begin with, followed by at least five stores in each district so as to have 3150 stores by the end of the Twelfth Plan, wherever the State Governments extend their support and cooperation in allotting the space in the Government Hospitals or at any other suitable locations and also identify the agencies amongst Hospitals/NGOs/Charitable/Cooperative/Government Bodies to manage such stores. So far, 147 Jan Aushadhi Stores have been opened (upto 31.01.2013) in the country, spread over the twelve States, namely, Punjab, Haryana, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, including UT of Chandigarh. Efforts are on to open more stores in the country with the collaboration of State Governments. However, much depends upon the prevailing health policy or the health programme being followed by the respective State Governments, in order to determine the feasibility and the viability for opening/managing such stores and also the extent of support and cooperation the State Governments provide in allotting the space in more number of places including identification of the agency to manage such stores, besides ensuring the cooperation of the Government Doctors in prescribing generic medicines.

Implementation of Schemes for Bhopal Gas Victims

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 75 per cent partnership of the Madhya Pradesh Government has been fixed for the Schemes being operated for the Bhopal Gas Victims;

(b) if so, whether the amount as per the above agreement is being provided to the Madhya Pradesh Government for rehabilitation Schemes being operated for the Bhopal Gas Victims; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if not, by when the amount will be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Government of India had released its share of 75% of total outlay of Rs. 258 crore for the first Action Plan of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for medical, economic, social and environmental rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas Victims, approved in 1990. The implementation of this Action Plan was completed in July, 1999.

In July, 2010, Government of India has further released its share of 75% of the total outlay of Rs. 272.75 crore as Additional Central Assistance for schemes for medical, economic, social rehabilitation and for providing safe drinking water under the New Plan of Action submitted by Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Broadband connections in Panchayats

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

(a) whether Government has a target to connect 60 per cent Gram Panchayats of the country through broadband internet and other communication services by December, 2013;

(b) if so, whether Gram Panchayats to be connected through broadband and all other communication services have been selected; and

(c) the number of Gram Panchayats that are connected through broadband and other communication services at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Government has approved a scheme to connect all the 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats (GPs) through Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) for providing broadband connectivity to the Panchayats.

3 pilots have been launched in three blocks of 3 different States, viz., Arain Block in Ajmer District (Rajasthan), Pansagar Block in North Tripura District (Tripura) and Paravada Block in Vishakhapatnam District (Andhra Pradesh) on 15.10.2012 and 100 Mbps bandwidth has been created at all 58 GPs in these blocks.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, 5,81,610 villages out of the 5,93,601 [*i.e.* 97.97%] inhabited revenue villages as per Census 2001 have been covered with Village Public Telephones (VPTs) facility, as on 31.01.2013. State-wise detail in this respect is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise numbers of VPTs provisioned as on 31.01.2013

Name of the State	No. of inhabited revenue villages as per Census, 2001	No. of VPTs provided
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	501	352
Andhra Pradesh	26613	25102
Assam	25124	24679
Bihar	39032	38932
Jharkhand	29354	28807
Gujarat	18159	18051
Haryana	6764	6678
Himachal Pradesh	17495	17408
Jammu and Kashmir	6417	6384
Karnataka	27481	27449
Kerala	1372	1372
Madhya Pradesh	52117	51986
Chhattisgarh	19744	18192
Maharashtra	41442	40645
Meghalaya (NE-I)	5782	5106
Mizoram (NE-I)	707	704

1	2	3
Tripura (NE-I)	858	858
Arunachal Pradesh (NE-II)	3863	2774
Manipur (NE-II)	2315	2171
Nagaland (NE-II)	1278	1263
Odisha	47529	44941
Punjab	12301	12065
Rajasthan	39753	39568
Tamil Nadu (TN Circle)	13837	13837
Chennai Metro	1655	1655
Uttar Pradesh	97942	97742
Uttarakhand	15761	15366
West Bengal (WB Circle)	37062	36481
Kolkata Metro	893	613
Sikkim (WB Circle)	450	429
GRAND TOTAL:	5,93,601	5,81,610

Implementation of the National e-Governance Plan

510. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the plan of action in operation under the e-Governance programme;
- (b) the details of the targets achieved under the programme and the budget utilized, State-wise;
- (c) whether local self-Government bodies and their officers are being covered under the programme; and
- (d) the details of the implementation of the programme in local self-Government bodies of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) has been approved by the Government on 18th May, 2006 to promote e-Governance in areas of concern to the common man and businesses. The plan consists of 31 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) encompassing 11 Central MMPs, 13 State MMPs and 7 integrated MMPs and also includes 8 Common Core and Support Components. The 31 MMPs are being implemented by respective Line Ministries/Departments out of which 4 MMPs namely, India Portal, Common Services Centres, e-Districts and National Services Delivery Gateway (NSDG) are being implemented by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY). The list of MMPs along with the names of implementing Ministry/Departments is given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and the detailed status of implementation of each MMP is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) are implemented and funded by the concerned line Ministries/Departments. The list of MMPs alongwith the names of implementing Ministries/Departments is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The present status of implementation of the 31 MMPs is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Local Self-Government Bodies are covered under the e-Panchyat and the e-Municipalities MMPs.

Statement-I

Mission Mode Project (MMP)	Implementing line Ministry/ Department	Implementation status
1	2	3

Central MMPs

MCA 21	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	Post-implementation
Pensions	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances	Post-implementation
Income Tax	Income Tax Department	Post-implementation
Central Excise and Customs	Central Board of Excise and Customs	Post-implementation

1	2	3
Banking	Industry Initiative	Post-implementation
Insurance	Industry Initiative	Post-implementation
Passport	Ministry of External Affairs	Post-Implementation
e-Office (Pilot)	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances	Implementation
UID	Unique Identification Authority of India	Implementation
India Post	Department of Posts	Implementation
Immigration Visa Foreigners Registration and Tracking	Ministry of Home affairs	Implementation
Integrated MMPs		
India Portal	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	Post-implementation
NSDG	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	Post-implementation
e-Trade (EDI)	Department of commerce	Implementation
e-Courts	Department of Justice	Implementation
CSC	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	Implementation
e-Biz (Pilot)	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	Implementation
e-Procurement	Department of commerce	Implementation
State MMPs		
Commercial Taxes	Department of Revenue C/o Ministry of Finance	Implementation
Treasuries	Ministry of Finance	Implementation

1	2	3
e-District	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	Implementation
Land Records (NLRMP)	Ministry of Rural Development	Implementation
Road Transport	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	Post-Implementation
Police CCTNS	Ministry of Home affairs	Implementation
e-Municipality	Ministry of Urban Development	Implementation
e-Panchayat	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Implementation
Agriculture	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	Implementation
Employment Exchange	Ministry of Labour and Employment	Design and Development
PDS	Department of Food and Public Distribution	Implementation
Health	Ministry of Health	Conceptualization
Education	Ministry of Human Resource Development	Conceptualization

Statement-II

Status of the Mission Mode Projects

Central MMPs

1. Central Excise and Customs: The MMP aims at improving tax-payer services, transparency, accountability and efficiency in the indirect tax administration in India. The project has automated all major processes in Central Excise and Service Tax through a web-based and workflow-based system.

Present Status: The MMP was approved for delivery of 8 envisaged services to the citizen in December, 2007. The project is delivering all the envisaged

services and approx. 20 lakhs Registered assesses and approx. 24,000 Departmental officers are covered by these services.

2. **e-Office:** The MMP is aimed at increasing the usage of work flow and rule based file routing, quick search and retrieval of files and office orders, digital signatures for authentication, forms and reporting components.

Present Status: The MMP was approved in May, 2006 with 7 envisaged services for 4 years. As on date the pilot is running in 3 locations namely, Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DAR&PG), Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) and the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY). At present, the MMP is under implementation for 12 Central Line Ministries/Departments. There is a phased plan approach for implementation across all Ministries/Departments.

3. **Income Tax:** The Income Tax Department of India is implementing a project for setting up a comprehensive service that enables citizens to transact all businesses with the Department on an anywhere, anytime basis. The MMP aims at offering services of Income Tax Department to the citizens electronically.

Present Status: The MMP has gone live nationally with 18 envisaged services in December, 2008. As on date more than 4.45 crores ITRs have been filled electronically.

4. **IVFRT — Immigration, Visa Foreigner's Registration and Tracking:** In order to Modernize and upgrade the Immigration services, "Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration and Tracking (IVFRT)" has been included as one of the MMPs to be undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) with a total outlay of Rs. 1011.00 crores.

Present Status: Visa Application forms have been standardised and integrated online visa application system has been implemented in 52 Indian Missions abroad covering 30 countries. As on December 31, 2012, MHA has processed over 1,48,000 PRC cases electronically. The online registration application system for the Foreigners has been operationalised in all the 7 FRROs and 3 FROs. Installation of ICS software has been completed in all of the 77 ICPs.

5. **MCA21:** The MMP aims at providing electronic services statutory requirements and other business related services under the Companies Act, administered by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

Present Status: The MMP has gone live nation *vide* with 8 online G2B services in September, 2006. More than 23,000 companies have filed their Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account till 31.01.2012. About 9.03 lakh filings (all forms) have been received in the month of October, 2011, which is about 1.40 lakhs filings more than the last year. A total of 3.80 lakh annual filings (BS & AR) have been received which is about 20% more than the previous year.

6. **Passport Seva Project:** The Passport Seva Project was launched by the Ministry of External Affairs with the objective of delivering Passport Services to the citizens in a comfortable environment with wider accessibility and reliability within defined timelines.

Present Status: All of the envisaged 77 Passport Seva Kendras have been made operational. All the Indian Missions located abroad are now using PRIDE (New Central Database under Passport Seva System) for verification of duplicate records before issuance of Passport and Passport related services. A 24*7 helpdesk support is available for any technical assistance regarding PRIDE. Till date more than 16 lakh applications have been processed in the new system.

7. **Unique Identification (UID-Aadhaar):** The UIDAI will offer a strong form of online authentication, where agencies can compare demographic and biometric information of the resident with the records stored in the central database. The Authority will support registrars and agencies in adopting the UID authentication process, and will help define the infrastructure and processes they need.

Present Status: As on 31 December, 2012 more than 28 crores enrolments have been done across the country. The Aadhaar authentication services were launched during February, 2012.

8. **Banking MMP:** Industry Initiative
9. **Insurance MMP:** Industry Initiative
10. **India Post 2012:** The objective of the project is to transform Department of Posts into a "Technology Enabled, Self Reliant Market Leader" by increased market share and revenues, new products and services, improved service delivery, motivated workforce and rural development. The scope of the project includes computerization of Core Banking, GAPS MNREGA transfers, Mobile based remittance and Mail Operation Services.

Present Status: Out of 8 separate RFPs for finalisation of Financial System Integrator (FSI), Network Integrator (NT), Core System Integrator (CSI), Rural ICT System Integrator (RSI), Change Management (CM), Rural ICT Hardware (RH), Mail Operations Hardware and Data Centre (DC) has been floated, contracts have been signed for FSI, NI, DC and CM RFPs.

11. **Pensions:** The MMP aims at providing a web based e-mechanism of providing updated information on Government rules and regulations and grievance redressal for pensioners, their disbursing departments and any other Government organization offering services to the pensioners.

Present Status: The MMP has gone live with all of its envisaged services. Online mechanism regarding redressal of pension related grievances have been made available through Centralised Pension Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPENGRAMS).

Integrated MMPs

12. **e-Courts:** This project seeks to utilize information technology for providing services at the Courts. It seeks IT enablement of 14249 district and subordinate courts located in 3069 court complexes and up gradation of ICT infrastructure at Supreme Court/High Courts.

Present Status: Web based judicial services are being provided in 5 States. Out of total 14,249 courts approved for computerization, 10,432 courts (73%) have already been computerized. Automated case filing has been commenced in 75% of 8,178 courts. Automated registration of case has been commenced in 60% of 8,178 courts. Automated workflow for court proceeding has been commenced in 67% of 8,178 courts.

13. **e-Biz:** The MMP aims at providing quick process for setting up a commercial enterprise by offering an integrated platform of services across various departments both at Central and State level.

Present Status: The scope of work of year-1 of the project includes provisioning of 18 Central Services and 11 State Services in five Pilot States — Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Out of the 65 services in year-1 scope the current status is:—

- STQC Functional Testing complete. Ready to Go-Live: 22

- Services for which approval received. Development in progress: 14
- Services that have been approved. Awaiting department readiness for integration: 13
- Services that are yet to be approved. Pending approval from department: 16

14. **e-Procurement:** The e-Procurement MMP, being implemented by the Department of Commerce (DOC), is intended to ensure that Government procurement becomes simplified, transparent and result-oriented. An end-to-end e-Procurement solution will cover all aspects of procurement right from indent of tender to tender preparation, bidding, bid evaluation and award of contract.

Present Status: Department of expenditure has issued instruction for mandatory publishing of tender enquires, corrigenda thereto and details of contract awarded on the Central Procurement Portal with the following timelines:

- Ministries/Departments and their attached and subordinate offices *w.e.f.* 1st January, 2012
- CPSEs *w.e.f.* 1st February, 2012
- Autonomous/Statutory bodies *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2012

As on date the e-Procurement has been implemented in 20 States.

15. **e-Trade (EDI):** The integrated mission mode project, Electronic Trade (e-Trade) was conceptualized to facilitate effective and efficient mode of transacting business in the area of foreign trade. The Department of Commerce is the nodal agency for the implementation of the e-Trade project. The MMP aims at facilitating Electronic Data Interchange amongst various agencies involved in the process of import and export like Ports, Banks, Customs, DGFT etc.

Present Status: 99% of filing of the required authorizations is performed online. 95% of transactions are online for Shipping bills generation, Export Container Exit list generation and Book delivery.

16. **India Portal:** National Portal of India is a Mission Mode Project under Integrated Services of National e-Governance Plan. Its mandate is to provide Government information and services to the general public through the unified interface of National Portal of India.

Present status: The portal is live since 2005 and there are around 1000 informational services delivered through the portal. The website receives more than 70 million hits per month.

17. **National Services Delivery Gateway:** The National e-Governance Service Delivery Gateway (NSDG), standards based messaging switch (IIP/IIS/IGIS), provides seamless interoperability and exchange of data across heterogeneous applications of geographically dispersed departments.

Present Status: The project has gone live and projects such as MCA21, Trademarks, e-Biz and Police have already been integrated with NSDG. On the other hand, Income Tax (PAN), IVFRT, Passports, e-Migrate are expected to integrate with NSDG. The State Services Delivery Gateway (SSDG) is operational in 8 States.

18. **Common Services Centers (CSC):** The objective of CSC MMP is to become front end service delivery outlets enabling smooth and transparent governance at the village level and to act as a Change Agent — in order to promote rural entrepreneurship, build rural capacities and livelihoods, enable community participation and effect collective action for social change — through a bottom-up model that focuses on the rural citizen.

Present Status: A total of 1,26,034 CSC have been rolled out by July, 2012. Complete operationalisation of 1,00,000 CSCs in rural areas has been planned by March, 2013. An average of 177 transactions per month per CSC has been recorded. All CSCs are being enrolled as Banking Correspondents.

State MMPs

19. **Crime and Criminal Tracking Networks and Systems (CCTNS):** This MMP aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effective policing at all levels and especially at the Police Station level through adoption of principles of e-Governance, and creation of a nationwide networked infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled state-of-the-art tracking system.

Present Status: The Core Application software (CAS) has been developed centrally which can be customized at the State/UT level. CAS has been released to the States/UTs. CCTNS pilot has been launched in 25 States/UTs covering 2,000 locations. The MMP is planned to Go-live in all States/UTs by April, 2013.

20. **e-District:** The project aims at delivery of high volume, citizen-centric services through CSCs. These would be services primarily not covered by other specific MMPs. A minimum of 7 services have been identified to be delivered in every State.

Present Status: The pilot phase is completed and e-Services are being delivered in 24 districts in 8 States. Under the National rollout of the e-District scheme, 100 additional districts are planned to go live by 31 March, 2013.

21. **Agriculture:** The MMP aims at providing information regarding farm practices, market trends, agricultural and technical knowhow and other related services to the farming community.

Present Status: Pilot project for the MMP is under Implementation in 7 States. 5 out of envisaged 12 services have been operationalised. The operationalised services cover Information on commodity prices and availability; fertilizer/pesticide and seeds; soil health; farm machinery and weather forecast.

22. **Commercial Taxes:** Commercial Taxes MMP will support the States and UTs Governments to computerize their Commercial Tax administering departments and enable States and UTs to quickly install requisite hardware and application software system in networked environment on a wide-area basis.

Present Status: The MMP is under implementation in 33 States/UTs. Services under the MMP such as E-registration, E-returns, E-payments and Electronic C-Forms have been implemented across 27, 27, 28 and 15 States/UTs respectively. Pre-MMP Commercial Taxes projects are operational in 60% of the States/UTs.

23. **Employment Exchange:** The MMP aims at providing speedy and easy access to employment related services and information to job seekers and employers (both organized and unorganized) and enable the Employment exchanges to play the pivotal role in the modern Indian economy and flexible business environment.

Present Status: The project started on 01.12.2008 with a planned time period of 22 months. The project is still under design and development stage for over 2 years and the scheme is yet to be finalized for approval from competent authority. The project needs to be expedited. As on date the EFC memo for approval of the competent authority is being prepared.

24. **e-Municipality:** The MMP in Municipalities aims to improve service delivery mechanism, achieve better information management and transparency and ensure citizens' involvement in governance.

Present Status: The project is funded as part of JNNURM till 31 March, 2012. 25 out of 80 ULBs are under implementation in 15 States.

25. **e-Panchayat:** The outcome of the MMP is the delivery of services to villagers through Panchayats through an integrated system which optimally utilizes information technology at the front-end and back-end. The other outcome of this project is the ability of various governmental institutions to interact and make decisions based on an IT enabled smooth workflow.

Present Status: Scheme for the MMP not yet approved. The Panchayat application suite encompassing 12 Applications has been launched in April, 2012. The project is under implementation in 21 States. The MMP has been proposed to be as part of Rajiv Gandhi Gram Panchayat Sashaktikaran Yojana.

26. **National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP):** For modernization of land records system in the country, a modified programme, viz., the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) has been formulated by merging two Centrally-sponsored schemes of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR). The ultimate goal of the NLRMP is to usher in the system of Conclusive Titling with Title Guarantee, to replace the current system of presumptive titles in the country.

Present Status: Computerization of the Record of Rights has been completed in 18 States. The digitization of maps and updating of land records has been completed in 8 States. Computerization of registration has been completed in 6 States. Automation of mutation process has been completed in 9 States.

27. **Treasuries MMP:** The mission is to computerize treasuries and link treasury systems with other relevant systems across the nation in order to capture data on all transactions to facilitate transparency and decision-making.

Present Status: The MMP is under implementation in 13 States/UTs.

28. **Road Transport:** This MMP is expected to usher in a system of easier access and process for vehicle registration and licences. All the RTOs in the country

are to implement standardized software and the license and vehicle registration information is to be hosted on State Register (SR) and National Register (NR). This is expected to lead to reduction of footfalls at RTOs, provision of National Permit Facilities through SR/NR, provision to integrate application with Payment Gateways, and better enforcement and check on malpractices

Present Status: Rollout of the project in all RTOs completed in 27 States. Establishment of connectivity between RTOs and STA has been completed in 29 States. Applications under the MMP viz. 'Vahan' (Vehicle Registration) and 'Sarathi' (Driving License) have been implemented in all States/UTs. 'Vahan' has been deployed in more than 90% and 'Sarathi' has been deployed in more than 75% of the RTOs. State Register has been established in 25 States/UTs.

29. **Public Distribution System (PDS):** The objective of the MMP is to reduce poverty by formulating a mechanism for delivery of the minimum requirement of foodgrains at highly subsidized rates to BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

Present Status: Implementation of Component-1 of the MMP during the period 2012-17 with Rs. 884 crore outlay has been approved by CCEA. The scope of implementation includes End to end computerization of supply-chain management, digitisation of ration cards and beneficiary databases, setting up Transparency Portal and Grievance Redressal Mechanism. Component-11 is planned to be taken up after coverage and linkages with NPR/Aadhaar as well as establishment of Fair Price Shop connectivity.

Villages not connected by telephone services

511. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages in the country, not connected by telephone services, either landline or mobile service, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government is considering any plan to extend telephone services to these villages;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The details of villages in the country not connected with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The State/Service area-wise number of villages in the country not connected with mobile services, as per the survey carried out by TERM Cells of Department of Telecommunication are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A scheme is already under implementation with subsidy support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). Reconciliation of the VPTs working in the inhabited villages as per Census, 2001 was carried out taking into account the existing VPT and those provided under Bharat Nirman-I. USOF scheme for provision of VPTs in newly identified uncovered villages as per Census, 2001 was launched in the year 2009. Agreements were signed with BSNL on 27.02.2009 for provision of VPTs with subsidy support from USO Fund in all the remaining inhabited villages as per Census, 2001. Rollout period for the scheme is upto 30 September, 2013.

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

Statement-I

Details of villages yet to be connected with Village Public Telephone facility as on 31.01.2013

Name of the State	No. of villages yet to be connected with Village Public Telephone facility as on 31.01.2013
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	149
Andhra Pradesh	1511
Assam	445
Bihar	100
Jharkhand	547
Gujarat	108

1	2
Haryana	86
Himachal Pradesh	87
Jammu and Kashmir	33
Karnataka	32
Kerala	0
Madhya Pradesh	131
Chhattisgarh	1552
Maharashtra	797
Meghalaya (NE-I)	676
Mizoram (NE-I)	3
Tripura (NE-I)	0
Arunachal Pradesh (NE-II)	1089
Manipur (NE-II)	144
Nagaland (NE-II)	15
Odisha	2588
Punjab	236
Rajasthan	185
Tamil Nadu (TN Circle)	0
Chennai Metro	0
Uttar Pradesh	200
Uttarakhand	395
West Bengal (WB Circle)	581
Kolkata Metro	0
Sikkim (WB Circle)	280
GRAND TOTAL:	11,991

Statement-II

State-wise details of villages yet to be connected with mobile services as per the survey carried out by TERM Cells of Department of Telecommunication

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Services area	No. of villages yet to be connected with mobile services
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,786
2.	Assam	2,976
3.	Bihar	271
4.	Jharkhand	5,308
5.	Gujarat	1,938
6.	Haryana	32
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1,997
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	636
9.	Karnataka	1,197
10.	Kerala	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1,771
12.	Chhattisgarh	5,460
13.	Maharashtra	5,394
14.	Meghalaya	3,257
15.	Mizoram	584
16.	Tripura	180
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,382
18.	Nagaland	451
19.	Manipur	1,040
20.	Odisha	6,734

1	2	3
21.	Punjab	100
22.	Rajasthan	3,153
23.	Tamil Nadu	197
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5,014
25.	Uttarakhand	1,419
26.	West Bengal	886
27.	Sikkim	13
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	221
TOTAL:		56,397

Policy for acquisition of telecom company

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

(a) whether Government recently came up with changes in policy regarding acquisition of a telecom company that was awarded spectrum at old administered prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Broad guidelines for inter-service area merger of CMTS/UAS Licence have been announced through press release dated 15.02.2012. Relevant extracts from the press release are given in the Statement.

Statement-I

Extracts from the press release dated 15.02.2012

“The broad guidelines in respect of intra-service area merger of CMTS/UAS licences will, *inter-alia*, include:—

(i) For determination of market power, market share of both subscriber base

and Adjusted Gross Revenue of licensee in the relevant market shall be considered. The entire access market will be the relevant market for determining the market share, and will no longer be classified separately as 'Wire line' and 'Wireless'.

- (ii) Merger up to 35% market share of the resultant entity will be allowed through a simple, quick procedure. However, there may be a need to consider cases of merger beyond 35% market share in certain circumstances without breaching the 25% cap on GSM spectrum/10 MHz for CDMA spectrum holding in any service area. Recommendation of TRAI that such cases will be considered up to a market share of 60% has been taken note of. In order to ensure clarity on the circumstances and extent to which merger above 35% limit would be permissible, detailed transparent criteria will be prescribed/adopted after receipt of TRAI's recommendations and after due consultation with the appropriate authorities.
- (iii) Consequent upon the merger of licences in a service area, the total spectrum held by the Resultant entity shall not exceed 25% of the spectrum assigned, by way of auction or otherwise, in the concerned service area in case of 900 and 1800 MHz bands. In respect of 800 MHz band, the ceiling will be 10 MHz. In respect of spectrum in other bands, relevant conditions pertaining to auction of that spectrum shall apply.
- (iv) If, as a result of the merger, the total spectrum held by the resultant entity is beyond the limits prescribed, the excess spectrum must be surrendered within one year of the permission being granted. Government may prescribe the band which will be required to be surrendered in accordance with spectrum reframing policy to be announced separately.
- (v) The substantial equity and cross holding of the Resultant entity shall be in conformity with the provisions of the UAS licence.
- (vi) The duration of licence of the resultant entity in the respective service area will be equal to the higher of the two periods on the date of merger. This does not however entitle the resultant entity to retain the entire spectrum till the expiry of licence period.
- (vii) In case of renewed validity beyond the original validity of any of the merged entity, holding of spectrum in 800/900 MHz band shall be subject to the applicable spectrum reframing guidelines to be announced in future

w.e.f. the deemed date of extension of merging entity having lesser validity of licence at the time of merger or the date of spectrum reframing guidelines whichever is later.

- (viii) Issues related to spectrum price, to be paid by the resultant entity, would be decided separately. The same shall also apply in case of renewal of wireless operating licence, post merger.
- (ix) On the merger of the two licenses, the AGR of the two entities will also be merged and the license fee will be therefore levied at the specified rate for that service area on the resultant total AGR. Similarly, for the purpose of payment of the spectrum charge, the spectrum held by the two licensees will be added/merged and the annual spectrum charge will be at the prescribed rate applicable on this total spectrum. However, in case of holding of spectrum for various technologies by the entity subsequent to Merger, spectrum charges and license fee etc. or any other criterion being followed by the licensor shall be applicable as in case of any other UAS/CMTS licensee.
- (x) Existing provisions in the UAS licence relating to Lock-in period for sale of equity/merger shall continue.”

“Decisions on all matters relating to One Time Spectrum Charge including pricing of spectrum in cases of M&A and Spectrum Sharing will be taken separately”.

Mobile phone towers and tariff of multinational companies

‡513. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the comparative details of density of mobile phone towers of multinational companies operating in the country’s mobile phone segment such as Vodafone, etc., with that in other countries;
- (b) the basis on which pulse rate for the tariff of mobile phone is fixed;
- (c) whether complaints regarding overcharging of tariff unscrupulously by these companies operating in the country, have been received; and
- (d) if so, the details and disposal thereof, company-wise?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Sir, Mobile phone towers are deployed by the Telecom Service Providers as per the Radio Frequency (RF) Network planning based on various parameters such as quantum of spectrum used, type of network, geography/terrain of the area, number of Base Transmitting Stations deployed, tower sharing amongst the multiple service providers, population density of the mobile users, number of licensees in the service area etc. The density of mobile towers varies from place to place, country to country due to significant differences in the above mentioned parameters.

(b) As per the existing tariff framework, tariff for telecommunication access services is under forbearance except national roaming and rural fixed line services. The Telecom Service Providers have the flexibility to determine various charging components and the pulse rate applicable depending on the market conditions and other commercial considerations. As per this flexibility, telecom service providers have specified different duration as pulse rate for charging in terms of seconds and minutes.

(c) and (d) During the financial year 2012-13 upto January, 2013, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has received 2419 complaints relating to billing and tariff including complaints relating to overcharging of tariff. The service provider-wise details of complaints are given below:—

BSNL	MTNL	Bharti	Tata	Reliance	Vodafone	Idea	Others	Total
122	36	745	345	329	505	194	143	2419

Further, TRAI Act, 1997 does not envisage handling of individual consumer complaints by TRAI. However, TRAI has been receiving complaints from consumers relating to unsatisfactory resolution of their complaints. The individual consumer complaints received in TRAI are forwarded to the concerned service provider for redressal.

National Postal Policy

514. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated or proposes to formulate a National Postal Policy for expansion and modernisation of the postal network;

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the draft policy;
- (c) the manner in which the policy is likely to make the Department adopt a financially viable revenue model;
- (d) whether the legislation to regulate the operation of courier services in the country has been formulated; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by when it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI):

(a) No, Sir, the Government has not formulated a National Postal Policy. However, a proposal for National Postal Policy is under consideration.

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

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Losses of MTNL and BSNL

515. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

- (a) the details of revenue and expenditure of MTNL and BSNL during 2012-13, so far;
- (b) whether MTNL and BSNL have recorded losses during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the reasons for losses to MTNL and BSNL since 2009;
- (e) whether Government would inquire into the losses of MTNL and BSNL and fix responsibility in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) The details of revenue and expenditure of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) during 2012-13, as on 31.12.2012 are as follows:—

	(Provisional figures) (In Rs. crore)	
	BSNL	MTNL
Revenue	19305	2682
Expenditure	25868	6017

(b) and (c) BSNL and MTNL have incurred losses during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. Details of the losses incurred by BSNL and MTNL during the last three years are as follows:—

	(In Rs. crore)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
BSNL	(-)1823	(-)6384	(-)8851
MTNL	(-)2611	(-)2802	(-)4110

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

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

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

(e) to (g) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) reviews the performance of BSNL and MTNL periodically to identify and implement steps to improve their financial health. Some of the steps taken by BSNL and MTNL to improve profitability are as follows:—

BSNL

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

MTNL

- Review of tariff for various products and services so as to make them customer friendly and suit various segments of the society.
- Measures to facilitate easy payment of telephone bills to meet the requirement of all segment of society.
- Online booking of different services and complaints for landline and mobile.
- Sanchar Haats in Delhi and Customer Service Centers (CSCs) at Mumbai, where customer can get various services like registration for new service, duplicate bills of cellular connection, bill payment, VCC cards etc.

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

- To recognise the strategic importance of Telecom PSUs in nurturing/enhancing Government's intervention capabilities in matters of national

security or international importance, including execution of bilateral projects funded by Government of India.

- To encourage Public Sector Units under the DoT to identify and exploit strategic and operational synergies so that they play a significant role in service provision, infrastructure creation, and manufacturing.
- To exploit individual strengths of organisations under DoT/Department of Information Technology (DeitY) to their mutual benefit for ensuring these organisations to effectively flourish in the competitive telecom market while adequately supporting the security needs of the nation. Efforts will be made for according preferential treatment for procurement of products and services rendered by individual organisations.

International Telecommunication Union meeting

516. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government placed its viewpoint in International Telecommunication Union (ITU) meeting in Dubai held in December, 2012; and
- (b) whether in the meeting Government has seriously pursued the issue of content filtration so that panic creating news are not uploaded on the internet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The question pertains to the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT-12) on revision of International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs) held in Dubai during 3-14th December at Dubai by International Telecommunication Unit (ITU). The Government submitted its view point in the conference.

- (b) The Content Filtration does not fall within the purview of WCIT-12 and ITRs, and there is no proposal or document for discussion on the issue of content regulation or filtration in the conference. Further, the final acts of the Conference (revised ITRs) does not contain any provision with regard to content regulation or filtration. The final acts of conference explicitly mention under Article I, purpose and scope of regulations, that the International Telecommunication Regulations do not address the content related aspects of telecommunications. Hence, the question is not applicable in the context of WCIT-2012.

**Report of Expert Committee on HR policy
for e-Governance**

517. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Expert Committee has submitted its report on HR Policy for e-Governance to Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken/being taken by Government on the report of the Expert Committee?

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

(b) and (c) The Committee has made recommendations on a large number of issues relating to e-Governance including institutional structures, developing resources within the Government, inducting external talent into Government, training and development which aim to aid and assist the successful implementation of the National e-Governance Plan of the Government of India. The Report has been circulated to all concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and State/UT Governments for taking suitable action on the recommendations in the Report.

Violation of USOF conditions by private companies

518. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether services of some of the private telecom companies have been suspended in certain telecom circles for violation of the conditions of the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) agreement;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise;
- (c) whether Government has imposed suitable penalties on erring companies; and
- (d) if so, the details of penalty imposed and recovery made from them, company-wise?

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

Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF)/Government have not suspended the service of any private telecom company for violation of the conditions of the USOF agreement. However, M/s Reliance Communications Limited (RCL) and M/s Reliance Telecom Limited (RTL) switched off their mobile Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) at 1191 and 228 USOF supported sites respectively causing suspension/interruption of mobile services in concerned areas during November, 2010 to February, 2011.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A financial penalty of Rs. 4,63,22,000 has been imposed and recovered from M/s Reliance Communications Limited and Rs. 1,07,67,500 from M/s Reliance Telecom Limited for the period of interruption in mobile services caused due to shutting down of services by these companies. This is in accordance with provisions of the agreement signed by USOF with these companies.

UAS licences

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

(a) whether Department of Telecommunications has decided to include a new clause in the Unified Access Service (UAS) licence that would allow Government to change the terms and conditions of the licences;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether UAS licences would be issued in the current form to the operators who won spectrum in the recently concluded 2G spectrum auction; 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 new clause has been added in the Unified Access Service (UAS) Licence. As per Condition No. 5 of existing UAS Licence, the Licensor reserves the right to modify at any time, the terms and conditions of the Licence, if in the opinion of the Licensor it is necessary or expedient to do so in public interest or in the interest of the security of the State or for the proper conduct of the telegraphs.

(c) and (d) No, Sir, It has been decided to issue Unified Licence (Access Services) which is service area level Unified Licence, to the successful new entrants in the auction of spectrum held in November, 2012.

Guidelines for second round of spectrum auction

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

(a) whether some mobile service providers have declared the guidelines/rules of the second round of spectrum auctions as illegal and discriminatory and have demanded withdrawal of these guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the guidelines of both the spectrum auctions are same as per the recommendations of TRAI;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. One of the operators has termed the guidelines illegal. Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) has also submitted that reduction in reserve price is discriminatory. The following issues, among others, have been raised by the operator:—

(i) Auction creates uncertainty for existing operators;

(ii) Prices fixed are arbitrarily high;

(iii) Prices are discriminatory; and

(iv) Spectrum presently held is wrongly deemed not liberalized.

(c) to (e) In November, 2012 spectrum was put to auction in 1800 MHz and 800 MHz bands in compliance with Supreme Court Order. Thereafter, it was decided to conduct auction of spectrum in 1800 MHz and 800 MHz bands in those service areas where there was no bid or where there was no applicant in the November, 2012 auction. Auction was also proposed in 900 MHz band in those service areas where licences are due for renewal in 2014. The terms and conditions of these auctions are in accordance with Government approvals.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Concession on internet connections for senior citizen

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some concession is allowed to senior citizens who use MTNL connections;

(b) whether no concession is allowed to senior citizens who use internet connections;

(c) whether it is also a fact that use of internet connection has become essential in day-to-day life like use of e-payment, e-banking. etc.; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not allowing concessional internet connection to senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. For Landline connection, the senior citizens (65 years and above) are allowed 25% concession on installation charges and monthly service charges under Plan 250. For Internet connections, no concessional facility is being provided at present.

(c) and (d) Although Internet connection is required for e-payment, e-banking etc., MTNL is not in a position to give concession to senior citizen for this facility due to financial constraints.

Mobile services in backward areas of Uttar Pradesh

†522. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has launched mobile services especially in the backward areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on date;

(c) the areas of the country especially in Uttar Pradesh which have not yet been connected through the mobile services, as on date; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the reasons therefor and by when these areas are proposed to be connected through mobile services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has launched its mobile telecom services in Uttar Pradesh including the backward areas subject to techno-commercial viability.

(c) and (d) BSNL augments its mobile network based on techno-commercial considerations. However, as on 31.01.2013 the coverage details of mobile telecom services of BSNL are as follows:—

	All India		Uttar Pradesh	
	Total	Covered (as on 31.01.2013)	Total	Covered (as on 31.01.2013)
District HQ	629	629	70	70
Block HQ	6274	6169	813	802
Village	610923	403997	104393	78225

Public telephone booths in villages

†523. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public telephone booths particularly in the backward districts in Uttar Pradesh, as on date;

(b) whether most of the villages in the State do not have the facility of public telephone booths; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to provide facility of rural public telephone booth in each of the village, particularly in remote villages in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) In Uttar Pradesh, 97,742 revenue villages out of 97,942 inhabited revenue villages, as per

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Census, 2001, have been covered till 31.01.2013 with Village Public Telephones (VPTs). No data is being maintained based on the classification of backward districts.

(b) Most of the villages of Uttar Pradesh are having VPT facility.

(c) Government is providing subsidy through Universal Service Obligation Fund (USO Fund) for providing Village Public Telephone (VPTs) throughout the country including Uttar Pradesh.

Discontinuation of roaming charges

†524. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to discontinue roaming charges in the telecom sector throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, by when it would be discontinued and whether there is any proposal to increase the call rates after this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Sir, National Telecom Policy-2012 (NTP-2012) envisages "One Nation — Free Roaming." This is a new policy initiative of the Government. Being a predominantly tariff related issue, as a first step, TRAI has floated a pre-consultation paper which has now been followed by a consultation paper for public consultation.

Telephone density

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

(a) the telephone density in the country; and

(b) the break-up of mobile and landline connections in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The telephone density in the country is 73.34%, as on 31.12.2012.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The service area-wise break-up of mobile and landline telephone connections in the country, as on 31.12.2012, is given in the Statement.

Statement

Telecom service area-wise Mobile and Landline telephone connections as on 31.12.2012

Sl. No.	Name of Service area	Number of telephone connections		
		Mobile	Landline	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63936016	2261524	66197540
2.	Assam	14336284	196741	14533025
3.	Bihar (incl. Jharkhand)	61020297	560061	61580358
4.	Gujarat [incl. Union Territory of Daman and Diu, Silvassa (Dadra and Nagar Haveli)]	50280123	1786975	52067098
5.	Haryana (excl. the local areas served by Faridabad and Gurgaon Telephone exchanges)	19527872	571344	20099216
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6805711	292670	7098381
7.	Jammu and Kashmir (incl. the autonomous council of Ladakh)	6802340	199085	7001425
8.	Karnataka	52782195	2451120	55233315
9.	Kerala (incl. Union Territory of Lakshadweep and Minicoy)	32245228	3094549	35339777
10.	Madhya Pradesh (incl. Chhattisgarh)	50668593	1120266	51788859
11.	Maharashtra (incl. Union Territory of Goa and excl. areas covered by Mumbai Metro Service area)	66845302	2534516	69379818
12.	North East (incl. Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura)	8738579	217803	8956382

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Odisha	24317039	395106	24712145
14.	Punjab (incl. Union Territory of Chandigarh)	28999339	1370149	30369488
15.	Rajasthan	46572329	1084336	47656665
16.	Tamil Nadu (incl. Chennai and Union Territory of Puducherry)	73283971	3135074	76419045
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	71979410	1059067	73038477
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West) (incl. Uttarakhand and excl. the local telephone area of Ghaziabad and Noida)	48338084	773660	49111744
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata Metro service area and incl. Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Sikkim)	43076898	593443	43670341
20.	Kolkata	22610241	1151669	23761910
21.	Delhi (incl. local areas served by Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Noida and Gurgaon telephone exchanges)	39813020	2949893	42762913
22.	Mumbai (incl. local areas served by New Mumbai and Kalyan telephone exchanges)	31742046	2987658	34729704
ALL INDIA:		864720917	30786709	895507626

Hacking of BSNL website

526. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that BSNL's website was hacked and defaced recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that this was done as a protest against Section 66A of the IT Act; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. (SHRIMATI) KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) to (d) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) Corporate website was hacked on 13.12.2012 at around 12:30 hrs. The website was restored on 13.12.2012 at 20:30 hrs. It is claimed to have been hacked by 'Anonymous India group' that demanded withdrawal of section 66A of IT Act as per the report of PTI on Google website.

Mobile phone towers

†527. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of mobile phone towers at present, their number three years ago and the estimated number three years from now, State-wise; and
- (b) the radiation level from mobile towers three years ago, the current radiation levels and the estimated radiation level three years from now, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Sir, the number of mobile phone towers as on 31st January, 2010 and on 31st January, 2013 are given in the Statement (*See* below). Estimated number of mobile towers after three years from now may not be feasible as the mobile phone towers are deployed by the Telecom Service Providers as per the Radio Frequency (RF) Network planning based on various parameters such as quantum of spectrum used, type of network, geography/terrain of the area, number of Base Transmitting Stations deployed, tower sharing amongst the multiple service providers, population density of the mobile users, number of licensees in the service area etc.

(b) Department of Telecommunications adopted the limits/levels for antenna (Base Station) Emission for general public exposure as prescribed by International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) with effect from 04.11.2008 which is as below:—

Frequency Range	Power Density (W/sqm)
400 MHz to 2000 MHz	f/200
2 GHz to 300 GHz	10

(f = frequency in MHz)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Subsequently, with effect from 01.09.2012, the limits/levels for antenna (Base Station) Emission for general public exposure has been reduced to 1/10th of ICNIRP prescribed limit which is as below:—

Frequency Range	Power Density (W/sqm)
400 MHz to 2000 MHz	$f/2000$
2 GHz to 300 GHz	1

(f = frequency in MHz)

Further, it is not feasible to predict the radiation limits/levels after three years from now.

Statement

*Number of towers as on 31st January, 2010 and as on
31st January, 2013*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of towers as on 31st January, 2010	Number of towers as on 31st January, 2013
1	2	3	4
1.	Rajasthan	22260	34472
2.	Gujarat, Daman and Diu	19766	35465
3.	Maharashtra and Goa	38120	63232
4.	Karnataka	22193	39328
5.	Madhya Pradesh	19587	31686
6.	West Bengal, Odisha, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Sikkim	34358	52945
7.	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	7346	12287
8.	Delhi, Haryana and Chandigarh	21396	33649
9.	Uttar Pradesh	48799	78092
10.	Andhra Pradesh	29573	46421

1	2	3	4
11.	Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	16934	28113
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	5270	8079
13.	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	30953	52719
14.	Bihar	18578	34426
15.	Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura	3371	7254
16.	Kerala and Lakshadweep	16563	27334
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWERS:		3,55,068	5,85,502

Information provided under RTI Act

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

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

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

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

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

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

Free roaming facility for mobile phones

†529. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: 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 announced to provide free roaming facility to mobile phone subscribers in the current financial year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether free roaming facility is being provided to mobile phone subscribers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Sir, National Telecom Policy-2012 (NTP-2012) envisages "One Nation — Free Roaming." This is a new policy initiative of the Government. Being a predominantly tariff related issue, as a first step, TRAI has floated a pre-consultation paper which has now been followed by a consultation paper for public consultation.

National Mission on Food Processing

530. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to start a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme- National Mission on Food Processing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the plan to set up food processing industries in Jharkhand, if any, under this Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) had launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme — National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during 2012-13 of Twelfth Five Year Plan. The basic objective of NMFP is decentralization of implementation of the schemes, leading to substantial participation of State Governments/UTs. The Major Programmes/Schemes covered under NMFP during 2012-13 are:—

- (i) Scheme for Technology Up-gradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries.
- (ii) Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Non-Horticultural Products.

(iii) Scheme for Human Resource Development (HRD):—

- (a) Creation of Infrastructure Facilities for Running Degree/Diploma/Certificate Courses in Food Processing Technology
- (b) Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP)
- (c) Food Processing Training Centre (FPTC)

(iv) Scheme for Promotional Activities:—

- (a) Organizing Seminar/Workshops
- (b) Conducting Studies/Surveys
- (c) Support to Exhibitions/Fairs
- (d) Advertisement and Publicity

(c) Under the NMFP, the State Governments have been empowered to receive the applications, sanction and release the grants-in-aid to the eligible beneficiaries. NMFP also provides flexibility to States/UTs in the selection of beneficiaries, location of projects etc. for the development of food processing sector. The entrepreneurs desirous to set up food processing industries in the country including Jharkhand, may submit their proposals/applications to the Mission Director of NMFP in the States as per guidelines.

Special package for FPIs in Bihar

‡531. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to give special package for development of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Ministry of Food Processing Industries has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme — National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during the Twelfth Plan (2012-13) for implementation through States/UTs including Bihar for development of food processing industries in the country. The basic objective of the NMFP is

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

decentralization of implementation of Ministry's schemes, which will lead to substantial participation of State Governments/UTs. Under NMFP, the Scheme for Technology Up-gradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries, Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Non-Horticulture Products, Scheme for Human Resource Development (HRD) and Scheme for Promotional Activities are being implemented through State/UT Governments.

National Mission on Food Processing

532. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to put into operation a National Mission on Food Processing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to extend the Mission to the Konkan region of Maharashtra which has got immense potential for development of food processing industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) had launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme — National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) during 2012-13 of Twelfth Five Year Plan. The basic objective of NMFP is decentralization of implementation of the schemes, leading to substantial participation of State Governments/UTs. The NMFP will significantly enhance Ministry's outreach in terms of planning, supervision and monitoring of assistance through this scheme. The Major Programmes/Schemes covered under NMFP during 2012-13 are:—

(i) Scheme for Technology Up-gradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries.

(ii) Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Non Horticultural Products.

(iii) Scheme for Human Resource Development (HRD):—

(a) Creation of Infrastructure Facilities for Running Degree/Diploma/Certificate Courses in Food Processing Technology

- (b) Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP)
- (c) Food Processing Training Centre (FPTC)
- (iv) Scheme for Promotional Activities:—
 - (a) Organizing Seminar/Workshops
 - (b) Conducting Studies/Surveys
 - (c) Support to Exhibitions/Fairs
 - (d) Advertisement and Publicity

(c) and (d) The NMFP is being implemented by State/UT Governments including in Maharashtra. NMFP provides flexibility to State/UT Governments in the selection of beneficiaries, location/region of the projects etc. for the development of food processing sector in their States. Government of Maharashtra may extend the benefits under the NMFP to the Konkan region for development of food processing sector.

MoFPI has released grants-in-aid of Rs. 12.3825 crores to Government of Maharashtra for implementation of NMFP in the State including Konkan region during 2012-13 of Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Budget outlay for Food Processing Sector

533. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has schemes for promoting Food Processing Industries (FPIs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total budget outlay for the Food Processing Sector in the current Five Year Plan; and
- (d) Whether Government plans for any quantum jump in allocation for the Sector in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the Scheme of Infrastructure Development for Food Processing with components *i.e.* Mega Food Park, Integrated Cold Chain projects and Modernisation/Setting up Abattoirs; Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernization of Food Processing Industries; Quality Assurance, Codex

Standard, R&D and other Promotional activities, Human Resource Development; National Mission on Food Processing and Strengthening of Institutions for promotion of food processing industries in the country

(c) The Government has made a Plan allocation of Rs. 5990 crores during the Twelfth Plan for Food Processing Sector to implement the various Schemes for promotion of Food Processing Sector.

(d) No, Sir. At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government

Preservation of agricultural produce

534. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the farmers in the country are still practicing primitive system of preserving their agricultural produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to seek assistance from developed countries for promoting latest technology in preserving agricultural produce;

(d) if so, the assistance sought and provided, country-wise; and

(e) the incentives provided/proposed to be provided to farmers for adopting latest technology in preservation of their agricultural produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Farmers of the country are storing agricultural produce using different methods including modern storage systems.

(b) A study conducted by the National Spot Exchange Ltd. (NSEL) in December, 2010 analyzed production, consumption and shelf life pattern of major fruits and vegetables. The Study has estimated cold storage requirements of 61.13 million tonnes in the country. The present capacity of cold storage has been worked out at 23.51 million MT. The cold storage gap of about 38 million metric tons has been worked out on the basis of peak season production and highest arrival/harvesting of storable fruits and vegetables in a month.

(c) There is no proposal of Government to seek assistance from developed countries for latest technology in preserving the agricultural produce. However, as per the prevalent policy technology can be transferred through commercial channels.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries under the Scheme for Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid @ 50% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas, and @ 75% of the total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in difficult areas subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore. The initiatives are aimed at filling the gaps in the supply chain, strengthening of cold chain infrastructure, establishing value addition with infrastructural facilities like sorting, grading, packaging and processing for horticulture including organic produce, marine, dairy, poultry, etc. Other agencies of the Government like National Horticulture Board (NHB), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) and State Government also provide assistance for cold storages under their respective schemes.

Shortage of Mega Food Parks and Integrated Cold Chains

535. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of Mega Food Parks and Integrated Cold Chains in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the initiatives Government has taken up lately, to speed up setting up these on priority basis; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Development of adequate infrastructure from farm gate to consumers is a critical need for the entire food processing sector. Although there has not been any quantifiable data regarding the country wide need for Mega Food Parks and Integrated Cold Chains, the study conducted by National Spot Exchange Limited (NSE) in December, 2010 analyzed production, consumption and self life pattern of major fruits and vegetables. The study has estimated a cold storage requirement of 61.13 million metric tonnes in the country. The present capacity of cold storage has been worked out at 23.51 million metric tonnes. The cold storage gap of about 38 million metric tonnes has been worked out on the basis of peak season production and highest arrival/harvesting of storable fruits and vegetables in a month.

- (c) and (d) To meet the infrastructure need of the country the Government has

approved 30 Mega Food Parks and 63 Integrated Cold Chains in different States of the country.

National Bal Bhawan

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

(a) whether during 2012, the functioning of National Bal Bhawan touched its nadir as even salary of staff has not been paid in 2013 so far;

(b) if so, the officer responsible for the same;

(c) the details of funds/manpower sought by each section/activity-head, sanctioned, actually dispersed/used, guests stayed and revenue generated by hostel during last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether even casual labourers working till December, 2011 were discontinued without paying them for days for which they had worked;

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

(f) the punitive/corrective steps Government proposes to take now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Adequate funds are available with the National Bal Bhawan (NBB) for approved activities and payment of the salary of the staff of the NBB. The salary for the month of January, 2013 has already been paid.

(c) The allocation and expenditure for the last three years *i.e.* 2009-2012 under each section/activity of the NBB is given in the Statement (*See* below). The information on the number of guests hosted and revenue generated by the NBB hostel during the last three years is given below:—

(In Rs.)

Year	Guest occupancy	Revenue generated
2009-10	16180	20,35,566.00
2010-11	9849	18,13,209.00
2011-12	8894	18,67,775.00

(d) to (f) Payment to all duly appointed casual workers have been made, upto December, 2011, except one, who refused to accept the payment.

Statement
The allocation and expenditure for the last three years i.e. 2009-2012 under each section/activity of the NBB

Sl. No.	Particulars	Budget allocation 2009-10	2009-10 actuals	Budget allocation 2010-11	2010-11 actuals	Budget allocation 2011-12	2011-12 actuals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Physical Education	10,00,000.00	2,93,672.00	3,00,000.00	4,93,887.00	3,00,000.00	18,638.00
2.	Creative Arts	8,00,000.00	5,21,429.00	4,00,000.00	1,54,432.00	4,00,000.00	44,522.00
3.	Science Education	20,00,000.00	17,95,049.00	10,00,000.00	3,71,426.00	2,00,000.00	50,178.00
4.	Animal and Fish Corner	6,00,000.00	1,82,353.00	3,00,000.00	1,82,392.00	2,00,000.00	1,68,047.00
5.	Library Activities	3,00,000.00	2,19,935.00	3,00,000.00	1,61,568.00	3,00,000.00	22,717.00
6.	NTRC	5,00,000.00	3,56,724.00	5,00,000.00	1,65,957.00	2,00,000.00	32,753.00
7.	Performing Arts	5,00,000.00	1,23,743.00	3,00,000.00	94,546.00	3,00,000.00	2,012.00
8.	Photography	5,00,000.00	6,96,068.00	3,00,000.00	3,45,550.00	3,00,000.00	2,09,081.00
9.	Museum Activities/Museum Exhibition/Gallery	25,00,000.00	6,92,261.00	5,00,000.00	4,38,497.00	5,00,000.00	73,861.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Pub./Production of Litt.	10,00,000.00	14,44,039.00	15,00,000.00	9,95,642.00	10,00,000.00	1,24,510.00
11.	JBB Mandi	60,00,000.00	93,75,142.00	70,00,000.00	38,19,471.00	70,00,000.00	12,98,416.00
12.	Cultural Exchange Programme	20,00,000.00	—	—	—	—	21,80,577.00
13.	BBK	70,00,000.00	1,19,79,245.00	1,10,00,000.00	1,15,19,932.00	1,00,00,000.00	1,00,06,414.00
14.	Integrated Activities	3,00,000.00	2,99,616.00	3,00,000.00	80,587.00	1,00,000.00	38,994.00
15.	Hostel	20,00,000.00	25,17,836.00	40,00,000.00	36,13,490.00	30,00,000.00	13,94,287.00
16.	Mini Train	10,00,000.00	2,35,335.00	20,00,000.00	1,33,233.00	5,00,000.00	8,741.00
17.	Director's Conference Meeting	20,00,000.00	17,07,399.00	10,00,000.00	—	10,00,000.00	—
18.	National Children Assembly	60,00,000.00	36,56,192.00	50,00,000.00	21,26,435.00	40,00,000.00	10,01,753.00
19.	Bal Shree Scheme	1,00,00,000.00	63,50,309.85	80,00,000.00	38,22,632.00	66,00,000.00	49,59,715.00
20.	Camp (Outdoor/indoor)	15,00,000.00	11,88,197.00	10,00,000.00	—	—	—
21.	Training Programme/Workshop	15,00,000.00	15,52,917.00	15,00,000.00	9,18,828.00	5,00,000.00	1,74,215.00
22.	Education for All	4,00,000.00	3,80,544.00	2,54,388.00	2,54,388.00	5,00,000.00	1,54,995.00
23.	Young Environment Conference	15,00,000.00	14,34,212.00	15,00,000.00	4,14,864.00	5,00,000.00	1,133.00

24. Material for Children Activities including Regular Programme	1,00,000.00	11,76,669.00	10,00,000.00	5,398.00	15,00,000.00	35,034.00
25. Provision for Tent and Transport	80,00,000.00	80,31,182.00	90,00,000.00	81,00,877.00	70,00,000.00	25,00,000.00
26. Electricity	50,00,000.00	39,00,251.00	40,00,000.00	37,48,590.00	48,24,351.00	35,08,530.00
27. Pay/Remuneration	1,00,00,000.00	78,05,022.00	1,00,00,000.00	85,78,863.00	40,00,000.00	60,96,499.00
28. A. MX.	20,00,000.00	23,00,643.00	25,00,000.00	23,91,314.00	20,00,000.00	13,49,027.00
29. Construction, Renovation	70,00,000.00	53,60,163.00	30,00,000.00	1,58,357.00	10,00,000.00	—
30. Assistance to States	—	23,32,045.00	—	71,94,120.00	—	—
31. Opening of new Bal Bhawan in States/NER	5,00,00,000.00	5,01,772.00	5,00,00,000.00	—	5,00,00,000.00	—
32. Strengthening of Bal Bhawan	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRANT TOTAL:	13,30,00,000.00	7,84,09,964.85	12,74,54,388.00	6,02,85,276.00	10,77,24,351.00	3,54,54,649.00

Survey on State of primary education

‡537. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an annual survey report ASER 2012 issued by the Ministry, 53 per cent children studying in class V are not able to read the book of class II and children studying in class III can hardly read the book of class I;

(b) if so, whether Government has examined its reasons;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 6 per cent girls between 11-14 years age group are not attending schools;

(d) whether Government would provide special training to teachers to make primary education comprehensible; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) is brought out annually by PRATHAM, a non-governmental organisation. The ASER (Rural) 2012 expresses concern regarding the learning levels of children in schools in rural areas. However, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), which uses a rigorous research methodology, conducts very detailed periodic national surveys of the learning achievements of children in classes – III, V and VIII. Two rounds of these National Achievement Surveys have been completed by the NCERT which have revealed improvements in the overall learning levels, even though achievements remain low. The findings of the third round conducted recently for class V also indicate that there is enhancement in the level of achievement in most States.

(c) According to a national sample study on assessing out of school children, conducted in 2009, 5.7% of girls in the age group 11-14 years were not attending schools.

(d) and (e) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan provides support to States/UTs for conducting 20-day in-service training of elementary school teachers, 30-day induction training for newly recruited teachers, and 60-day training per year for untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Amendments made by CBSE in affiliation and
examination byelaws**

538. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has amended rules for affiliation and examination byelaws;
- (b) if so, the details and the justification thereof;
- (c) whether these amendments in byelaws have been made so as to ensure compliance of various provisions of the Right to Education Act; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) In order to cater to the education needs and the policies of the Government of India, amendments were made in the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)'s Affiliation and Examination Bye-Laws in 2012-2013. After the amendments, the revised Bye-laws were uploaded on CBSE website.

The following amendments were made in the Affiliation Bye-Laws:—

- Change in nomenclature of counsellor as Health Wellness Teacher.
- Provision regarding appointment of TGT teacher exclusively to coordinate CCE related work.
- Provision of Physical Education Teacher at each level *i.e.* Secondary and Sr. Secondary with the designation PGT (Physical Education) and TGT (Physical Education).
- Provision of charging of fees for verification of compliance submitted by the independent school Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 50,000/- for overseas schools.
- Restoration/re-affiliation fee Independent schools – Rs. 3,00,000/-
Overseas independent schools – Rs. 5,00,000/-
- Provisions regarding prescribing books.

The following amendments were made in the Examination Bye-Laws:—

- Applicability of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation Scheme.
- Adoption/adoption of RTE Act.
- Reduction in the number of chances for Improvement of Performance.

(c) and (d) The CBSE made provisions in its Affiliation Bye-Laws and Examination Bye-Laws to ensure compliance of various provisions of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009 to, *inter-alia*, provide for the following:—

Affiliation Bye-Laws

- Provision of a School Managing Committee as per the RTE Act.
- Provision for no screening for admission and school's responsibility for free and compulsory education.
- Prohibition of private tuition by the teacher.
- Prohibition of physical punishment and mental harassment.
- School's responsibility to provide information.
- Undertaking continuous and comprehensive evaluation.
- Prohibition of charging capitation fee.

Examination Bye-Laws

- Provision of age for admission.
- Award of certificate on completion of elementary education.
- Undertaking continuous and comprehensive evaluation.
- Prohibition of charging capitation fee.

Plans to control brain drain

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

(a) whether Government has any plans to provide fellowship to the bright Indian scientists who have settled in various parts of the world by providing them attractive remuneration package;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any concrete plan with Government to minimise and tackle the situation of brain drain from the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) There are a few schemes of the University Grants Commission (UGC), the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and the Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) that aim at encouraging the engagement of Indian professors and researchers based abroad in Indian Universities and Institutions for specific periods. The details of some such schemes are as under:—

1. **Scholars-in-residence scheme under Enhancing Scholarly/Faculty Resources “ENCORE”:** The UGC offers a consolidated remuneration of Rs. 80,000 per month and a contingency of Rs. 1,00,000 per annum to professionals and experts from the ranks of NRIs, PIOs working with overseas academic, research and business organizations as well as overseas academicians and researchers having a demonstrable interest in Indian issues.
2. **Junior and Senior Research Fellowships:** The ICCR awards Junior and Senior Research Fellowships to international scholars specializing in Indian studies in the fields of culture and social sciences. Senior fellowships are given to eminent scholars with proven academic credentials while junior fellowships are meant for young scholars to do post-doctoral research. A Senior Fellow will be paid a lump-sum stipend of Rs. 1,50,000/- per month for the duration of his Fellowship while for a Junior Fellow, the lump-sum stipend will be Rs. 50,000/- per month.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken several steps to retain scientists in the country and to attract expatriates to return. These steps include the sharing of proceeds from contractual Research and Development, consultancy, premium and royalty received from the transfer of technology with scientists, the mobility of scientists between Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), academia and industry, the setting up of knowledge enterprises while being in service, the induction of new and attractive fellowships such as Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired

Research (INSPIRE), the increase in the outlay for science and technology sector in successive Five Year Plans, the grant of better pay scales to scientists as per the 6th Pay Commission, the creation of additional posts in Scientist 'H' grade, enhancement in the fellowship emoluments etc. The "brain drain" phenomenon is clearly declining.

Exchange of faculty and students with foreign universities

540. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain foreign universities have entered into an agreement with their Indian counterparts for exchange of faculty members and students;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) how far this has enhanced the development of students and the course content?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Indian Universities and Institutions of higher learning are entering into agreements with foreign Universities that also include agreements for exchange of faculty members and students. The Indian Universities and Institutions are free to enter into agreements for collaboration with their counterparts in other countries. The Ministry of Human Resource Development, through an appropriate policy framework as well as by enhancing bilateral relations with foreign countries, strives to create a conducive atmosphere for Indian institutions to tie up with their foreign counterparts and vice versa. Such arrangements are aimed at achieving quality education including refinement in teaching and learning methods.

**Setting up of Regional Centre of Indira Gandhi
National Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh**

541. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh has considerable percentage of tribal population;
- (b) if so, whether there is every justification for setting up of a Regional

Centre of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University so as to address the educational needs of tribals in the State;

(c) whether any efforts have been made by the Ministry for setting up of Regional Centre in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As per the 2001 Census, the Scheduled Tribes population constitutes 6.6% of the total population of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) to (e) The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU), Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh was established by the IGNTU Act, 2007 with a view to provide avenues of higher education and research facilities, primarily for the tribal population of India. The jurisdiction of the University extends to the whole country. The University is an autonomous organization and is empowered in terms of the IGNTU Act, 2007 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. However, as a matter of policy, it has been decided that the University should first stabilize its operations at its main Campus in Amarkantak before proposals for setting up of new Centres of the University can be considered.

Universalisation of Secondary Education Scheme

542. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Universalisation of Secondary Education Scheme along with the goals set up under it;

(b) the number of new schools opened, existing schools strengthened and post of teachers sanctioned since inception of the scheme; and

(c) the status of implementation of the scheme in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a centrally sponsored scheme has been launched in 2009 with

an aim to make secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all young persons at secondary stage, while ensuring equity. The objective of the scheme is to provide a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation to ensure universal access to secondary level education by 2017, and universal retention by 2020.

(b) Since the inception of the RMSA, 8175 new secondary schools (classes IX-X) have been opened; the strengthening of 34311 existing secondary schools has been approved and 99577 posts of teachers have been sanctioned.

(c) Under the RMSA in the State of Jharkhand, a total of 894 new secondary schools have been sanctioned till 2012-13; a total of 657 of these have become functional so far. Similarly, 572 existing secondary schools were approved for strengthening under the RMSA; out of these the tendering process has been started in 552 schools and the tendering process for civil works is complete in 20 schools.

Subsidised LPG cylinders for MDMS

543. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Ministry is planning to tackle the situation arising out of reduction in the number of LPG cylinders for Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS);

(b) the amount the Ministry is spending on fuel for Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS);

(c) whether any request has been sent to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for exempting Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) from the LPG cylinder cap;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reply received from the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) On the request of the MHRD, the Ministry of Finance has accorded an 'in-principle' approval to meet the additional financial liability arising out of the withdrawal of the subsidy on LPG cylinders, from the existing budgetary provisions of the MHRD for the MDMS for the current year.

(b) On an average 13% of the cooking cost is spent on fuel. During the year 2012-13, a sum of Rs. 807 crores is expected to be incurred on fuel costs. An additional burden of Rs. 753 crores has been estimated on account of the withdrawal of the subsidy on LPG cylinders for last six months of the current financial year.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The MHRD had requested the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to maintain the status quo and ensure the continued supply of subsidized LPG cylinders under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. This was not agreed to by the Ministry of P&NG, who have advised that the additional requirement of funds may met from the budgetary support given to the MDMS by the MHRD.

Joint Review Mission

544. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of the proposed Joint Review Mission;
- (b) the extent to which it helps in improving the quality of teachers in schools;
- (c) whether consultations have been held with States and other stakeholders in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Joint Review Missions (JRMs) are held at periodic intervals to review the progress of the implementation of specific programmes, such as the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), the Mahila Samakaya (MS) etc. with respect to the goals of these programmes. The JRMs comprise nominees of the funding agencies like the World Bank, the DFID of the UK, the European Union etc. as well as the Government of India's own nominees, who are independent experts in this sector.

The recommendations and findings of each JRM are shared with the State/UTs for necessary action. The Action Taken Report is then discussed in the following JRM. Seventeen JRMs of the SSA, three JRMs of the MS and one JRM of the RMSA have been held so far. They have all helped in improving and strengthening inputs and in the sharing of best practices amongst the States for the programmes covered by them.

Education of tribal students in Naxal-affected States

545. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:
SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

- (a) whether Government is taking any steps to help tribal students to continue their education in the Naxal-affected States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts are treated as Special Focus Districts for the purpose of planning and need-based provisioning for students in these districts. A total of 16% of the total funds under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in 2012-13 were earmarked for the LWE affected districts.

In the LWE affected districts, the SSA provides for the opening of new schools, new/additional teachers, residential schools/hostels, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyala (girls' residential schools for classes 6-8), coordination with Ashram Shalas and other SC/ST Department Schools by providing grants, teacher training etc., special training for mainstreaming out of school children, transport/escort facility in difficult areas and encouraging multilingual education in early grades.

In Andhra Pradesh, 37.21% of the outlay for 2012-13 was earmarked for the 8 LWE affected districts.

Reorientation of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

546. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

- (a) whether Union Government has recently decided to re-orient and re-chart the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) to meet the challenges from private institutions;
- (b) if so, the details of the steps likely to be taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether latest technologies would be used in Kendriya Vidyalayas across the country to compete with private institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) across the country, on their own initiative, irrespective of competition from private institutions, are introducing the latest technology to keep pace with the emerging trends in education. Some of the initiatives undertaken are as follows:—

(i) Pupil-computer ratio in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is 21:1 with more than 50,000 computers;

(ii) Setting up of E-class rooms;

(iii) Provision of multimedia devices;

(iv) E-content development in all subjects from class III to XII;

(v) Availability of broadband facility; and

(vi) Development of their own websites by the KVs.

Setting up of women university in Gujarat

547. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

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

(a) the action taken by the Ministry as on date on the representation to set up women university in Gujarat;

(b) whether Government is considering to set up such university in every State;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) by when this proposed women university would start functioning; and

- (e) how much funds would be allocated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Sir. No such request has been received from the State of Gujarat.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. There is no proposal from Central Government to set up Women's Universities in all States of the Country. The focus during the Twelfth Plan is on the consolidation of existing institutions. New institutions are to be set up only in exceptional cases.

- (d) and (e) In view of the above, do not arise.

**Conditions of service and promotion of teachers
in University of Delhi**

548. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

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

- (a) whether University of Delhi is contemplating to modify the conditions of service and terms of promotion for teaching staff;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is aware that the proposed amendment would hamper promotional avenues for existing teachers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether existing teachers have represented against this move of the university;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the details of action taken thereon?

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

- (b) to (g) In view of (a) above, the questions do not arise.

Toilets in schools in Bihar

†549. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are toilets in schools and separate toilets for boys and girls in co-educational schools in Bihar;
- (b) whether Government has conducted a survey in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the results thereof?

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) and the Secondary Education Management Information System (SEMIS) which provides information on school infrastructure at the elementary level and at the secondary/senior secondary levels respectively. As per the DISE 2011-12 (provisional), 73.6% Government elementary schools have boys' toilets and 50.90% schools have girls' toilets facilities in Bihar, while the SEMIS data for 2010-11 reveals that 61.56% schools at the secondary/senior secondary level have toilet facilities and 40% schools have separate toilets for girls in that State.

Requirement of teachers under RTE Act

550. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of States which have not yet notified the Right to Education rules;
- (b) the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the total number of teachers' posts lying vacant in primary schools across the country;
- (d) the teacher-student ratio in primary and upper primary schools in the country;
- (e) whether teachers in schools from most States are para-teachers and if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) the steps taken by Government to ensure the appointment of optimum number of the teaching staff to ensure implementation of the RTE Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) All the State Governments and UTs with a State Legislature have notified the Rules under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The RTE Rules notified by the Central Government apply to the UTs without State Legislature.

(c) Upto 2012-13, a total of 19.82 lakh posts of teachers have been sanctioned under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for elementary classes, of which 6.96 lakh posts are vacant, including around 3 lakh posts at primary level.

(d) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE), 2011-12, the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) was 31:1 for primary level and 29:1 for upper primary level.

(e) and (f) Some State Governments had appointed Para teachers to address the problem of teacher shortage. Since the commencement of the RTE Act in 2010, over 7 lakh additional teacher posts have been sanctioned under the SSA for elementary education.

**Seats in educational institutions for students
from Jammu and Kashmir**

551. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/UGC has granted supernumery increase of two seats in educational institutions all over the country to admit specifically the students from Jammu and Kashmir against these seats;

(b) if so, the date on which the guidelines to implement this scheme were issued by the Ministry; and

(c) if guidelines have not been issued, the reasons therefor and expected date of release of such guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing a special scholarship scheme for students

from Jammu and Kashmir. In the Inter-Ministerial Committee meeting, it was decided that students who do not get routine admission in colleges/institutes, will be given admission under supernumerary quota.

Accordingly, the University Grants Commission has approved a decision regarding the provision of two seats under supernumerary quota in all universities/institutions which are recognized under section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, for general courses, in its meeting held on 6th September, 2012. A letter to this effect was issued by UGC to all Universities recognized under section 2(f) and 12(B) on 19th October, 2012.

(c) Question does not arise.

Scholarships to students from Jammu and Kashmir

552. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from students from Jammu and Kashmir for scholarships under Prime Minister's special scheme in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13, year-wise;

(b) the number of scholarships disbursed and the students benefited, year-wise; and

(c) the cause for delay in disbursement of scholarships and the steps taken to avoid such delays in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) In 2011-12, 420 applications were received and in 2012-13, upto December, 2012, 5008 applications have been received.

(b) In 2011-12, scholarships were disbursed to 38 eligible students. Disbursement of scholarships for 2013 is under process.

(c) The scholarships are disbursed after proper verification, which is a time-consuming process. The operation of the Scheme has been transferred to All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) which would, in future, receive applications on-line and reduce delays.

Promotion of private initiatives in higher education

553. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that not all private educational institutions are of good quality and some are quite sub-standard;
- (b) the progress made in promoting private initiatives in higher education including viable and innovative PPP models; and
- (c) the performance of Maharashtra in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that some private institutions are not maintaining optimum standards of teaching and learning. One of the important means of assuring quality of an institution is through accreditation. However, in the absence of mandatory accreditation, only a few institutions have applied and obtained accreditation from the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). As per the data furnished by the NAAC, it has accredited 2381 private institutions in the last 5 years. The table below shows the breakup of these institutions on the quality grade. Grade 'C' is the lowest grade accorded.

*Grade Break up of Private Institutions accredited by NAAC
(during last five years)*

Sl.No.	Grade	Number
1.	A	567
2.	B	1603
3.	C	211
TOTAL:		2381

(b) The Government has approved 20 new Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs) on a Not-for-profit "Public-Private-Partnership" (N-PPP) model. The funding pattern for the same is in the ratio of 50:35:15, from Centre, State and Industry respectively. The Government has also approved a scheme for providing financial assistance to 300 Polytechnics in the Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode

with a commitment of Rs. 3 crores of Central funds for each such Polytechnic. Under the Centrally Sponsored scheme to set up one Model Degree College each in the identified Economically Backward Districts (EBDs), the States are permitted to mobilise resources through a non-profit foundation, trust or non-Government organisation (NGO), in PPP mode. Under the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) Phase-II, 39 private unaided engineering institutions have been selected for improvement.

(c) In Maharashtra, land has been identified for setting up of one IIIT. No Polytechnic institute has been sanctioned under the PPP mode in Maharashtra. Four institutions are participating in the project TEQIP Phase-II in Maharashtra *viz.* (i) Bharati Vidyapeeth University, College of Engineering, Pune, (ii) STES's Sinhgad College of Engineering, Pune, (iii) GH Raisoni College of Engineering, Nagpur and (iv) Rajarambapu Institute of Technology, Islampur, Sangli. Seven districts are identified in Maharashtra for setting up Model Degree Colleges. Approval has been given for all these Colleges.

**Reimbursement to private schools for providing
free education**

554. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

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

(a) the details of the implementation of 25 per cent reservation in private schools for students from economically weaker sections under the Right to Education Act, State-wise;

(b) the mechanism for reimbursement to the private schools under the Right to Education Act; and

(c) the details of the claims and the amount of money reimbursed to private schools for providing free education under the Right to Education Act, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that unaided private schools shall admit in class-I (or pre-primary class, as the case may be) to the extent of at least 25% of the strength of the class, children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups.

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 State Governments have to lay down the eligibility criteria for economically weaker sections and also notify the per child cost norm for reimbursement to the school. Since this exercise is done at a decentralized level by State's/UT's, no record of these reimbursements is maintained centrally.

**Cut-off marks for appointment of OBCs in
University of Hyderabad**

555. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cut-off marks have been prescribed for OBCs for recruitment to various academic and non-academic posts in Central University of Hyderabad;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken into account the historical backwardness of OBCs due to poverty, economic and educational background, while fixing the cut-off marks;

(c) whether it is justified to fix cut-off marks separately for OBCs instead of following the policy being adopted in this regard for SCs/STs; and

(d) the efforts the Ministry would make to keep same cutoff marks for SCs/STs and OBCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The University of Hyderabad has informed the Ministry of Human Resource Development that no cut-off marks have been prescribed for OBCs for recruitment to various academic and non-academic posts.

As regards teaching posts, the University of Hyderabad follows the UGC regulation on recruitment which stipulates that a candidate must have a good academic record. Further, the Executive Council of the University of Hyderabad defined 'good academic record' for a candidate as requiring an average of 50% marks in each of the two public examinations/degrees immediately preceding the Master's degree.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Enrolment in 6-14 years age group in schools

556. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether enrolment level for 6-14 years age group in schools in the country is satisfactory; and

(b) if so, the details of enrolment particularly in the areas where SC/ST population is high and above the national average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) as per the Statistics of School Education (SSE) data published by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for 2010-11 for classes 1 to VIII is 104.3. For the Scheduled Caste (SC) children, the GER at the elementary level is 117.1 and for the Scheduled Tribes (ST), it is 119.7. The enrolment of SC & ST children at the elementary education stage is higher than the share of SC & ST's in the population, as below:—

	% Share in population (Census, 2001)	% Share in enrolment (I-VIII)
SC	16.20%	19.43%
ST	8.20%	10.27%

A total of 12 States have SC population and 16 States have ST population above the national average and the GER for classes I-VIII in these States is given in the Statement.

Statement*Enrolment in 6-14 years age group in schools*

State	% SC Population (Census, 2001)	SC GER (SSE 2010-11)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	16.20	97.6
Haryana	19.30	119.8

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	24.70	117.3
Karnataka	16.20	102.3
Odisha	16.50	117.9
Punjab	28.90	121.6
Rajasthan	17.20	109.4
Tamil Nadu	19.00	127.4
Tripura	17.40	127.8
Uttar Pradesh	21.10	124.9
Uttarakhand	17.90	140.7
West Bengal	23.00	107.8
ALL INDIA:	16.20	117.1

State	% ST Population (Census, 2001)	ST GER (SSE 2010-11)
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	64.20	169.9
Assam	12.40	96.8
Chhattisgarh	31.80	101.6
Gujarat	14.80	109.1
Jammu and Kashmir	10.90	80.6
Jharkhand	26.30	132.8
Madhya Pradesh	20.30	134.8
Maharashtra	8.90	114.4
Manipur	34.20	145.8

1	2	3
Meghalaya	85.90	151.3
Mizoram	94.50	154.2
Nagaland	89.10	87.7
Odisha	22.10	114.1
Rajasthan	12.60	114.2
Sikkim	20.60	213.8
Tripura	31.10	125.3
ALL INDIA:	8.20	119.7

SSE : Statistics of School Education published by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas in every block

‡557. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider framing any policy to open Kendriya Vidyalaya in each development block of the country for improving the standards of education and bringing uniformity;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has any alternative arrangement along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para-military personnel by providing a common programme of education. The proposals for the opening of new KVs are considered, if received from the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/District Authorities concerned in the

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

prescribed format, committing thereby the availability of requisite resources for the setting up of a new KV. However, the opening of new KVs depends on the availability of funds and the approval of the competent authority.

(c) Under the Model School Scheme, launched in November, 2008, the Ministry has decided to set up 6,000 Model Schools at the rate of one school per block as a benchmark of excellence with the following objectives:—

- To have at least one good quality senior secondary school in 6,000 blocks;
- To have a pace setting role;
- To try out innovative curriculum and pedagogy; and
- To be a model in infrastructure, curriculum, evaluation and school governance.

All the 6,000 Model Schools are to be set up on the Kendriya Vidyalaya template. Out of these 3,500 schools are to be set up in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) through State/Union Territories Governments and the remaining 2,500 schools are to be set up under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks, which are not educationally backward.

Construction of buildings of Kendriya Vidyalayas

‡558. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas being run without their own building for the last ten years in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the plans of Government to construct buildings of such Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) There are at present 44 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) which are functioning for the last 10 years or more and do not have their own permanent buildings. The State-wise details of such KVs are as under:—

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of KVs
1.	Assam	2
2.	Bihar	3
3.	Delhi	1
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
5.	Haryana	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	9
8.	Jharkhand	1
9.	Manipur	1
10.	Nagaland	3
11.	Punjab	5
12.	Rajasthan	1
13.	Tripura	1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3
15.	Uttarakhand	5
16.	West Bengal	2
TOTAL:		44

(b) The construction of school buildings is a continuous process. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) constructs permanent Vidyalaya buildings after transfer of adequate and suitable land in its favour free of cost/on lease by the sponsoring authorities for a period of 99 years. The construction is also subject to the availability of funds.

Measures to check discrimination in schools

559. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the guidelines of the Right to Education Act need to be strengthened to help end discrimination in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to set up an effective grievance redressal and monitoring mechanism; 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 Government of India has issued guidelines dated 26th October, 2012 to all States/UTs for implementation of clause (c) of sections 8 & 9 of the RTE Act regarding nondiscrimination of children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections in schools, for the State Governments and local authorities to take appropriate steps to ensure that all schools adhere to these guidelines.

(c) and (d) Sections 31 and 32 of the RTE Act provide for monitoring of the rights of the child by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) and for the redressal of grievances by the local authorities. The Ministry has also issued guidelines for the implementation of the provisions of section 31 and 32 of the RTE Act. The State Governments have set up State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs)/Right to Education Protection Authority (REPA) for the purpose of monitoring the rights of the child and have also notified decentralized grievance redressal systems.

Inclusion of teachings of saints in school curriculum

560. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a demand to include the teachings of saints in the school curriculum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has agreed to include such teachings of saints in the school curriculum; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The National Council of

Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has received letters/representations from various organisations to include the teachings of certain saints in the school curriculum. The social science textbooks developed by the NCERT from classes VI to XII encompass the teachings and seminal ideas of many great personalities, both men and women, including saints, philosophers, writers, thinkers and social reformers in appropriate contexts, keeping in view the guiding principles of the National Curriculum Framework, 2005. The Schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) follow syllabi published by the NCERT.

Findings of survey of education

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

(a) the broad features of the Annual Status of Education survey of 2012 by NGO Pratham;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has all along been insisting upon increasing the number of intake of students instead of infusing quality education to them; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) Rural – 2012, an assessment brought out by PRATHAM presents certain positive findings, including that more than 96% children in the 6-14 years age groups are enrolled in schools in rural areas, while the percentage of out-of-school children in the 6-14 years age group has dropped from 4% in 2009 to 3.5% in 2012. The report expresses concern regarding learning levels of children in schools in rural areas. The study also reports improvement in school facilities.

(b) and (c) While expansion of educational opportunities is indispensable for our growing population, the Government is also committed to improving the quality of elementary education. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, several interventions to improve the quality of elementary education, including the recruitment of additional teachers for better Pupil Teacher Ratios, the periodic in-service training of teachers, the distribution of free and improved textbooks, regular academic support for schools and teachers through block and cluster resource centres, a continuous

and comprehensive evaluation system, teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. have been put in place.

Toilets in schools in Assam

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

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey in the State of Assam regarding schools which do not have toilets and the number of co-educational schools in which there are no separate toilets for girl and boy students;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the present status of implementation of the directive of Supreme Court to provide toilets in all schools within a fixed time-frame in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) According to the District Information System for Education (DISE), 2011-12, 70% of Government/aided elementary schools in Assam have toilets, while 48% of the co-educational schools have separate toilets for boys and girls.

(c) The State Government of Assam has informed us that as per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, temporary toilet facilities have been provided to the remaining Government/Government-aided elementary schools in the State.

Funds for education sector

563. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to provide more funds to education sector which at present hovers around 2.5 per cent of the GDP;

(b) whether since the recommendations of the Kothari Commission, academicians have advocated for funds upto 6 per cent of GDP; and

(c) by when Government would meet the expectations of the academicians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The public expenditure on education as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 3.80% (Provisional) during 2010-11 (Budget Estimates).

(b) The Education Commission, 1964-66, under the Chairmanship of Dr. D.S Kothari, projected that the educational expenditure in the country as a whole should rise to 6 per cent of the Gross National Product by 1985-86. The National Policy on Education 1986, as modified in 1992, had also laid down that the investment on education be gradually increased to reach a level of 6% of the National Income as early as possible.

(c) The outlay of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) for the Twelfth Five Year Plan is Rs. 453728 crore (Rs. 343028 crore for the Department of School Education and Literacy and Rs. 110700 crore for the Department of Higher Education). As compared to the outlay of Eleventh Plan, which was Rs. 269873 crore, (Rs. 184930 crore for the Department of School Education and Literacy and Rs. 84943 crore for Department of Higher Education), this is an increase of 68%. This increase in central plan outlay for education represents a determined effort on the part of the Central Government for raising public spending on education towards the national goal of spending 6% of GDP for education. Overall progress towards this goal, would also depend to a great extent on the investment made by the States on education. It should be noted that the overall target of 6% of GDP would include private sector spending on education as well.

Utilization of funds under SSA in Maharashtra

564. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount released to Maharashtra under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for the year 2012-13;
- (b) the amount spent by the State till January, 2013;
- (c) the reasons for not spending the total amount consecutively for three years; and
- (d) the reasons for the States spending the sanctioned amount in the last two months of the financial year and falling prey to scams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Government of India has released the Central share of Rs. 995.75 crore to the Maharashtra Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for 2012-13 till date. The Government of Maharashtra has reported

an expenditure of Rs. 1534.29 crores till December, 2012, which also includes the State share.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Maharashtra has reported 92% expenditure against funds available in 2009-10, 96% in 2010-11 and 95% in 2011-12. The expenditure has been evenly spread over the year. Upon detection of financial irregularities, action has been undertaken by the State at once.

Admission of EWS students in schools

‡565. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 25 per cent of students belonging to families of economically weaker sections are getting admission in private schools across the country including National Capital Region, Delhi;

(b) whether complaints are being received from various cities that this provision is not being followed in private schools; and

(c) whether this is being monitored at any level and if so, the manner in which it is being monitored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) 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 6-14 years. Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act provides that a specified category school and unaided private school shall admit in class-I (or pre-primary as the case may be) to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent of the strength of that class, those children belonging to the weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education to them till its completion.

The Sections 31 and 32 of the RTE Act provide for a monitoring mechanism by the National Commission for Protection of Child Right (NCPCR) and the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) and for the redressal of grievances by local authorities.

It is for the appropriate State Government and the concerned local authority to ensure implementation of the RTE Act.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Enrolment of poor girl students

‡566. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of poor girl students enrolled in primary, upper primary and secondary schools in the State of Uttar Pradesh during last three years;

(b) the incentives being given to States for increasing the enrolment of poor girl students in schools and colleges; and

(c) whether Government is formulating any plan to assess and evaluate the level of children's attendance in primary schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The enrolment of girls in schools during the last three years in Uttar Pradesh is as follows:—

Year	Primary schools*	Upper primary schools*	Secondary schools**
2009-10	118.49 lakhs	38.10 lakhs	27.41 lakhs
2010-11	118.65 lakhs	40.37 lakhs	25.77 lakhs
2011-12	127.58 lakhs	46.43 lakhs	N.A

*Source: DISE

**Source: SES

(b) To encourage the participation of girls in elementary education, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for the opening of schools in the neighborhood to make access easier for girls, the appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, early childhood care and education centers in/near schools in convergence with the ICDS programme, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation, gender-sensitive teaching learning materials including textbooks, the development of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas as residential upper primary schools and the National Programme of Education for Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL).

Similarly, under the Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), interventions to promote girls participation in secondary schools include the opening of new schools,

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the strengthening of existing schools, the appointment of teachers, the construction of residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas, hostel facilities for girls, special coaching classes for minority girls, teacher sensitization programmes and separate toilet blocks for girls. In addition, a Girls' Hostel Scheme, the National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE), exemption from paying tuition fee in Kendriya Vidyalayas, and 33% reservation for girls in Navodaya Vidyalayas, are also being implemented.

The University Grant Commission (UGC) has undertaken several schemes for the benefit of girls and women, which include the Construction of Women's Hostels, Capacity Building of Women Managers in Higher Education, Indira Gandhi Post Graduate Scholarship Scheme for Single Girl Child and a fellowship for single girl child for taking up research in science departments, which have been covered under the Basic Scientific Research (BSR) programme.

(c) The Ministry had conducted a study on Student Attendance rates at elementary level in 2007 while another such national study has been commissioned in 2012.

Inclusion of Human Rights in school curriculum

567. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a demand to include Human Rights in school curriculum;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has agreed to include it in the school curriculum; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 has already introduced the concept of "Human Rights" in school education. The textbooks in social sciences have integrated, in various chapters and through examples, a sense of respect for Human Rights. The NCERT has also prepared a syllabus of human rights for the higher secondary stage. The Schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) follow syllabi published by the NCERT. The Board has decided to offer an elective course on "Human Rights and Gender Studies" for classes XI-XII. This elective will be offered at a pilot

stage for the CBSE affiliated schools in session 2013-14 and as a regular elective from session 2014-15 onwards.

Extension of MDMS

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

(a) whether Government provides meals to children studying in class I-VIII in various educational schools/centres supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of targets fixed under MDMS for 2011-12 and 2012-13 and the extent to which such targets have been achieved during the said period;

(d) whether there is any proposal to extend the scheme in private unaided schools located in the SC, ST and Minority concentration districts in various States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Mid-Day-Meal Scheme covers children of classes I-VIII studying in Government, Local Body, Government aided and National Child Labour Project schools and the centres run under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres including Madarasas/Maktabs supported under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

(c) The details of children approved for coverage and the average number of children covered during 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:—

Children	2011-12	2012-13
Approved number of children (in crore)*	11.07	10.96
Average number of children covered (in crore.)*	10.54	10.43

*Primary and Upper Primary combined

(d) and (e) The Planning Commission has now agreed to extend the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme to 11.75 million children in 54233 private unaided schools in Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and Minority concentration districts.

School and college buildings in Himachal Pradesh

†569. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of such Government schools and colleges in Himachal Pradesh whose buildings are in dilapidated condition, district-wise;
- (b) by when the buildings of these schools and colleges would be repaired or new buildings constructed in their place;
- (c) whether Central Government has received any proposal for opening of new schools and colleges from the Government of Himachal Pradesh; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) A total of 9 schools in Himachal Pradesh and 2 colleges have been reported by the State to be in a dilapidated condition as per the following details:—

District	No. of schools	No. of colleges
Shimla	8	1
Kinnaur	1	1

Budget for six schools of Shimla and one school of Kinnaur has been allocated. Construction work of the college in Kinnaur is in progress.

(c) and (d) A proposal for opening of 81 new primary schools and 77 upper primary schools in 10 districts has been received from the State under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, while 4 proposals for the establishment of model degree college in 4 districts have also been received.

Preservation and protection of dialects and languages

†570. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan for preservation, promotion and scripting of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the dialects/languages particularly Garhwali, Kumaoni, Bhot and Nagami, popular in Uttarakhand, Ladakh and North East; and

(b) the plan of Government for preserving dialects and languages of rural, hilly and border areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Sir, the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore of this Ministry through the 'North East Languages Development' Scheme and the 'Centre for Tribal and Endangered Languages', works for the preservation, promotion and scripting of all the dialects/languages spoken in India including those in Uttarakhand, Ladakh and North East. The Sahitya Akademi under the Ministry of Culture through its North East Centre for Oral Literature at Agartala is also working for the cause of promotion and upliftment of languages which are not formally recognized by it including Garhwali, Kumaoni, Bhot and Nagami. Further, the Akademi also gives Bhasha Samman in these languages and holds workshops, seminars and brings out related publications.

(b) The Government, through the CIIL, Mysore under the scheme "Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages" has taken steps to preserve and protect 520 most endangered languages/mother tongues during the Twelfth Five Year Plan and the remaining during the Thirteenth Plan.

Crimes against women in trains

†571. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that women are not safe in trains;

(b) the number of complaints registered against railway TTEs, Police and Armed Forces personnel regarding eve-teasing and sexual exploitation of women in trains; and

(c) the number of cases of killing and jumping out from moving trains by women to protect their dignity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The number of complaints registered against Railway TTEs, Police and Armed Forces personnel regarding eve-teasing and sexual exploitation of women in trains over Indian Railways during the years 2012 and 2013 (upto January) is as under:—

Years	Complaint against TTE		Complaint against Police personnel		Complaint against Armed Force personnel	
	Eve-teasing	Sexual exploitation	Eve-teasing	Sexual exploitation	Eve-teasing	Sexual exploitation
2012	6	5	1	1	3	9
2013 (upto January)	0	1	0	0	0	4

(c) The number of cases of killing of women passengers in trains and jumping out from moving trains by women passengers to protect their dignity reported over Indian Railways during the years 2012 and 2013 (upto January) is as under:—

Year	No. of cases of killing of women passengers in trains	No. of cases of jumping out from moving trains by women passenger to protect their dignity
2012	0	1
2013 (upto January)	0	1

Levy of safety charges

572. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways' levy charges for safety of passengers;
- (b) if so, the total amount collected for the purpose from the passengers, so far; and
- (c) the details of the manner in which this money is spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir. At present, no safety surcharge is levied on passenger fare.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Import of spare parts, coaches etc. by Railways

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government imports railway spare parts, coaches, engines and other related materials;

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

(c) the expenditure incurred on import of these items during each of the last three years;

(d) the estimated total expenditure likely to be incurred on import of the above items during the next three years; and

(e) the steps taken by Government for manufacture of above items indigenously and for achieving self-reliance in these areas and by when it would be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Major items of import are rolling stock involving new technology not available in India and their spares, machines/equipments not available indigenously and items of regular consumption where indigenous sources are not able to meet the requirement of Railway either in quantity or quality. Import is resorted to in inescapable circumstances only.

(c) The expenditure incurred on import of Railway spare parts, coaches, engines and other related materials during each of the last 3 years is as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Amount
2009-10	Rs. 1303.46
2010-11	Rs. 1353.17
2011-12	Rs. 1288.64

(d) The total expenditure likely to be incurred on import during the next 3 years cannot be estimated as Railways resort to import in inescapable circumstances.

(e) Research Design and Standards Organisation/Production Units are entrusted with the responsibility of developing indigenous sources. Owing to these efforts approximately 96% of goods purchases on Indian Railways are indigenous.

Railway lines in NE States and Himalayan region

574. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete steps being taken by the Ministry to increase Railway's presence in the North-Eastern States and the Himalayan region;

(b) whether the Ministry has any concrete plans to add new railway lines in near future as according to the Twelfth Five Year Plan Document, Railways have added only 11,864 kms. of new lines since independence; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) 13 new line projects have been taken up to increase railway network in N.E. Region. One new line project of Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla has been taken up in Himalayan Region of Jammu and Kashmir. 3 new line projects in Himachal Pradesh and 1 new line project in Himalayan Region of Uttarakhand have also been taken up. On completion of these projects, railway network in Himalayan Region will be augmented by 1560.16 km.

Chennai-Bengaluru Double Decker Express train

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

(a) the status of Chennai-Bengaluru Double Decker Express train;

(b) by when would it start operating; and

(c) how many commuters would be able to use this train during each trip?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) 22625/22626 Chennai-Bengaluru AC Double Decker Express has been announced in Railway Budget 2012-13. Generally, trains announced in Railway Budget are being introduced during the same financial year.

- (c) Approximately 1320 passengers can travel per trip.

Chennai-Puducherry railway line

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

- (a) the status of work on East Coast Railway line from Chennai to Puducherry via Cuddalore;
- (b) the budgetary allocation for this project in the last three years;
- (c) whether Government has finalized the alignment for this line; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Work is in preliminary stage. Final location survey has been completed. Execution would be taken up after sufficient land is made available by the State Government of Tamil Nadu to Railways.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 1.43 crore has been incurred on this project upto March, 2012.

(c) and (d) In view of operational constraint in linking this line at Perungudi station/Chennai Suburban section, it has been decided to link Cuddalore-Puducherry-Mahabalipuram section of the project with Chengalpattu to provide rail link to/from Chennai.

Funding for railway projects

577. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to involve private funds in development of railway sector in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of railway projects proposed under PPP mode;
- (c) the action plan to increase funding for railway projects moving at snail's pace in Odisha under East Coast Railway; and
- (d) the time-frame within which all these ongoing projects would be completed and put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Railways encourage private investments in building rail infrastructure. A new policy for building and strengthening rail connectivity and capacity augmentation has recently been announced. Some of the other areas where railways encourage private investments are development of Private Freight Terminals, Procurement and Leasing of Wagons, Operations of container trains, redevelopment of stations, Loco and Coach manufacturing units etc. Railways have implemented/are in process of implementation seven projects through Joint Venture route and connectivity to Mundra Port has been commissioned through pure private funding.

(c) and (d) Given the huge throw-forward of ongoing projects for which the present day cost stands at Rs. 1.47 lakh crores, State Governments (including State Government of Odisha) and other beneficiaries have been requested to come forward for cost-sharing. Ten States (not including Odisha) have already come forward for cost sharing for a total 35 railway projects. In addition to higher resource mobilization through internal generation, increase in resources through extra-budgetary measures is being attempted for enhancing the pace of progress of all ongoing projects, including those in Odisha. Prioritisation of projects has also been done to enable optimum utilization of limited resources and for facilitating smooth flow of funds to the projects targeted for completion. The precise time frame for completion of projects cannot be forecasted as the progress is dependent on availability of resources.

Compensation to Mega Block victims

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

(a) the number of people who lost their lives and the number of people who got injured due to Mega Block in Mumbai in January and non-cooperation of Railways;

(b) whether Central Railway paid any compensation to the persons who lost their lives in the accident;

(c) if so, the date of payment of compensation and the amount thereof; and

(d) 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) No loss of life or injury to any person was reported due to Mega Block and non-cooperation of Railways in Mumbai in January. However, some news items appeared in local media that 02 persons had died and a few were injured due to over crowding in trains during the said period of Mega Block.

It has been ascertained by the Central Railway authorities that the loss of lives and injury to people reported in the local media cannot be related to Mega Block on 28/29th and 29/30th December, 2012 and such incidents take place due to over crowding in trains, travelling on foot boards, leaning out of running trains and trespassing.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Development of Industrial Rail Corridor

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

(a) whether the Ministry would consider the proposal for development of the dedicated Industrial Rail Corridor of Meramandali-Angul-Talcher-Chhendipada which is to be connected with 57 number of industries based on coal, integrated steel plants, power generating units, generating rail traffic of 113 MTPA and the Rail Corridor for Nayagarh-Keonjhar belt for industries based on iron ore; and

(b) whether the Ministry would consider to revise the R2CI policy at an early date to attract private investors for the industrial corridors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) There is presently no specific proposal in this regard under consideration of Ministry of Railways. Augmentation of capacity to overcome operational constraints and to meet traffic requirement is an ongoing process on Indian Railways based on justification.

(b) In supersession of the R2CI Policy, a policy to encourage private participation in rail connectivity and capacity augmentation projects has already been notified in December, 2012.

Network of railway lines in the country

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

(a) whether it is a fact that States like Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have very less network of railway lines in comparison to other States;

(b) if so, the details of railway lines in the country, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has any specific policy and strategy to lay more railway lines in these States or make special criteria for these States to give justice to the people of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) As on 31.03.2012, Indian Railways have 64,600.47 route kilometres across 29 States and 6 Union Territories, out of which Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir States account for 8,875.30 (*i.e.* 13.74%) route kilometres as under:—

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Route Kilometres
1.	Odisha	2468.57
2.	Jharkhand	2040.04
3.	Chhattisgarh	1187.47
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.26
5.	Assam	2458.93
6.	Manipur	1.35
7.	Mizoram	1.50
8.	Nagaland	12.85
9.	Tripura	151.40
10.	Himachal Pradesh	296.26
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	255.67
TOTAL:		8,875.30

(b) State-wise railway network (route kilometres) in the country as on 31.03.2012 is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	Route kilometrage			
		B.G.	M.G.	N.G.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5264.16	0	0	5264.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1.26	0	1.26
3.	Assam	1470.06	988.87	0	2458.93
4.	Bihar	3039.06	559.03	0	3598.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	1098.46	0	89.01	1187.47
6.	Delhi	183.23	0	0	183.23
7.	Goa	69.31	0	0	69.31
8.	Gujarat	3506.55	1191.77	558.90	5257.22
9.	Haryana	1536.06	13.58	3.41	1553.05
10.	Himachal Pradesh	50.48	0	245.78	296.26
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	255.67	0	0	255.67
12.	Jharkhand	2040.04	0	0	2040.04
13.	Karnataka	3090.43	0	0	3090.43
14.	Kerala	977.65	72.09	0	1049.74
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3944.25	348.76	661.31	4954.32
16.	Maharashtra	5036.77	105.75	459.10	5601.62
17.	Manipur	0	1.35	0	1.35
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	1.50	0	1.50
20.	Nagaland	11.13	1.72	0	12.85

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Odisha	2468.57	0	0	2468.57
22.	Punjab	2143.73	0	11.66	2155.39
23.	Rajasthan	4756.32	979.20	86.76	5822.28
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	3250.24	692.54	0	3942.78
26.	Tripura	0	151.40	0	151.40
27.	Uttarakhand	283.76	61.15	0	344.91
28.	Uttar Pradesh	7684.65	1113.72	2.03	8800.40
29.	West Bengal	3757.59	63.31	179.48	4000.38
Union Territories					
1.	Chandigarh	15.70	0	0	15.70
2.	Puducherry	22.16	0	0	22.16
TOTAL: ALL INDIA		55956.03	6347.00	2297.44	64600.47

The remaining Union Territories do not have any railway line.

(c) No, Sir.

Railway projects

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

(a) whether Jajpur Road — Dharma *via* Navigaya, Jajpur and Akhandalmani railway line survey has been approved by Railways;

(b) if so, whether Railways have sanctioned the funds required therefor;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is any provision of Ludhiana — Dankuni Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor extending to Brahmapur *via* Haridaspur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Survey for Jajpur Keonjhar Road — Dhamara Port *via* Jajpur, Aradi (95 km.) has been sanctioned in 2012-13 at a cost of Rs. 14.25 lakh.

(d) Origin — destination of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) (Dankuni — Ludhiana) was taken based on the outcome of the detailed feasibility study. There is no provision to extend Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor towards Odisha.

Inconvenience due to Mega Block

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

(a) the authorities responsible for causing inconvenience and difficulty to people in the name of carrying out Mega Block in January in the Central Railway, the lifeline of Mumbai;

(b) the reasons for not mitigating the difficulties of the passengers by making some alternative arrangements;

(c) whether Railways have fixed any accountability in this regard;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Due to inadequate time for maintenance of equipments and assets, a policy decision was taken in 1995 to operate Mega Blocks on Sunday for integrated work of all departments for better maintenance of track, overhead wires, signaling system etc. Initially the blocks were operated for 6 hours, which has now been reduced to 4 hours to minimise passenger inconvenience. Mega blocks were operated on three Sundays in January, 2013 *i.e.* 13.01.2013, 20.01.2013 and 27.01.2013. Even though, 324 local trains were cancelled, 134 special services were run for the benefit of commuters. Information regarding Mega Block was published as paid advertisement in English, Hindi, Marathi and Urdu news papers, All India Radio and Doordarshan and FM channels were informed

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

through Press releases in Hindi and English. They in turn informed public in Hindi and Marathi.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Intimation to passengers regarding Mega Block in Mumbai

‡583. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of local trains cancelled during the Mega Block in Mumbai in January;

(b) whether the administration had intimated the passengers about it;

(c) if so, the date of intimation to the passengers along with the medium of intimation and whether media and All India Radio were also used for this purpose;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the reasons for leaving the passengers to their fate; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Total 324 local trains were cancelled during the mega blocks in the month of January, 2013 in Mumbai.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Information regarding Mega Block was published as paid advertisement in English, Hindi, Marathi and Urdu news papers, All India Radio and Doordarshan and FM channels were informed through Press releases in Hindi and English. They in turn informed public in Hindi and Marathi. The information was given on 12.01.2013, 19.01.2013 and 26.01.2013 before the date of mega block.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

**Improvement in facilities for passengers of
general sleeper class**

‡584. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to improve the facilities for passengers of General sleeper class;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of total number of sleeper class passengers in a year and revenue accrued from them as fare and the number of passengers of other classes and revenue accrued from them; and

(c) the number of new sleeper class coaches planned to be added and out of them how many will be added in Express and Passengers trains, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Facilities for General Sleeper class is continuously being improved upon and now Non-Air Conditioned sleeper class coaches are being provided with snack tables, bottle holders, magazine bags and mobile/laptop charging socket etc.

Beside, these sleeper class coaches are also being covered under various coach housekeeping schemes *viz.* frequent cleaning of coaches on run on select trains under On Board Housekeeping scheme, enroute cleaning of coaches at nominated stations under 'Clean Train Station Scheme'.

(b) The number of passengers of sleeper class during the year 2011-12 is 332.16 million and the revenue accrued from them as fare is ₹ 7261.5 crores. The number of passengers of other classes is 7892.23 million and the revenue earned from other classes as fare is ₹ 20984.89 (both Suburban and Non-Suburban classes).

(c) 382 second class sleeper coaches have been planned to be manufactured in Production Units of Indian Railways during current year *i.e.* 2012-13.

During the period 01.04.2012 to 31.12.2012, 288 second sleeper class coaches have been used for permanent augmentation of Mail/Express/Passenger trains. Besides, attachment of coaches including second class sleeper class coaches in trains is an ongoing process on Indian Railways and is done keeping in view the traffic pattern of different class of passengers, operational feasibility, commercial viability and availability of resources.

Installation of lifts and escalators at stations under SCR

585. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of stations under SCR where escalators have been installed;

(b) the details of stations where escalators are going to be installed in the current year;

- (c) whether lifts have been set up at stations under SCR;
- (d) whether the target of providing 21 lifts has been achieved; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) At present, 3 nos. escalators have been installed on two Railway stations of South Central Railway (SCR) *i.e.* 2 nos. escalator at Vijayawada and 1 no. escalator at Secunderabad.

(b) It has been proposed to install 6 nos. escalators at Secunderabad, 2 nos. at Hyderabad and 2 nos. at Tirupati stations under SCR during the current year.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. 21 lifts have already been installed at 10 stations of SCR.

Income of various Railway Zones

586. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the income of various Railway Zones in the country during the last ten years, year-wise and Zone-wise;
- (b) the utilization of money by each Railway Zone during the last ten years, year-wise and Zone-wise;
- (c) whether any incentive is being given to Zones which have consistently been getting higher revenues for Railways; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) The Income of various Railway Zones in the country during the last ten years, year-wise and Zone-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Revenue expenditure and Capital expenditure of Railway Zones in the last ten years, year-wise and Zone-wise is given in the Statement-II and III (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Individual cost and profit centre concept does not exist in respect of individual Zones on Indian Railways. Due to varying pattern of traffic, revenue and expenditure, no incentive is being given to the Zonal Railways.

Statement-I*Income (Earning) of various Railway Zones in the country during the last ten years, year-wise and Zone-wise*

(Figures in crore of Rs.)

Name of Railway Zones	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central	7196.17	4362.08	4663.27	4835.59	5601.24	6155.81	6427.24	6909.08	7466.44	8330.61
Eastern	4087.60	1860.69	2174.22	2403.97	2598.87	2844.48	3112.78	3514.97	3840.07	4169.32
East Central	Zone not created	2988.79	2964.32	3539.61	3911.82	4345.95	4713.45	5133.90	5449.70	6219.09
East Coast	Zone not created	2996.06	3312.23	3942.33	4424.76	5457.37	6638.21	7023.93	8887.81	9012.51
Northern	7315.71	5002.75	5343.79	6318.69	6405.26	6955.10	7481.40	8812.37	9775.50	10498.45
North Central	Zone not created	3218.04	3930.83	4409.06	5137.65	6030.61	6813.86	7551.97	7965.75	9033.34
North Eastern	1339.33	937.76	968.60	1141.49	1332.28	1457.67	1391.84	1464.77	1682.93	1919.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North East Frontier	962.21	1113.56	1173.92	1443.26	1665.39	2357.51	2347.75	2430.86	2616.06	2882.92
North Western	Zone not created	1360.67	1456.10	1840.48	2123.36	2333.76	2466.37	3001.56	3379.72	3972.09
Southern	2852.12	2424.62	2578.21	2911.01	3329.42	3772.04	4324.05	4456.90	4790.28	5608.08
South Central	4030.76	3702.47	4203.76	4829.02	5745.66	6867.90	7715.32	8392.51	8531.91	9440.14
South Eastern	7906.91	2700.09	2967.45	3775.92	4561.94	5444.37	6737.31	7214.80	7752.35	7859.01
South East Central	Zone not created	2725.01	3182.87	3672.28	4199.20	4733.23	5007.35	5378.67	5799.84	6548.76
South Western	Zone not created	1133.34	1317.03	1723.63	2109.84	2552.77	3035.20	2879.85	2866.59	2956.99
Western	5418.40	3812.56	4042.18	4604.35	5349.33	5910.43	6700.74	7381.29	7820.84	8911.61
West Central	Zone not created	2461.25	2712.60	2961.31	3814.77	4350.33	4850.15	5468.51	5796.52	6684.21
Metro	38.52	42.42	46.89	52.56	59.70	75.33	74.06	88.71	103.15	107.14
TOTAL:	41147.73	42842.16	47038.27	54404.56	62370.49	71644.66	79837.07	87104.65	94525.46	104153.55

Statement-II*Revenue expenditure of Indian Railway in the last ten years, year-wise and Zone-wise*

(Figures in crore of Rs.)

Name of Railway Zones	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central	4681.11	2777.92	3038.46	3221.61	3501.63	3614.44	4903.26	5889.30	6208.96	6772.56
Eastern	3818.75	2257.73	2441.08	2537.20	2861.14	2894.04	3926.62	4965.42	5003.58	5555.17
East Central	Zone not created	2241.06	2380.42	2305.19	2639.05	2994.93	3468.37	4423.97	4559.45	4821.32
East Coast	Zone not created	1652.58	1692.22	1709.95	1887.36	2086.91	2507.15	2773.66	3030.77	3186.89
Northern	4827.52	3472.82	3811.10	4097.32	4238.80	4789.31	6409.50	7801.39	8448.82	9381.79
North Central	Zone not created	2006.73	2123.52	2082.10	2307.87	2475.87	3199.77	3761.12	3850.36	4308.92
North Eastern	1591.56	1048.57	1141.40	1157.65	1253.90	1324.67	1953.28	2376.52	2412.89	2795.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North East Frontier	1178.70	1178.14	1348.24	1456.09	1283.51	1772.36	2418.81	2959.52	3112.73	3388.67
North Western	Zone not created	1049.60	1197.49	1308.03	1371.89	1521.92	2209.90	2561.52	2653.20	2928.14
Southern	2568.84	2221.76	2378.88	2490.66	2603.12	2901.70	4058.34	4810.07	4795.23	5062.69
South Central	2834.96	2554.61	2789.10	3150.18	3290.11	3620.39	4649.47	5585.05	5850.37	6429.08
South Eastern	4523.64	1648.74	1887.88	1920.71	1990.39	2174.82	3204.46	3897.82	3908.39	4276.56
South East Central	Zone not created	1407.28	1493.05	1469.18	1583.62	1721.12	2045.75	2680.40	2649.98	2811.64
South Western	Zone not created	810.83	902.73	1052.71	1195.46	1345.27	1717.78	2074.25	2179.29	2486.29
Western	3570.99	2614.71	2806.10	3020.23	3278.82	3429.38	4748.83	5770.79	5851.16	6516.59
West Central	Zone not created	1602.86	1866.54	1960.24	2049.71	2256.69	2786.20	3304.13	3436.46	3609.52
Metro	88.27	90.63	90.69	90.48	96.15	109.34	141.81	175.42	187.58	206.42
TOTAL:	29684.34	30636.57	33388.89	35029.53	37432.53	41033.16	54349.30	65810.35	68139.22	74537.41

Statement-III*Capital expenditure of Indian Railway in the last ten years, year-wise and Zone-wise*

(Figures in crore of Rs.)

Name of Railway Zones	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central	1264.87	718.93	865.59	1096.70	1528.58	1627.79	2703.16	2488.56	2678.90	2690.26
Eastern	1426.05	487.96	847.47	1195.28	1579.30	1463.64	1665.98	2401.37	2768.65	2818.23
East Central	Zone not created	1320.13	1209.17	1383.00	1858.45	2112.30	2686.57	2605.00	3197.87	4017.84
East Coast	Zone not created	470.10	599.03	771.88	862.89	1201.70	1444.80	1828.70	1623.61	1333.07
Northern	1876.68	2462.38	2600.09	3489.55	5198.55	5033.33	6037.22	7234.13	8275.34	8492.47
North Central	Zone not created	749.53	520.03	679.12	933.17	1323.90	1698.86	1576.58	1837.70	1879.42
North Eastern	535.37	442.01	446.34	623.85	892.89	1144.50	1156.45	1205.40	1176.46	1290.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North East Frontier	796.01	942.04	876.52	1234.46	1563.43	1734.70	2645.27	2721.06	3210.05	3369.77
North Western	Zone not created	397.58	754.73	816.68	879.89	1050.00	1634.30	1597.71	1123.13	1484.16
Southern	1050.49	787.00	1085.35	1314.53	1586.04	1844.16	2461.41	2630.21	2124.68	2506.18
South Central	1272.19	707.57	1068.28	1471.00	1580.37	2901.72	2716.40	2577.31	2865.39	3496.10
South Eastern	1604.15	439.26	762.73	886.97	1245.38	1400.10	1492.76	1881.89	2196.30	1808.10
South East Central	Zone not created	516.96	695.87	617.96	830.81	922.32	1118.39	1424.98	1643.27	2915.81
South Western	Zone not created	956.41	832.51	861.17	1360.65	1742.60	1423.86	1140.55	1309.67	1351.40
Western	1261.62	890.30	764.61	906.57	1364.09	1285.90	1971.64	2868.46	2575.77	2396.62
West Central	Zone not created	504.11	764.85	966.78	802.72	1004.00	1812.76	1868.24	1563.27	1292.92
Metro	89.68	115.62	100.40	111.99	98.51	165.34	117.35	127.50	184.51	683.28
TOTAL:	11177.11	12907.89	14793.57	18427.49	24165.72	27958.00	34787.18	38177.65	40354.57	43826.20

Diesel Loco Factory at Marhaura, Bihar

587. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of establishment of Diesel Loco Factory at Marhaura in Bihar;
- (b) how much is the budget provision for this project and how much amount has already been allocated till financial year 2012-13;
- (c) the completion schedule of this project; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Diesel Loco Factory at Marhaura has been sanctioned under Joint Venture (JV)/Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Request for Qualification (RfQ) for the factory has been opened and two firms have been shortlisted. RFP documents are being modified in view of issues discussed during Pre-bid conference and the due diligence carried out by Ministry of Railways.

(b) The anticipated cost of the project is Rs. 2052 crores. The Railway has incurred an approx. Expenditure of Rs. 30 crores upto January, 2013.

(c) and (d) The project is likely to be completed in three years after award of the contract.

Railway lines in Bihar

588. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Railways have taken up work for laying of any new railway lines in Bihar;
- (b) if so, the names of the new lines and status thereof, as on date;
- (c) whether Government has any plan for laying of third line between Mokama in Bihar and Mughalsarai in Uttar Pradesh due to heavy rail traffic on this sector; 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) Status of ongoing New Line projects falling fully or partly in the State of Bihar are as under:—

Sl. No.	Projects	Kms	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Ara-Bhabua Road	122	Part estimate sanctioned. Land acquisition papers for 11.03 km. submitted.
2.	Araria-Galgalia (Thakurganj)	100	Estimate sanctioned. Papers for land acquisition submitted. Major bridge started.
3.	Araria-Supaul	92	Part detailed estimate for Araria-Baseti (20 km.) sanctioned. Final Location Survey completed.
4.	Bariarpur-Mananpur via Kharagpur, Lachimpur-Barhat	67.78	Part Estimate sanctioned. Land plans prepared for 18 km. Final Location Survey completed for 18 kms.
5.	Bihta-Aurangabad via Anugrahanarayan Road	118.5	Part estimate for Bihta-Paliganj (29 km.) sanctioned. Land acquisition papers for 9.10 km. submitted. Final Location Survey completed.
6.	Chhapra-Muzzafarpur	84.65	326.98 acre land acquired out of total 946.96. 10 nos. major bridges out of total 13 completed.
7.	Chhitauni-Tumkuhi Road	58.88	Work from Paniyahwa to Chhitauni about 3.7 km. completed. Balance could not be taken up for want of land acquisition.
8.	Darbhangha-Kusheshwarasthan	70.14	Part estimate for Darbhanga-Kepchhahi (16 km.) sanctioned. Tender for earthwork awarded and work taken up.
9.	Dehri on Sone-Banjari	36.4	Part Estimate sanctioned. Land papers for 32 km. filed.

1	2	3	4
10.	Deogarh-Sultanganj including Banka-Barahat and Banka-Bhitiah Road	147	Banka-Barahat (15 km.) commissioned. Deogarh-Chandan (15 km.) commissioned. — Earthwork and bridges taken up in rest of the section and Banka-Kakwara (5.1 km.) completed in 2011-12. Chandan-Katuria (8.4 km.) and Kakwara-Kharjausa (9.1 km.) targeted for completion in 2012-13.
11.	Fatuha-Islampur incl. MM for extension of NL from Daniawan to Biharsharif, Biharsharif to Barbigha, Barbigha to Shekhpora	171.5	Land acquisition, earthwork, major and minor bridges taken up. Dhaniawan-Chandi (17 km.) completed in 2011-12. Chandi-Biharsharif (13 km) targeted for for 2012-13.
12.	Gaya-Bodhgaya-Chatra, Gaya-Natesar (Nalanda)	97	Work in preliminary stages.
13.	Gaya-Daltonganj via Rafiganj	136.9	Final Location Survey for balance portion is in progress.
14.	Hajipur-Sagauli via Vaishali	148.3	Work taken up in two phases. Hajipur Vaishali bridges completed and earthwork and track linking taken up. Vaishali-Sagauli (115 km.) – Earthwork, bridges for part length awarded.
15.	Hathua-Bhatni	79.64	Hathua-Bathuabazar (22 km.) commissioned. Bhatni-Chauria (8 km.) and Bathua Bazar-Panchdeori (11 km.) targeted for 2012-13. Rest land acquisition processed.
16.	Jalalgarh-Kishanganj	50.08	Part Estimate sanctioned. Final Location Survey completed. Soil exploration for bridges completed at 21 major bridges and 34 minor bridges.

1	2	3	4
17.	Jogbani-Biratnagar (Nepal)	18	Work entrusted to IRCON. Contract for Indian portion finalised and work taken up and Nepal portion will be invited after land availability.
18.	Khagaria- Kusheshwarsthan (44 km.)	44	Earthwork and bridges taken up. Khagaria-Bishnupur (6.6 km.), and Biraul-Harnagar (Part) (5 km.) targeted for 2012-13.
19.	Koderma-Tilaiya	68	Earthwork and bridges taken up.
20.	Kosi Bridge	21.85	Sub-structure of main bridge completed. Superstructure fabrication completed and 38 out of 39 spans launched.
21.	Kursela-Bihariganj	35	Part estimate for Kursela-Rupali sanctioned.
22.	Maharajganj-Masrakh (35.49 km.) with MM for New Line between Masrakh-Rewaghat	65.49	Maharajganj-Bishanpur Mahawari (5 km.) completed. Bishanpur-Masrakh (31 km.) land acquisition, earthwork and bridges taken up. Bishanpur-Mahwari-Barkagaon (11 km.) completed. Masrakh-Rewaghat (30 km.). Final Location Survey completed.
23.	Motihari-Sitamarhi	76.7	Work in preliminary stages.
24.	Munger-rail-cum-road Bridge on river Ganga	14	Substructure completed. 75% fabrication of superstructure completed.
25.	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga	66.9	Work in preliminary stages. Final Location Survey completed. Part estimate sanctioned.
26.	Muzaffarpur-Katra-Orai- Janakpur Road	66.55	Work in preliminary stages. Final Location Survey completed. Part estimate sanctioned.
27.	Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi	63	Completed.
28.	Nawada-Laxmipur	137	Final Location Survey completed.

1	2	3	4
29.	Patna-Ganga bridge with linking lines between Patna and Hajipur (rail cum road bridge)	19	Revised estimate sanctioned. Earthwork on south approach completed. Fabrication work on north and south side taken up. Phulwarisharif-Patliputra (6 km.) completed in 2011-12.
30.	Rajgir-Hisua-Tilaiya (46 km.) and Natesar-Islampur (21 km.)	67	Rajgir-Tilaiya (46 km.) commissioned. Earthwork and minor bridges has been taken up in remaining section.
31.	Rampurhat-Mandarhill <i>via</i> Dumka (130 km.) with new MM for Rampurhat-Murarai (29.48 km.)-3rd line	159.5	Mandarhill-Kumardol (17 km.) and Kumardol-Hansdiha (7 km.) completed and commissioned in 2012. Rampurhat-Piragarua (19 km.) completed. Earthwork and bridges taken up in the main section. Dumka-Barmasia (13 km.), Dumka-Barapalasi (11 km.) and Barmasia-Shikaripara (8 km.), Bara Pallasy-Bhaturia (11.5 km.) and Piragarua-Harsingha (7.8 km.) targeted for 2012-13.
32.	Sakri-Hasanpur	79	Sakri-Biraul (36 km.) completed. Earthwork and bridges has been taken up in remaining section. Biraul-Kusheshwarsthan-Hasan (40 km.) earthwork and major bridges taken up. Bithan-Hasanpur (10.3 km.) targeted for completion in 2012-13.
33.	Sitamarhi-Jayanagar-Nirmali <i>via</i> Susand	188	Part Detailed Estimate sanctioned. Work in preliminary stages. Final Location Survey completed.
34.	Sultanganj-Katuria <i>via</i> Asarganj, Tarapur and Belhar)	74.8	Part estimate sanctioned. Final Location Survey completed.
TOTAL:		2844.56	

(c) No, Sir. However, Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor to provide dedicated double track from Sonenagar to Ludhiana has been taken up which will eliminate congestion on this heavy traffic route.

(d) Does not arise.

Security cover for railway websites

589. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether websites of Railway zones and railway departments are controlled by independent web domains which have low security cover compared to most other Government websites which run on a common platform managed by the National Informatics Centre and are controlled by respective organizations and State Governments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there are adequate measures for strict safety protocols and multiple layers of security to prevent mimicking of the website;

(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) and (b) No, Sir. Websites of Railway zones and railway departments are hosted in a secured manner at Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS). Out of 21 Railway Recruitment Boards (RRBs) websites, 16 are hosted on National Informatics Centre (NIC) servers and remaining 5 are in the process of transfer to NIC servers.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. For websites hosted at CRIS, applicable security procedures have been implemented as advised by Department of Information Technology, Government of India.

(e) Does not arise.

Broad gauge connectivity to Amreli, Gujarat

590. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when Zonal Railway is going to review survey report for gauge conversion to provide broad gauge connectivity to Amreli in Gujarat as this development project is delayed since very long time;

(b) whether Government has directed Zonal railway to submit this survey report to Railways and Planning Commission within specific time-limit;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the current status of providing fertilizer rake facility at Mota Liliya of Amreli District by Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) A survey for gauge conversion of Khijadiya-Amreli-Visvadar-Junagarh has been completed. As per survey report, the cost of conversion of 146.41 km. long line has been assessed as Rs. 580.12 crore with the rate of return of 0.34%. Zonal Railway has been advised to explore the possibility to reduce as many numbers of Level Crossings as possible by providing Road Over Bridge/Road Under Bridge/Limited Heights Sub-way.

(d) Liliya Mota station of Bhavnagar Division has already been opened as a full rake point for booking of all goods traffic for both inward and outward with effect from 03.10.2012. However, so far no inward or outward traffic has been offered by trade.

Uniformity in support price for all States

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

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has demanded to fix Uniform Support Price for agricultural produce for all States;

(b) if so the decision taken by the Union Government thereon, so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government of Madhya Pradesh has suggested Union Government to give Central assistance to small farmers upto 75 per cent during Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Union Government thereon, so far?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) No such proposal has been received by the Ministry of Agriculture. However, the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for agricultural produce fixed by the Government are uniform throughout the country.

(c) and (d) No such suggestion has been received.

Rail Electricity Company in Bihar

592. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of establishment of Rail Electricity Company in Bihar;
- (b) whether any budgetary allocation has been made for this project; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Bhartiya Rail Bijlee Company Limited (BRBCL), the Joint Venture (JV) of Indian Railways (IR) and NTPC Ltd., having its registered office at Delhi and site office at Nabinagar in District Aurangabad, Bihar has been established on 22.11.2007.

(b) and (c) So far, Rs. 262.69 crore have been contributed by IR as its equity contribution in BRBCL.

Starting trains on new railway routes

593. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a railway line exists between Jaijon Doaba to Amritsar;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that after Jalandhar on this line, big stations like Distt. S.B.S. Nagar (Nawanshahr), Banga, Phagwara etc. also fall;
- (c) if so, whether Government is planning to start a train between Jaijon Doaba to Amritsar; if not the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government is planning to start a train between Hoshiarpur to Pathankot; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nawanshahr, Banga and Phagwara are stations connected to Jaijon Doaba and fall on this line to Jalandhar.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal to introduce a direct train between Jaijon Doaba and Amritsar due to operational and resource constraints.

(d) and (e) At present, introduction of a train between Hoshiarpur and Pathankot is not feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

Railways' safety audit

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

(a) whether the fire safety audit team of railways has reported in January about non-functional CCTV cameras and baggage scanners and unusable fire extinguishers;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof;

(c) the persons directly responsible for aforesaid lapses and the punitive action taken in this regard;

(d) whether a high level Railway Safety Review Committee had recommended various measures including setting up of Railway Safety Authority, creation of non-lapsable Railway Security Fund etc.;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether Railways have accepted the recommendations of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) have constituted 2 separate Fire Safety Audit Teams A and B to identify areas requiring further upgradation to match the latest fire safety norms to international standards and to conduct checks in few select Railways at stations, coaching depots, workshops etc., for assessment of compliance of RDSO and Board's instructions regarding fire safety. Fire Safety Audit Teams are yet to submit their reports.

(d) Yes, Sir. High Level Safety Review Committee has recommended various

measures including setting up of Railway Safety Authority and creation of non-lapsable Railway Safety Fund etc.

(e) High Level Safety Review Committee was constituted by Ministry of Railways on 16.09.2011 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anil Kakodkar, former Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission to go into all technical and technology related aspects in connection with safe running of train services in the country. The Committee has submitted its Report to Ministry of Railways on 17.02.2012. The Kakodkar Committee has made 106 recommendations in their Report covering the following aspects: General Safety Matters, Organizational structure, Empowerment at Working Level, Safety related works and issues, Vacancies in critical safety categories and Manpower Planning issues, Shortage of Critical Safety Spares, External Interferences - Encroachment and Sabotage, Signaling, Telecommunication and Train Protection, Rolling Stock, Track, Bridges, Level Crossings, Human Resource Development with emphasis on Education and Training, Training Institutes on Indian Railways (IR) and Eco-System on Indian Railways and Safety Architectures on IR.

(f) The recommendations of the Committee are under examination.

Proposal for electrification of railway routes

‡595. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for the electrification of Ghaziabad-Moradabad-Bareilly-Lucknow, Ghaziabad-Moradabad-Ramnagar and Ghaziabad-Moradabad-Rampur-Kathgodam railway routes are pending for approval; and

(b) if so, by when these proposals are likely to be granted financial and construction related approvals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Electrification work on Ghaziabad-Moradabad section is in progress. Electrification of Moradabad-Rampur-Bareilly-Lucknow has been completed. At present, there is no proposal to electrify Moradabad-Ramnagar and Rampur-Kathgodam rail lines, as the electrification of railway tracks is decided based on financial viability, traffic volumes and operational flexibility

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Status of new trains announced in Railway
Budget 2012-13**

596. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Railway Budget 2012-13, three new trains were announced under NF Railway, which are Kamakhya-Tezpur Intercity, Rangiya-Tezpur passenger and New Jalpaiguri-Tezpur passenger trains;

(b) if so, the details and present status thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the above mentioned new trains have not yet been operationalized; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by when these are likely to be operationalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Train services viz. (i) Kamakhya-Tezpur Intercity Express (Daily), (ii) Rangiya-Tezpur Passenger (Daily) and (iii) Extension of 55713/55714 New Jalpaiguri-Bongaigaon Passenger upto Tezpur have been announced in Railway Budget 2012-13. The above 3 train services are to be introduced after completion of gauge conversion works in Rangiya-Tezpur section of North-East Frontier Railway. Generally, train services announced in Railway Budget are being introduced during the same financial year.

Laying a new railway line between Silghat and Tezpur

597. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the feasibility report on construction of bridge over Brahmaputra near Kaliabhomora Bridge in Assam including setting up of a new railway line between Silghat and Tezpur is completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes laying of a new railway line between Silghat and Tezpur by constructing a bridge over Brahmaputra near Kaliabhomora;

(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) Survey for a new B.G. line from New Silghat to Dekargaon (Tezpur) (27.05 km.) was completed in 2012. Anticipated cost of this line is assessed as Rs. 1003.05 crore with a Rate of Return of (-) 7.43%. Case has been sent to Planning Commission for "In Principle" approval.

Incidents of passengers causing nuisance in trains

598. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of passengers causing nuisance in running trains such as consuming liquor, playing offensive music, using abusive language etc. have increased in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government has taken or proposes to take to stop such nuisances in running trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Instances of consumption of liquor and incidents of other nuisances have been detected. However, concerted efforts are being made and regular drives are conducted so as to curb such incidences. The following steps have been taken:—

- (i) Frequent checks are conducted, in close liaison with Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police.
- (ii) Ticket checking staff have been advised to strictly penalize the passengers who contravene the provisions of Railways Act on this account.
- (iii) Public are also educated through various media and by exhibiting notices at prominent places of railway stations/inside the coaches about the consequences of indulging in such menace in running trains.
- (iv) Railway staff if detected conniving in such activities are strictly taken up under the provisions of Disciplinary and Appeal Rules.

It is a continuous/ongoing process.

Upgradation of railway network

599. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are considering to invest about Rs. 1.0 lakh crore during the next five years for upgrading the railway network and in different projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Railways have sought private cooperation in executing the ambitious programme of redeveloping five stations; 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 outlay of Rs. 5,19,221 crore has been finalised for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) of the Railways. The details of the outlay are given below:—

(i)	Gross Budgetary Support	—	Rs. 1,94,221 crore
(ii)	Internal Generation	—	Rs. 1,05,000 crore
(iii)	Extra Budgetary Resources	—	Rs. 2,20,000 crore
TOTAL:			Rs. 5,19,221 Crore

(c) and (d) Five Stations viz. Anand Vihar (Delhi), Bijwasan (Delhi), Chandigarh, Habibganj (Bhopal) and Shivaji Nagar (Pune) have been entrusted for redevelopment to Indian Railway Stations Development Corporation Ltd. (IRSDC), set up as a Joint Venture between Ircon International Ltd. (IRCON), a Public Sector Undertaking under Ministry of Railways and Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA), a Statutory Authority under Ministry of Railways. These are planned for development on Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode by leveraging the commercial potential of land and air space around the station, subject to techno-economic feasibility studies.

Redevelopment of stations

600. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are considering to utilize the land adjacent to 7000 stations for redevelopment of these stations;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Railways are considering to build houses for slum dwellers in cooperation with the builders; 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) Railways have identified 50 stations for redevelopment by utilizing the commercial potential of land around and air space above the stations. Details regarding the commercial potential of the available land for such redevelopment can only be known after the Master Plans are finalized based on detailed feasibility studies.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing a scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) for rehabilitation of slum dwellers, on whole city 'slum free approach' basis. The scheme covers slums on Central Government as well as State Government lands. In phase-I, the coverage of RAY shall be in 250 cities during Twelfth Five Year Plan. Railways will also participate for the Slum Dwellers in its lands wherever State Governments come up with such rehabilitation under RAY Scheme.

Demand for railway line

601. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in Hoshiarpur District a railway line exists upto Mehargrowal;
- (b) whether there is a public demand to start a railway line from Garhshankar to Hoshiarpur;
- (c) if so, whether Railways would consider the same; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) There is no railway station by the name of "Mehargrowal" on Indian Railways. In Hoshiarpur District of Punjab, railway connectivity exists upto Hoshiarpur which is the terminal station of Jalandhar Cantt.-Hoshiarpur branch line.

(b) Details of each and every demand for railway projects received at various levels are not centrally maintained. As per available records, no request has been received in recent times for construction of railway line from Garhshankar to Hoshiarpur.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Increasing height and length of platforms at
Nagda Junction**

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

(a) whether Railways have given approval to increase the height and length of platform No. 4 and 5 of Nagda railway station under Ratlam Division of Western Railway;

(b) if so, the details of progress made therein so far;

(c) if no progress is made, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the work at both these platforms would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Due to constraints of funds this work was deferred. This has now been planned in 2013-14 subject to availability of funds.

Steps to prevent fire accidents

603. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the effective steps taken by the Ministry to prevent fire accidents in trains;

(b) whether the Ministry has arranged any service training programme to educate the mechanical and other staff on how to prevent or slow down fire; and

(c) whether there is any research going on to install smoke detectors or any other methods to detect fire in non-AC trains also?

†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) Preventive checks for carriage of inflammable goods by passenger, use of fire retardant material in coach including coach wiring, multi level electrical protection system to prevent short circuit, provision of fire extinguishers on trains, display of instructions and announcement for Do's and Don'ts are some of the steps being taken by railways to prevent fire accidents in trains.

(b) Yes, Sir. Fire fighting training is being imparted in railways.

(c) A pilot project for trial with fire and smoke detection system has been taken up in one rake of New Delhi-Bhubaneswar Rajdhani Express. Based on the experiences gained during pilot project revised technical specification for fire and smoke detection system has been issued for extended field trials on representative population of coaches.

Research Designs and Standards Organization (RDSO) has been exploring a suitable fire detection/suppression system for Non-AC coaches but no suitable system suiting Indian Railway requirement is presently available.

Revision in Railway Accidents and Untoward Incidents (Compensation) Rules

604. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry plans to revise the Railway Accidents and Untoward Incidents (Compensation) Rules; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry would include introduction of insurance in Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Kusheshwar Asthan-Khagaria railway line

†605. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the laying of Kusheshwar Asthan-Khagaria new railway line was sanctioned in 1997;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether this railway line has not been laid even after a period of 16 years; and

(c) by when Kusheshwar Asthan-Khagaria railway line would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Construction of line has been taken up.

(c) Target date of completion has not been fixed. Completion of project depends upon availability of funds.

Security at railway stations

†606. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bomb blasts took place at Kanpur railway station recently;

(b) if so, the details of loss of life and property in said blasts at the station;

(c) whether railway administration has beefed up security at all the stations of the country in view of this incident;

(d) whether CCTV cameras are installed at Kanpur railway station; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) On 22.01.2013 at about 14.15 hrs., a small country made bomb of low intensity exploded in the middle of Platform Nos. 8/9 of Kanpur Central Railway Station.

(b) No loss of life and property was reported in the incident.

(c) All Zonal Railways are advised from time to time to beef up the security arrangements at important railway stations and take preventive steps in co-ordination with Government Railway Police and Civil Police.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Apart from above, the following measures are taken to enhance the security at Stations and in trains:—

1. Regular co-ordination is being maintained and intelligence inputs are shared with Government Railway Police/Local Police from time to time.
2. Frequent announcements through public address system at stations are made to educate the passengers not to touch any suspicious articles on trains and in railway premises.
3. Dog squads in Divisions and Zones are being augmented and sniffer dogs are utilized to detect any explosives in trains and stations.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. As many as 31 CCTV cameras have been installed at Kanpur Railway station.

Old operational railway bridges

607. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway bridges which are over 100 years old but are still in operation;

(b) whether condition of certain bridges is precarious and speed of trains is drastically reduced so as to withstand the pressure of their movement; and

(c) the periodicity of inspection of each bridge to check its strength to prevent any chance of accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) As on 01.04.2012, there are 33,395 bridges on Indian Railways, which are more than 100 years old.

(b) There is no unsafe bridge on Indian Railway system. However, sometimes, speed restriction, as required is imposed on a bridge based on its physical condition as observed during the inspection. Such bridges are also safe for passage of trains on permitted speed.

(c) A regular and rigorous system of inspection of railway bridges is followed on Indian Railways. Under this system all the railway bridges are thoroughly inspected once a year by designated officials. In addition, the inspecting officials also inspect the bridges during their routine inspections.

Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor Scheme

†608. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the completion schedule of the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor Scheme and whether this Scheme is running as per schedule;
- (b) whether this Scheme would be completed in time and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the total amount spent *vis-à-vis* the total estimated expenditure on this scheme;
- (d) the status of progress of this Scheme in Khurja, Meerut, Saharanpur and Ambala area; and
- (e) by when this corridor would be operationalized in this section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (e) The implementation of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor is divided into 3 sections based on the funding sources. These sections and their completion schedules are:—

- (i) Ludhiana-Khurja-Kanpur-Mughalsarai section (1183 km.) is being funded by World Bank to the extent of 66% of project cost in 3 phases sequentially *i.e.* Khurja-Kanpur (343 km.), Kanpur-Mughalsarai (393 km.) and Ludhiana-Khurja-Dadri (447 km.) sectors. Loan Agreement for the first sector *viz.* Khurja-Kanpur was signed in October, 2011 and civil construction contract has been awarded in January, 2013. This sector is targeted for completion in March, 2017. The Loan Appraisal/Agreement and procurement thereafter for the second and third sectors *viz.* Kanpur-Mughalsarai and Dadri-Khurja-Ludhiana are scheduled to be concluded in 2013-14 and in 2014-15 respectively. The completion of work is likely to take 48 months after the award of the contract.
- (ii) Mughalsarai-Sonnagar section (122 km.) is being funded by Indian Railway's resources. Construction work is in progress and the complete section would be commissioned by December, 2015.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Sonnagar-Dankuni section (534 km.) is to be funded through Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) and implementation would be dependent on the response.

The cost of Eastern DFC Project (including land) is currently estimated at Rs. 43,535 crore. Till now, Rs 2971.09 crore have been spent on this project in land acquisition and construction.

In the Khurja, Saharanpur, Meerut, Ambala area of the Khurja-Ludhiana Sector of the Eastern DFC, land acquisition is at an advanced stage. Out of 766 Hectares of land to be acquired for this sector, notification under section 20A of Railway Amendment Act (RAA 2008) has been issued for 647 Hectares (84%) and 20F Award has been declared for 632 Hectares (83%).

Condition of railway stations in North-Eastern States

609. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are many railway stations in North-Eastern States that are not in good condition due to poor maintenance, especially in Assam;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that shelters on some platforms are breaking apart and during rains, water leaks and flows onto the platforms;
- (c) if so, whether corrective measures would be taken by Railways to improve the condition at such stations; 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) No railway station in North-Eastern States, including those in Assam is in poor condition.

However, repair and maintenance of infrastructure including platform shelters is a continuous process. Corrective action is taken for repairs/rectification whenever deficiencies are noticed either as a result of regular inspections or through public complaints.

Concessions in freight for refined salt

610. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways grant concession in freight in respect of ordinary iodized salt;

(b) if so, the full details thereof; and

(c) whether Railways propose to grant similar concession in freight in respect of refined salt so that the Gujarat salt manufacturers, who are meeting country's major requirement, can survive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As compared to other essential commodities such as foodgrains (class-130), salt is classified at a lower rate (class-110). In order to further cushion the impact of railway freight on the price of salt as applicable to the common man, a distance-based, graded freight concession scheme exists in the case of booking of non refined salt meant for human consumption (both iodized as well as salt meant for iodization) as under:—

Distance (km.)	Concession on normal freight rates	Minimum freight
1-1000	Nil	As applicable
1001-1500	10%	Not less than freight for distance 1000 kms.
1501-2000	15%	Not less than concessional freight for distance 1500 kms.
2001-3000	20%	Not less than concessional freight for distance 2000 kms.
3001 and above	25%	Not less than concessional freight for distance 3000 kms.

There is no proposal to extend this concession scheme to refined salt, free flow salt, branded vacuum salt etc. at present.

Rules on Prohibition of Activities Affecting Cleanliness and Hygiene

611. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have finalised the Rules on Prohibition of Activities Affecting Cleanliness and Hygiene in the railway premises;

- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether Railways have strengthened their human resources for effective implementation of above mentioned Rules in various Zones;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the manner in which Railways propose to utilise the fine collected for contravention of these Rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Rules under the Railways Act 1989 have been notified under a Gazette Notification to penalize persons affecting cleanliness and hygiene at railway premises with fines not exceeding Rs. 500/-.

(c) and (d) Under these Rules, the following officials are authorised to collect fines:—

- (i) The Station Master or Station Manager,
 - (ii) An officer not below the rank of Ticket Collector of the Commercial Department or an officer of equivalent rank of Operating Department;
 - (iii) Any other official(s) authorised by the Railway Administration.
- (e) The purpose of levying fines is to reduce the activities affecting cleanliness and hygiene at railway premises. The amount of fines so received is deposited under the head 'Sundry Earnings' which is a part of the total revenue of Indian Railways.

Advantage of high-speed trains

612. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the advantages of high-speed trains over aeroplanes for medium distances of 500-700 Kms.;
- (b) whether Government has undertaken any study to assess the profitability of high-speed trains;
- (c) if so, the details of the findings of this study;
- (d) whether Government has taken any further action on the same;

- (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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Railways is presently undertaking prefeasibility studies on seven high speed rail corridors. The assessment of the profitability of the concerned high speed corridors is a part of these prefeasibility studies.

(c) The prefeasibility study report of Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad has been accepted by Ministry of Railways and Pre-Tax Project Internal Rate of Return (IRR), a parameter of profitability is positive as per the study. On other corridors, the prefeasibility studies are in different stages of progress.

(d) and (e) The modalities of implementation of the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Corridor are presently under examination with reference to funding options. A business feasibility study is also underway by SNCF with assistance of French Government to work out a business and financial model.

- (f) Does not arise.

Laying of new railway lines

613. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has started laying new railway lines including Jaggayyapeta-Mellacheruvu in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, Zone-wise, in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Laying of new line between Jaggayyapeta-Mellacheruvu has been completed and the line has been opened for goods traffic. In the first year of Twelfth Five year plan, 2012-13, 2 new line projects have been taken up in Andhra Pradesh which are in South Central Railway. The projects are: (i) Bhadrachalam-Kovvur New Line and (ii) Akkanapet-Medak New Line.

Executive lounges at railway stations

614. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:
SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has opened Executive lounges at railway stations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, Zone-wise, particularly in South Central Railway;
- (c) the amount spent, so far, in this regard; and
- (d) the response received from the passengers, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Recently, only one Executive Lounge has been opened at New Delhi railway station through Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC).

(c) As per policy, Executive Lounges are to be set up through IRCTC and hence no expenditure is incurred by Indian Railway.

(d) The passengers have appreciated the facilities of Executive Lounge at New Delhi railway station.

**Basic amenities and infrastructure at Bhopal
Junction railway station**

615. DR. NAZMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Bhopal Junction railway station lacks basic amenities and other infrastructure;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to improve infrastructure, passenger amenities at this station and take initiative for its expansion and start new trains as proposed by the State Government from there;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Augmentation/improvement to passenger amenities at a station is continuous process. In order to improve passenger amenities at Bhopal Junction railway station, works for improvement of main station building and extension of washable aprons on platform No. 4 and 5 have been completed during 2012-13, and works of providing additional Foot Over Bridge, 2nd entry to the station, lifts and escalators have been sanctioned.

Similarly, 6 pairs of trains including an A.C. double decker service between Indore and Habibganj, serving Bhopal, have been announced in Railway Budget 2012-13.

**Development of vacant land near Bhopal and
Indore railway stations**

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

(a) whether Government had received any request from Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding development of vacant land near Bhopal and Indore railway stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the time by which any decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Indore-Dahod and Dhar-Chhota Udaipur railway lines

†617. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has accorded sanction for the Indore-Dahod and Dhar-Chhota Udaipur railway line;

(b) if so, the cost of the aforesaid projects and the year in which they are targeted to be completed;

(c) whether it is a fact that work on the said railway line would be completed on priority basis keeping in view the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor project; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (d) Construction of new lines from Indore-Dahod *via* Sardarpur, Dhar (200.97 km.) and Dhar-Chhotaudepur (157 km.) have been included in the Budget 2007-08. At present, the anticipated costs of the projects are Rs. 1642.17 crore and Rs. 1350.50 crore respectively. No target dates have been fixed for these projects. Both the projects are progressing as per availability of resources. However, the alignment of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is not passing *via* these projects/routes.

Office for MPs in District Collector's office complex

618. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to provide an office for Members of Parliament (MPs) in District Collector's office complex;

(b) if so, by when this office would be provided;

(c) whether it is also a fact that five lacs of rupees may be spent on essential furnishings and other equipments for the office from MPLADS funds; and

(d) if so, the names of districts where this amount has been spent along with the articles on which the amount has been spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Instructions have been issued on 25th May, 2012 to the effect that a Member of Parliament (MP) is entitled to set up a Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) Facilitation Centre in the nodal district to provide to the Member of Parliament all the information at one place relevant for the effective implementation of the scheme. Space/room has to be provided by the District Magistrate-cum-Collector. Capital cost of setting up such facilitation centre including equipments, furniture, etc. shall not exceed Rs. 5 lakh and will be met from MPLADS funds.

(d) This information is not centrally maintained at the level of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

**Use of advanced tools and mechanisms of
research and analysis**

619. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the scope of development and use of new and more advanced tools and mechanisms of research and analysis by the Ministry;

(b) the steps Government has taken in the recent past to enhance the efficiency of the same and the details thereof;

(c) whether Government plans to bring about any change in the technology and expertise used by it;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Functions of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, *inter-alia*, include setting of standards in the field of statistics, advising Ministries/Departments on statistical methodologies and analysis of data, compiling and releasing various statistical indicators and conducting large scale sample surveys for creating data base in diverse socio-economic areas. There is scope for development and use of new and more advanced tools and mechanisms in all these areas.

(b) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has taken steps in this regard in the recent past which include wider consultation with academics and data users, development of web enabled collection and compilation of data in the surveys like Price-collection surveys and Annual Survey of Industries, development of data-warehouse of Socio-Economic data and use of better tools and techniques of data dissemination, reducing the time gap in release of reports and data, improvement in Data Processing techniques, etc.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is taking steps for capacity development of statistical personnel in official statistics through training including training in Information

Technology and by providing funds for strengthening State statistical system so as to bring changes in use of technology and develop expertise for the same.

(e) In view of above, the Question does not arise.

Utilisation of MPLADS funds

620. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the MPLADS funds utilised during the last three years in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the MPLADS funds pending with the Ministry due to non-furnishing of utilisation certificates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) As reported by the nodal district authorities, the State-wise details of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) funds utilized during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Against the entitlement of the MPs upto 31st March, 2013, an amount of Rs. 3003.50. crore is pending for release due to non-receipt of documents as stipulated in the MPLADS guidelines.

Statement

The State-wise details of Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) funds utilization during last three years

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	MPLADS funds utilized		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.35	109.73	163.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.12	7.91	8.93
3.	Assam	29.44	36.85	47.71

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	59.55	76.62	87.13
5.	Goa	3.45	4.85	8.39
6.	Gujarat	57.70	55.26	82.97
7.	Haryana	14.96	28.35	32.55
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12.04	12.53	25.46
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.28	12.82	27.55
10.	Karnataka	52.36	63.81	78.81
11.	Kerala	61.42	52.78	56.84
12.	Madhya Pradesh	53.59	63.81	115.21
13.	Maharashtra	124.00	120.44	150.88
14.	Manipur	3.40	6.54	8.06
15.	Meghalaya	5.47	5.82	14.09
16.	Mizoram	4.34	4.40	4.28
17.	Nagaland	4.00	4.00	7.00
18.	Odisha	32.05	54.83	64.64
19.	Punjab	37.65	46.10	53.50
20.	Rajasthan	33.22	53.33	76.49
21.	Sikkim	3.46	3.93	5.22
22.	Tamil Nadu	73.16	91.84	114.41
23.	Tripura	3.35	5.93	8.87
24.	Uttar Pradesh	116.53	182.84	203.5
25.	West Bengal	104.67	238.10	129.11
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	7.72

12.00 Noon

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Chandigarh	1.50	1.04	1.51
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.28	1.21	4.15
29.	Daman and Diu	1.34	2.36	5.07
30.	Delhi	11.66	12.75	16.43
31.	Lakshadweep	0.94	2.59	0.95
32.	Puducherry	4.13	5.51	2.87
33.	Chhattisgarh	24.21	26.44	30.59
34.	Uttarakhand	15.26	11.48	16.73
35.	Jharkhand	21.12	33.18	38.19
36.	Nominated	20.59	12.97	24.91

*Figures for 2011-12 are provisional.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various NIT's, IIT's,
SPA's, SSA's AICTE and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section(4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Karnataka, Surathkal, 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. 8476/15/13]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Silchar, 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. 8477/15/13]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology (formerly Regional Engineering College), Warangal, 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. 8412/15/13]

- (iv) (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Srinagar Hazratbal (Jammu and Kashmir), 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. 8413/15/13]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, 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. 8415/15/13]

- (vi) Annual Accounts of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Dr. Shashi Tharoor]

- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8411/15/13]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8730/15/13]

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IITM), Chennai, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8409/15/13]

- (c) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8410/15/13]

- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), 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 School.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8417/15/13]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the School of Planning and

Architecture (SPA), Bhopal, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8416/15/13]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indore, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8414/15/13]

- (iv) (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITD&M), Kancheepuram, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8481/15/13]

- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8411/15/13]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, UT of Daman and Diu, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Dr. Shashi Tharoor]

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8482/15/13]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Lakshadweep, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8479/15/13]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra-Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (PDPM-IIITD&M), Jabalpur, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra-Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (PDPM-IIITD&M), Jabalpur, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8478/15/13]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), 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 Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8475/15/13]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture**II. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of the Coastal Aquaculture Authority, Chennai and related papers**

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तारिक अनवर) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries), under Section 26 of the Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act, 2005, along with delay statement :—

(1) G.S.R. 302 (E), dated the 1st May, 2009, publishing the Coastal Aquaculture Authority (Amendment) Rules, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8398/15/13]

(2) G.S.R. 914 (E), dated the 21st December, 2009, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 740 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8399/15/13]

(3) G.S.R. 280 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 740 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8399/15/13]

(4) G.S.R. 695 (E), dated the 17th September, 2012, publishing the Coastal Aquaculture Authority (Amendment) Rules, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8398/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Coastal Aquaculture Authority, Chennai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

[श्री तारिक अनवर]

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8397/15/13]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture

II. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of the GSSSC, Gandhinagar and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of the NIPHM, Hyderabad and related papers

IV. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of the NCCT, New Delhi and related papers

श्री तारिक अनवर : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- 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. 280 (E), dated the 28th January, 2013, notifying specifications for certain customized fertilizers for 9 Districts of Uttar Pradesh, under clause 20 B of Fertilizers (Control) Order, 1985.
 - (2) S.O. 281 (E), dated the 28th January, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 198 (E), dated the 31st January, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 8468/15/13]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Limited (GSSC), Gandhinagar, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8402/15/13]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Plant Health Management (NIPHM), Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Plant Health Management (NIPHM), Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8466/15/13]

- IV. (a) Annual Report of the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8464/15/13]

Notifications of the Ministry of Railways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 199 of the Railways Act, 1989, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Railways:—

- (1) G.S.R. 57 (E), dated the 31st January, 2013, publishing the Rail Land Development Authority (Development of Land and Other Works) Regulations, 2012.

[Shri K.J. Surya Prakash Reddy]

- (2) G.S.R. 898 (E), dated the 17th December, 2012, publishing the Railways (Punitive charges for overloading of wagon) (Amendment) Rules, 2012.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 8500/15/13]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs:—

- (i) One Hundred and Sixty Fifth Report on Action Taken by Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Sixty-First Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (ii) One Hundred and Sixty Sixth Report on the Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in its One Hundred and Sixty-Second Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region;
- (iii) One Hundred and Sixty Seventh Report on the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012; and
- (iv) One Hundred and Sixty Eighth Report on the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 2012.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 4th of March, 2013, will consist of:—

1. Discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

2. General discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 2013-14.
3. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:—
 - (a) Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 2013-14.
 - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2012-2013.
 - (c) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 2010-11.
4. Consideration of Resolution seeking approval of the recommendation contained in the Third Report of the Railway Convention Committee (2009) on “Rate of dividend for 2012-13 and other ancillary matters.”

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

Alleged Telephone Tapping of Leader of Opposition

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Sir, hon. Members may recall that on the issue of unauthorised obtaining of Call Data Records of Shri Arun Jaitley, hon. Member, I had promised to make a statement after ascertaining the facts. We have ascertained the facts.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, स्टेटमेंट की कॉपी हिन्दी में नहीं दी जाती है, सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में दी जाती है, यह गलत है। स्टेटमेंट की कॉपी हिन्दी में भी दी जानी चाहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : सर, होम मिनिस्टर राजभाषा समिति के अध्यक्ष हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुशीलकुमार शिंदे : सर, हिन्दी में कॉपी मिल जायेगी।...**(व्यवधान)**... हिन्दी में कॉपी उपलब्ध हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Copies in Hindi are to be made available.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Copies in Hindi are also circulated.

श्री उपसभापति : हिन्दी में कॉपी मिल जायेगी।

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, when this issue was raised in the House on 27th February, 2013, many hon. Members referred to the tapping of telephone of the hon. Leader of Opposition. Mr. Deputy Chairman,

[Shri Sushilkumar Shinde]

Sir, what has been detected in the investigation by the Delhi Police is not the monitoring of the telephone conversation which is ordinarily called “tapping”, but the accessing of the Call Data Records. The interception of the telephone or telephone tapping refers to looking at the content of the conversation whereas the Call Data Records pertain to the data regarding the numbers which were called or received. In the case being investigated by the Delhi Police, there was an attempt at unauthorisedly trying to access the Call Data Records, that is, details of numbers called and received and duration of the conversation. This was not a case of telephone tapping.

On receiving information that the Delhi Police had arrested some persons for accessing the Call Data Records of Shri Jaitley, we asked the Delhi Police for details. The Delhi Police have informed us that they came to know that some person had sought Call Data Records of Shri Arun Jaitley, after the Nodal Officer of Airtel asked ACP (Operations), Delhi Police to re-confirm the request made through e-mail. Since, no such request had been made, the confirmation was not given and as such, the Call Data Records were not disclosed.

A case FIR No. 9 dated 14.2.2013 u/s 66 (C) of I.T. Act read with 420 and 120-B IPC was registered at PS Special Cell, New Delhi on the complaint received from Inspector, Arun Kumar, regarding dishonestly and fraudulently accessing official e-mail ID of ACP/Operations and for seeking details of ownership of 5 cell numbers.

During the course of investigation, the Internet Protocol (I.P.) addresses and logging details of the official e-mail ID of ACP/Operations were obtained and it was found that it was accessed from an Internet Protocol (I.P.) address belonging to one Constable Arvind Kumar Dabas (No. 892/ND), posted at Parliament Street Police Station. It was further learnt that the Constable had been unauthorisedly absenting himself for the past one year. The Constable was earlier posted in Special Staff of New Delhi District and, therefore, had access to the official e-mail ID of ACP/Operations.

The interrogation of Constable Arvind Kumar Dabas has revealed that he was illegally accessing the official e-mail ID of ACP/Operations for the past 6-8 months. He did so for obtaining the call data records and subscriber details of various persons on demand from one Neeraj Nayar, a freelance detective at a price of Rs. 1500/- per call detail record and Rs. 200/- for providing subscriber details.

He stated that Neeraj Nayar is the friend and has a private agency called "Detective Agency India" at Shalimar Garden, Ghaziabad. He has provided call details of various people to him on 10-15 occasions in the past. Neeraj Nayar son of Lt. Shri Gurbax Rai Nayar, resident of H.No. G-4, Plot No. A-22, B.R. Apartments, Shalimar Garden, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, disclosed that he used to pass on the call data records to one Nitish resident of Uttam Nagar, Delhi, whom he had met during his business visits to Nitish's office at Connaught Place where Nitish works in a detective agency in the name and style of "V Detect", belonging to one Dr. Anurag Singh. Neeraj Nayar was arrested in this case on 16.2.2013.

Based on the disclosures made by the two accused, namely, Constable Arvind Dabas and Neeraj Nayar; Nitish Singh and Dr. Anurag Singh have been arrested and are being interrogated. Dr. Anurag Singh's detective agency "V-Detect" operates out of 214, Competent House, F-14, Middle Circle, Connaught Place, New Delhi, in which Nitish Singh works as an employee for the past 5-6 years.

They provide various detective services, such as, pre and post matrimonial enquiries, provision of secured laptops/mobile phones and stock related consultancy works. In addition, Nitish Singh does various marketing and sales works in the same office. They used to seek the subscriber details and call data records of mobile numbers through Neeraj Nayar.

Four persons involved in obtaining the CDRs illegally have been arrested and interrogated. The Court of Law has remanded them to judicial custody. Further investigation is underway.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the Minister would make his second statement.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, what about clarifications?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow everybody. Let him make the second statement also and then we can take up clarifications one after another.

Rape incident in Bhandara district of Maharashtra

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Sir, I am deeply shocked at the despicable, ghastly and brutal manner in which three minor girls from the same family were brutally raped and murdered and then thrown into an abandoned well near Murwadi village, Lakhani Police Station, Bhandara

[Shri Sushilkumar Shinde]

District of Maharashtra. I am sure that the collective conscience of all the members of the House would be equally revolted to know about this horrendous incident.

We have since received a report from the Maharashtra State Government. On the basis of information provided by Mr. Raibhan Borkar, aged 65 that his three grand-daughters namely, *, aged 11 years, *, aged 9 years and *, aged 6 years were not traceable since they left school on the morning of 14th February at Lakhnai Police Station, Bhandara District, a missing case was registered at Lakhani Police Station at 22:25 hours. The police officers and men intensified patrolling in the police station area on the 15th and 16th February to trace the missing girls. On the 16th February, at 17:20 hours, Shri. Prabhakar Baburao Chole called the local police station and informed that he noticed bodies of three girls floating in the well in his farm. After an inquest by the Taluka Magistrate, Lakhani, a post-mortem was conducted by a team of five doctors and it appears that all three deceased girls were subjected to sexual abuse and murdered before throwing them into the well.

The police have registered an FIR, *vide* CR No. 40/2013 u/s 302, 376, 201 IPC (Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance 2013) read with u/s 4, 6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. The S.P. Bhandara, Dr. Arati Singh and local officers have camped at the Police Station and are conducting the investigation. P.I. Prakash Mude, in-charge of the police station, was suspended on 19th February as he did not deal with the complainant promptly and professionally. Teams have been formed to pursue different lines of investigation and the investigation is ongoing. The Maharashtra Police is carrying out investigation to track the offenders.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, यह फोन टैपिंग का मैटर हमने उठाया था...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : क्योंकि डिटेल्ड रिपोर्ट आ गई है, लेकिन यह नहीं बताया गया है कि वह किस मकसद से डिटेल ले रहा था, किसके कहने पर ले रहा था...(व्यवधान)...

दूसरा सवाल, हम लोग चाहते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान).... मैं allow करूंगा।

I will allow you. I have already got four names for clarifications on telephone tapping. They are Shri Sitaram Yechury, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu and Shrimati Maya Singh. I am calling their names in that order.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, ये नाम किसने दिए?

श्री उपसभापति : ये अभी दिए गए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह इश्यू हमने उठाया था।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : यह इश्यू हम सब लोगों ने उठाया था।...(व्यवधान).... यह पूरे हाउस की चिंता है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you a chance. मैं आपको भी मौका दूंगा।...(व्यवधान).... नरेश जी, मैं आपको मौका दूंगा। I will give you a chance. ...(Interruptions)... Nareshji, I will give you a chance.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, राम गोपाल यादव जी शुरूआत करेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no problem. Since you raised it...(Interruptions)... I will include that also. आप बैठिए। I will allow you. Shri Sitaram Yechury. ...(Interruptions)... Your name is there with me.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, since my name is also there in the list of phones being tapped, therefore, I thought I will allow Mr. Prasanta Chatterjee to speak on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is fine. That is okay. Now, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu will speak.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, जब यह मैटर सदन में हमने उठाया,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you also.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : तो यह सीरियल नम्बर की बात समझ में नहीं आई। आज मीटिंग में यह तय हुआ था कि हम नाम देंगे, ये नाम सीरियल से बुलाए जाएंगे। जब यह मैटर हमने उठाया, तो इस पर क्लैरिफिकेशन पूछने का पहला अधिकार हमको ही है। इसलिए हम आपसे अनुरोध कर रहे हैं कि सबसे पहले हमें मौका दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already called his name. You bear with me. I will call you after this.

Alleged Telephone Tapping of Leader of Opposition — Contd.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is a very serious matter, not concerning one person, but at the same time, it is pertinent to note that the call details of the Leader of the Opposition, of the country, in Rajya Sabha are being sought and now the hon. Minister, after the issue is raised in Parliament, chooses to say that the matter is under investigation, interrogation has taken place. Sir, we are living in the 21st Century. The Government of India has got all wherewithals to find out what has happened. But, unfortunately, the Minister's Statement is nothing but like the reporting of a station house officer. The main point is, at whose behest, for what sake, these call details were sought and how these activities were allowed to go on. A constable...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: It is there.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is not there. You have only mentioned the middleman's name. You bear with me. If you want to say something, I will sit down; I have no problem. I am not protesting. If you want to add something more I will be happy to sit down and later I can ask you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, please continue.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: My point is: who has accessed it? Who has assisted him, for what and at whose behest? That is the issue. The interrogation has been done. It is over. Once the interrogation is over, the police might have come to know about the details and the Home Minister must share that information with the House. Sir, normally, the suspicion goes towards the Government because without the support of the Government, this sort of activity is not possible at all possible. The ACP's (Operations) call details were also sought, and then the complaint was registered on 14th February. Now, it is 1st March. Between 14th February and 1st March, what is it that the Government has done? Why are they trying to delay the matter? Is there anything for the Government to hide? That is more important. Even if you have arrested some people, if even after arresting and interrogation also, you are not able to reach the bottom of the truth, then, there is something fishy. Naturally, there will be suspicion because this Government has got a notorious record of misusing Central Investigating Agencies. That is known to the entire country. That is why I wanted the Home Minister to be more specific.

Can you treat such an important issue that concerns the Leader of the Opposition in such a casual manner? It is not only that, there are reports, as my friend, Mr. Sitaram Yechury, was saying, that even phone details of other Opposition leaders were sought. Now, if the phone details of Opposition leaders were being sought, then there may be even phone tapping. You have said that in this particular case there has been no telephone tapping, but how could you be so sure of that? Has any enquiry been conducted? If a person can access the details of e-mail and access call details using the Police machinery in Delhi, then the person could go to any extent. Then, what would happen to the right to privacy? I am more keen to know the purpose of accessing these details. What preliminary enquiry has been done by the Police so far? What is the information that the hon. Home Minister has? He must tell the House because, as I said, it cannot be taken in a casual manner as it is the Leader of the Opposition whose phone details have been sought. I don't think an ordinary Constable or an ordinary individual would seek the call details of the Leader of the Opposition. There must be something more than what meets the eye. There must be some forces involved that have got higher stakes involved in this. If they are trying to seek call details of the Leader of the Opposition, it means that they are keeping a watch on the functioning of the Parliament, the parliamentary system, which is highly objectionable. Then, nobody would be able to freely express their views. We have had similar experiences earlier. I would like to know from the Home Minister, after the previous experience where it was confirmed that the telephone of one of the Members of Rajya Sabha was tapped, what are the steps being taken by the Government to prevent such abuse? Let the Home Minister explain that to the House. We could then ask for further details.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का जो बयान है, मैं कहूंगा कि उसमें एकदम अपर्याप्त सूचनाएं हैं। जो चार लोग गिरफ्तार हुए, उनमें से एक ने यह कहा कि 10-15 अवसरों पर अन्य लोगों के कॉल डिटेल्स भी हमने उपलब्ध कराए हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि देश के इतने बड़े पॉलिटिकल लीडर के कॉल डिटेल्स की जरूरत किसी कॉन्स्टेबल को आखिर क्यों पड़ी? कौन वे व्यक्ति हैं, जो इन कॉल डिटेल्स में इंटरैस्टेड हैं? इतने दिनों से वे पुलिस रिमांड पर थे, उसके बाद ज्यूडीशियल कस्टडी में चले गए, तो क्या उन लोगों से इन सब बातों की जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश की गई? उनके जाने के बाद तो कुछ नहीं मिल पाएगा। अन्य 10-15 अवसरों पर जिन लोगों के कॉल डिटेल्स लिए गए, उनको इसमें कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि वे कौन-कौन लोग थे, जिनके कॉल डिटेल्स मांगे गए। समाचार पत्रों में यह बात जरूर निकली थी कि उनमें से एक कॉन्स्टेबल ऐसा है, जो अरबपति है और

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

नोएडा में अम्बा मोटर्स के नाम से उसकी एक बहुत बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है। समाचार पत्रों में यह भी बताया गया कि एक कॉल डिटेल के वह 1500 रुपये लेता था, तो जाने कितने लोगों की कॉल डिटेल्स निकलवाई गई होंगी? फिर सवाल यह भी है कि यह पैसा कौन देता था? इतने बड़े पैमाने पर पैसा देने का काम कौन कर रहा था? अरुण जेटली जी के कॉल डिटेल जानने में कौन इंटरिस्टिड था कि इनकी बात किस-किस से हुई या किसने इनको टेलीफोन किया अथवा इन्होंने किसको टेलीफोन किया।

केवल अरुण जेटली जी के ही नहीं, संदेह ऐसा है कि पार्लियामेंट के दोनों सदनों के 100 बड़े नेताओं के कॉल डिटेल्स खंगाले गए और कम से कम 10-15 अवसरों पर अन्य लोगों के कॉल डिटेल्स निकाले गए। अगर आप इनकी जानकारी देते, तब तो हमें लगता कि आपने सदन को कुछ जानकारी दी है। इससे ज्यादा जानकारी तो हम लोगों को समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से मिल चुकी है।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आपने तो कोई जानकारी दी ही नहीं, यह बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त जानकारी है। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। यह मामला बरसों से उठता रहा है कि नेताओं के फोन टेप होते रहे हैं। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आप यह प्रोविज़न कीजिए कि राज्य सभा के किसी भी मेम्बर का कॉल डिटेल जानने के लिए या टेप करने के लिए राज्य सभा के सभापति की अनुमति आवश्यक होनी चाहिए।

बिना राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन की अनुमति के किसी के भी कॉल डिटेल्स न दिए जा सकें और किसी का फोन टेप न किया जा सके, जब तक यह प्रोविज़न नहीं होगा, तब तक संसद सदस्यों के ऊपर हमेशा मनचाहे तरीके से ये डिटेक्टिक्स मंडराते रहेंगे। ये डिटेक्टिक्स अपने लिए काम नहीं करते हैं, ये तो किराए पर काम करते हैं। आपने तो यह जानने की कोशिश ही नहीं की कि वह व्यक्ति कौन है? आखिर हमारे लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन विपक्ष के नेता हैं...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार) : यह जानते हैं, लेकिन छिपा रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : क्यों छिपा रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान)... यह एक आरोप है। रूडी जी कह रहे हैं कि ये जानते हैं, लेकिन छिपा रहे हैं। आखिर इसका क्या मतलब है? क्यों सारी जानकारी सदन के सामने नहीं आनी चाहिए? मैं फिर आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि पूरी जानकारी...(व्यवधान)... सारे लोग पूछ लें, इसके बाद उन और 15 लोगों के नाम, जो आपने दिए हैं कि वे कौन लोग थे, उनके नाम देने चाहिए और लगभग 100 लोगों के नाम आने चाहिए। इसके पीछे कौन-कौन से लोग हैं, उनकी मंशा क्या है, किसलिए ये कॉल डिटेल्स इकट्ठे किए जा रहे थे और क्या मामला कॉल डिटेल्स तक ही सीमित था या फोन कॉल्स को सुनने की भी कोशिश की जा रही थी, हम यह भी जानना चाहेंगे।...(व्यवधान)... आपका जब जबाव दें, तो इसका स्पष्टीकरण अवश्य दें। धन्यवाद।

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, sitting in this House, we get less information from the Home Minister. Just walk across to the Central Hall, from the TV fit in there, you get more information. The TV channels in the Central Hall have given more information about this very same incident. Apart from the Leader of the Opposition's name, they have given the names of other leaders also. At least, 3-4 more names they have given.

There are two types of phone tapping. The first is the official phone tapping done by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The second is outsourced phone tapping. This category, probably, comes under the outsourced phone tapping. A couple of years ago, I had raised this very same issue in this House saying that my mobile number was tapped by the then Government of Tamil Nadu which was outsourced to a private agency. I had raised it. The ADGP was involved in that outsourcing. He is under suspension also, now. Why am I raising this? I would like to know whether this comes under the category of outsourced phone tapping. But, the Minister has mentioned only about the incident. Now, he should tell us, from his Ministry of Home Affairs, the number of officially authorized phones to be tapped by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Maybe, certain sensitive phone numbers of terrorists are being tapped and that is different. But, at least, he should inform us how many phone numbers of the Members of Parliament and political leaders have been authorized to be tapped by the Ministry of Home Affairs. He has to give the details on these. I think, a mere statement like this and a few clarifications here and there would not suffice on this very sensitive issue of phone tapping of political leaders. We demand a full-fledged debate on this issue, Sir.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, many a time, it has been suspected that the political opponents, some times, are under serious scanner through the tapping by the Government. The present incident has a bearing on that. Sir, our leader's name has been included in the list, I am told. When I asked, he gave Shri Sitaram Yechuri's name. I asked him as to whether anybody from the Government side, while inquiring into the affairs, has talked to him. He said, 'No, I do not know whether anyone has talked to our Leader of the Opposition, Shri Shivanand Tiwari and others.'

Sir, the Home Minister is liable to answer this to the House and inform the Members. Who is organizing such activities? He should inform us. Who is behind

[Shri Prasanta Chatterjee]

this plot or game? Is there any relation with the Ministry and the Government? What was the motive behind this incident? All these points should be cleared by Home Minister. Why has the agency not talked to the victims of phone tapping here? This too should be answered in this House.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of deep concern that in 2013 we are constrained to discuss in the Parliament the phone-tapping of political leaders, including the Leader of the Opposition. I have read the Statement very carefully, and I am very, very concerned as to how the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs is functioning. Let me flag three straightway issues. A police Constable is on unauthorised leave for one year. What action was taken against him? Number two, he was misusing the ID of a former ACP, where he was posted, for six months. What was the Home Department doing to monitor this complete unauthorised activity of his? Number three, he was doing it for the last five-six months. I understand, there are well-defined norms as to how either a phone can be tapped or even call records can be detailed. Hon. Minister, you will recall, the matter has travelled to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has given the guidelines. In specific cases, a specific order be given by the Home Secretary permitting the defined objective for which tapping shall be done or even call records shall be detailed. Here is a case that out-sourcing has been completely done by a police Constable, working in an ACP Office, and the Government of India does not know! It is known only when Nareshji raises the issue, and the matter comes in the Parliament, or goes in the media. That is a very shocking affair.

The second limb of my argument about the query is, I understand that there are proper technologies available as to how a phone can be tapped. That technological instrument can be availed only with proper permission by specified Government of India agencies. Now, how did a private agency come to have that? I am asking this because it is a very serious question. Hon. Minister, the entire House is one when you follow the terrorists and their patrons for security considerations. But, if phones of leaders like Shri Arun Jaitley or Shri Sitaram Yechury or others are being tapped, it is a matter of very, very serious concern. How did these tapping instruments or call record discovery instruments go to private hands? Did this detective

agency take your permission? The surrounding circumstances, Mr. Hon. Minister, are very, very suspicious, namely, as some of the Members rightly indicated: Is it a case of another professional body being used for collateral political purposes? The CBI is a professional body used in the most rampant manner for political purposes. The ED, we have heard. Are we hearing the case of IB also being abused for political purposes? If that is the case, with due respect to the professional body, it is a very sad day for the country. Therefore, Mr. Home Minister, apart from these queries, my last query is: What did the Home Department do with all the vast network of intelligence in Delhi that this was going on for the last one year without any precipitated preventive action by you? I am sure, there are some State actors, there are some non-State actors, and such a massive operation would not have been possible for the last seven, eight, nine, ten months without some backing at some official level. Therefore, the House is keen to know about it. We would like to have a very frank answer from you.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, फोन टेपिंग की घटना देश और देश की सियासत के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा नजर आती है। जिस तरह से नेता प्रतिपक्ष के फोन टेपिंग का मामला सदन और देश के संज्ञान में आया है, उससे एक बात बहुत लग रही है कि इसके पीछे कोई बड़ी ताकत या बड़ी साजिश का होना मुमकिन है। मुझे यकीनी तौर पर इस बात की जानकारी है कि यह फोन टेपिंग का मामला हमारे देश में कोई पहली बार नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि इससे पहले भी हमारे देश में कई नेताओं के फोन टेपिंग होने की घटनाएं हुईं तथा ये मसले सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक भी गए।

शायद उस समय सरकार की तरफ से कोई कारगर नीति नहीं बन पायी या कोई कारगर कदम नहीं उठ सका, जिसकी वजह से आज फिर सदन को इस गंभीर मुद्दे पर चर्चा के लिए सामने आना पड़ा।

महोदय, यहां मुद्दा केवल फोन टेपिंग का नहीं है, बल्कि आज जिस तरह से देश और दुनिया में मिलिटैसी और तमाम गंभीर मुद्दों को लेकर बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है, इससे यह आशंका भी पैदा होती है कि देश में कहीं और इस तरह की घटनाएं तो नहीं घटित हो रही हैं? अगर पुलिस का एक सिपाही अपने सीनियर ऑफिसर के आई-पैड या उसके आईडी नंबर का इस्तेमाल करके किसी नेता के फोन की टेपिंग कराता है, इंफर्मेंशंस लीक करता है, तो कहीं न कहीं हमें यह और नेताओं के लिए भी खतरे की घंटी नजर आती है। जैसा कि हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इस बात की ओर इंगित किया है कि लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के करीब सौ से ज्यादा नेताओं के फोन टेपिंग की सूचना सूत्रों के द्वारा मिल रही है, इसलिए मैं इस मसले को, इस समस्या को बहुत ही गंभीरता के साथ लेते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पर कोई न कोई कारगर नीति निश्चित रूप से होनी चाहिए।

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

महोदय, मैं एक-दो और बातें कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि यह घटना, जो नेता प्रतिपक्ष के साथ घटी है, इस घटना पर सरकार और सदन को कोई न कोई ऐसी नीति बनानी चाहिए, ताकि भविष्य में राज्य सभा या लोक सभा के किसी भी सदस्य के फोन टेपिंग की घटना की पुनरावृत्ति न हो।

महोदय, दूसरी बात यह कि मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जो प्राइवेट एजेंसियां जासूसी का काम कर रही हैं, मेरी राय में इन जासूसी कंपनीज़ के लाइसेंस को निरस्त करके इस सिस्टम को हटाना चाहिए, क्योंकि मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 का उल्लंघन भी है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस मामले को सदन को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए और सरकार को कोई न कोई कारगर नीति बना कर यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि भविष्य में ऐसी कोई घटना नेता प्रतिपक्ष या किसी अन्य नेता के साथ न घटे। आज इस पर कोई न कोई ठोस नीति बनाने की जरूरत है। धन्यवाद।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : उपसभापति महोदय, ऐसा लगता है कि हम लोग एक स्टेटलेस सोसायटी में रह रहे हैं, शासनविहीन समाज है। रवि शंकर जी ने ठीक कहा और जैसा कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने बताया कि पिछले सात-आठ महीने से एक साधारण, अदना-सा सिपाही लीडर ऑफ अपोज़िशन का, देश के एक नेता का फोन टेप नहीं कर रहा था, बल्कि वह कॉल डिटेल्स की रिपोर्ट ले रहा था। यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आ रही है कि जिस सिपाही के बारे में हम लोगों ने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि वह कीमती गाड़ियों में घूमता था, उसके बड़े-बड़े आलीशान मकान और होटल्स वगैरह थे, क्या यह जानकारी किसी को भी नहीं थी? उसके जो सीनियर अफसर थे, वहाँ जो दरोगा, इंस्पेक्टर और बाकी के जो सीनियर अफसर थे, क्या उनमें से किसी को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं थी या किसी के मन में यह सवाल नहीं उठा कि एक साधारण सिपाही, साधारण तनखाह पाने वाला यह आदमी 50 लाख-एक करोड़ की गाड़ी में कैसे चल रहा है? इस बात की जांच क्यों नहीं की गयी, इस बात का पता क्यों नहीं लगाया गया कि उसके पास इन सब का जरिया या साधन कहां से आया? यह कोई साधारण चिन्ता की बात नहीं है। इससे पता चलता है कि हम किस ढंग से लापरवाह हैं कि जिसके मन में जो आ रहा है, वह कर रहा है।

उपसभापति महोदय, यह डिवाइस, जो कॉल्स को टेप करती है, जो मोबाइल फोन्स में होने वाली बातचीत को सुनती है, वह हमारे देश में नहीं बनती, बल्कि उसको बाहर से लाया जाता है, उसको इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है। इसके इम्पोर्ट के लिए निश्चित रूप से सरकार की इजाजत चाहिए। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह का डिवाइस, जिसके सहारे मोबाइल फोन्स की बातचीत को टेप किया जा सके, वह इस देश में कितनी आई हैं और उन्हें किन-किन लोगों ने मँगाया है? आज जो परिस्थिति दिखायी दे रही है, उसको देखते हुए क्या सरकार उनको सीज़ करने की कोशिश करेगी? क्या सरकार उन्हें रेस्ट्रिक्टेड ढंग से

उन्हीं प्राइवेट पार्टिज़ को देगी, जो सरकार के साथ कलैबरेट करके काम कर रही हैं? यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है, यह हमको बताया गया।

एक माननीय मंत्री ने बताया कि उस समय यह प्रस्ताव आया था कि प्राइवेट पर्सन के यहां भी डिवाइस गए हैं और उनको सीज़ किया जाना चाहिए। हम माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहेंगे कि इस तरह का भी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के सामने आया था? हम यह जरूर जानना चाहेंगे कि उस तरह के कितने डिवाइस इंपोर्ट किए गए हैं और किन-किन लोगों ने इंपोर्ट किए हैं? इस बारे में भी सरकार बयान दे। अन्त में, राम गोपाल यादव जी ने जो सुझाव दिया है कि राज्य सभा के किसी भी सदस्य का फोन टेपिंग राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन की परमिशन के बिना नहीं किया जाए, इस बात की भी व्यवस्था की जाए।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, tapping of phones of the Leader of the Opposition, the leaders of other parties, even, maybe, of the Ministers, is a very serious issue. We should try to find out who the forces and who the interests are behind such nefarious activity of tapping the phones of political leaders. We are a democracy. And, that way, we are an open society. Our citizens have a right to privacy. It is a violation of the right to privacy of the citizens, of course, equally of the political leaders. My question is, as asked by other Members also, what mechanism the Government is going to evolve to prevent incidents of phone-tapping in the coming days. What is the safeguard that the Government is thinking to prevent such atrocious activities of tapping phones or collecting call details? Here, the Minister's statement talks about private detective agencies — the Detective Agency India, the We Detecting. Then, the statement says that they provide various detective services, such as, pre and post matrimonial inquiries, provisions of secured laptops, mobile phones and stock-related consultancy works. How these private agencies are allowed to function? What is the criteria that the Government sets before these detective agencies? What is the meaning of 'stock-related consultancy works'? I fail to understand this. What business they have got? There is provision of secured laptops! What is this happening in a society like ours? What is this happening in a democracy like ours? The Ministry of Home Affairs should take note of how these private detective agencies are given legal sanction or legal permission to work. What is the criteria? What mechanism has the Government got to oversee or monitor them? It is a very serious issue. The Home Minister should explain it.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, in the days of the Soviet Union, it was said that don't speak on the telephone the big brother is listening. We are

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

an open society. We are the largest democracy in the world. But what have we come to? All the Members of Parliament sitting here, the outsiders, every citizen, today believe that they should not speak anything on the phone because somebody may be listening. This is what we have come down to. I remember, many years ago, when an allegation was made that Mr. Ajeet Singh's phone was tapped, next day, on moral grounds, Mr. Hegde resigned from the post of Chief Minister. But, today, nobody is bothered. The

LoP's phone is tapped. The call records of LoP is asked for. But we get a wishy-washy reply from the Home Minister.

I have three or four specific questions to put to the hon. Home Minister. How many agencies are authorized to tape phones of ordinary citizens? Since your Government believes in PPP model, have you also allowed outsourcing?

Secondly, now that it is confirmed that many private parties are indulging in this kind of a nonsensical activity. Do the Government agencies have trained manpower and instruments to detect this equipment with private parties? Lastly, would the hon. Minister give a definite time-frame by when this case would be solved? By when will the culprits be identified and the reasons are also indentified? Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra): Sir, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Take only one minute each.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: No, Sir. This is an important issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Just put a question.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, this is a very serious matter. I want to give some more information to the House. It is a matter of security of the nation.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Sir, the hon. Home Minister is not listening to the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; he is there. He is in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is very much there. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister is very much there. Please, don't waste time. ...*(Interruptions)*...Mr. Goyal, put a question. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, this is the practice. When you become Minister, you will come to know. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is a matter of very serious national security ramification. In my opinion, the Minister has given us very, very basic information like addresses. I am grateful he has not given the pin codes of those people, for other people also to be able to go and refer to them. But, Sir, the Chair is also seized of this matter, because we have raised the matter of breach of privilege. The Members of this House are able to function fearlessly only because we have protection of the Chair and also of the Rules of Parliament that our sources of information are privileged. Now, when this matter comes to our knowledge, we are informed that phone records of not only a Member of Parliament but also of his son and two drivers of his are also sought to be taken. The hon. Minister ignores the fact that getting the call records could only be a preliminary information before the tapping starts. The LoP's sources are meant to be private and confidential. A lot of people come to him. The other day, the hon. Home Minister and senior officials could be talking to him. In such a situation, if his records about information become public, there is a serious concern of national security ramification. We seek your direction on the breach of privilege motion. That should be decided quickly. It should also be decided, as other Members have suggested, that all Members of Parliaments' numbers should be given to all telephone companies as privileged numbers. If they require tapping, it is not only the Home Secretary but also the Chair...(*Time-bell rings*)... But, Sir, I have a deeper information which I want to share with this House which is of more serious concern.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a shortage of time.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: There are 5,000 phones. I am told there are 5,000 numbers...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time. What can I do?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: ... which are being intercepted by the IB. But there are 1,300 numbers which are intercepted by *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; no mention*. It will be deleted.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Then, there are 800 e-mail IDs which are also being intercepted. Is it possible that this could be done without the Government's knowledge?...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Piyush; there is no time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just put a question only. Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is shortage of time.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, even if private individuals or the Government agencies are outsourcing this operation, it is a matter of serious concern. The Government has to go to the root of it. And, we in the House, should have a debate on how this process should be carried forward in the future.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, यह मसला बहुत गंभीर है और जिस तरीके से गृह मंत्री जी ने इस बारे में वक्तव्य दिया है, उस से मैं बिल्कुल संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ। यह मसला बहुत गंभीर है। एलओपी का टेलीफोन लम्बे समय से टेप हो रहा है। इस बारे में जानकारी होने के बावजूद अभी तक साजिशकर्ता किस intention से यह काम कर रहा था, उसका पता हम नहीं लगा पाए हैं। मेरा गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि इस तरह की फोन टेपिंग की साजिश के पीछे कौन व्यक्ति है, इस मसले की गहराई में जाकर, रूट में जाकर आप साजिशकर्ता का पता लगाएं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Maya Singhji, please. Please cooperate.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : मंत्री जी, क्या आप 10-15 दिन की समयावधि तय करेंगे और साजिशकर्ता के नाम के खुलासे के साथ आप अगला वक्तव्य कब देंगे, यह भी बताएं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, there are more requests. But the next subject is also very important. There should be time for that also. So, please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. No, No. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed you. Please sit down. See, the next subject is also very important. Therefore, I am stopping it here and going to the next subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTUALLA (Madhya Pradesh): No, Sir. There are two different subjects. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... One of you can speak.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, what I am saying is, the second issue is also equally important. But, at the same time, after the queries have been asked by the hon. Members, let the Home Minister first respond to this and then take up the other issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want it like that?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. If that is the sense of the House, I have no problem. Mr. Minister, please reply to this, and then we will take up the next subject.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : सर, सदन में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने..

श्री उपसभापति : यह क्या है?

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : फोन टेपिंग के बारे में चिंता व्यक्त की है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, there is no time for making a speech.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, यह बताया गया कि सिर्फ अरुण जेटली जी और श्री सीताराम येचुरी जी का ही नहीं बल्कि सौ लोगों के फोन टेप किए जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह बात सच है कि सौ माननीय सदस्यों के फोन की टेपिंग हो रही है? महोदय, अगर यह सच है, तो बहुत ही खतरनाक है। किसी भी माननीय सदस्य के फोन की टेपिंग तो बड़ी बात है, किसी आम आदमी का भी फोन टेप नहीं होना चाहिए। मंत्री जी अपने जबाब में बताएं कि क्या यह बात सही है कि सौ से अधिक लोगों के फोन की टेपिंग हो रही है?

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Give the names also.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : मंत्री महोदय।

श्री सुशीलकुमार शिंदे : उपसभापति महोदय, पहली बात तो यह क्लियर होनी चाहिए कि भारत सरकार किसी भी सदस्य का फोन टेप नहीं कर रही है। यदि फोन टेप करना ही है, तो उसकी permission सेक्रेटरी देते हैं और यह बहुत categorical है, “The legal interception is allowed in accordance with Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 read with Rule 419(A) of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007. As per statutory provisions, the Union Home Secretary is the competent authority to allow interception of the Central-designated law enforcement agencies subject to certain conditions contained in the above mentioned Act or Rules. At the State level, the competent authority to allow interception is the State Home Secretary.” Then, I will just read out the CDR. “It is pertinent to point out here that the Sub-Divisional ACPs and ACPs (Operations) of the Districts, ACPs of the Crime Branch and the Special

[श्री सुशीलकुमार शिंदे]

Cell as well as the Inspectors of the Crime Branch and Special Cell have been authorized *vide* U.O. No. 46287/P/Sec.Jt.CP/Special Cell dated 18.10.04 to access CDRs and subscriber details of suspected numbers which figure during the investigation.

मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि इसके अंदर हमने अरुण जेटली जी का फोन कभी इंटरसेप्ट करने के लिए नहीं बोला था और सीडीआर के लिए भी नहीं बोला था। मैंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि वह एक कॉस्टेबल किसी प्राइवेट एजेंसी के लिए ऐसा कर रहा था।...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से बताया है। हमारे लिए भी यह जानना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि अगर लीडर ऑफ अपोजीशन का फोन इस तरह से टेप होता है, तो हम भी इस पर चिंतित हैं। अभी मैं भी यही सोच रहा था कि इसके बारे में क्या करें? क्योंकि टेलीफोन इंटरसेप्ट करने के बारे में...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनिए तो। टेलीफोन इंटरसेप्ट करने के बारे में तो हमारे पास कानून है, लेकिन सीडीआर के बारे में वैसा कुछ कानून नहीं है, वह नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : वह सिपाही किस के लिए काम कर रहा था?

श्री सुशीलकुमार शिंदे : वही मैंने बताया कि अभी इन्वेस्टिगेशन चालू है, हम जानकारी के लिए बहुत डिटेल में जाते हैं। यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है इस तरह हमारे सभागृह के अपोजीशन के नेता के फोन का सीडीआर एक्सेस करना। बहुत सीरियस बात है। **Government has taken it very seriously. We hope that...****(Interruptions)**...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : वह सिपाही किन की गाड़ियों में घूम रहा था...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Tiwari. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सुशीलकुमार शिंदे : तिवारी जी, एक मिनट।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : वह सिपाही सात-आठ महीने से, एक साल से यह काम कर रहा था और किसी की भी नजर उसकी तरफ नहीं गई। देश में यह कैसा चल रहा है?...**(व्यवधान)**... एक करोड़ की गाड़ी में वह सिपाही घूमता है और उस पर किसी की नजर नहीं पड़ती है।

श्री सुशीलकुमार शिंदे : हम जो बोल रहे हैं, पहले आप थोड़ा वह तो सुनिए, फिर आप बोलिए। जो कुछ बोलना है, वह बोलिए, मैं जबाब देने को तैयार हूँ। कृपा करके डिस्टर्ब मत करिए, बहुत सीरियस मामला है।

उपसभापति जी, मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि यादव साहब ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिया है कि हमारे सदन के जो सभी मेम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, इनके फोन की टेपिंग करते वक्त या सीडीआर करते वक्त चेयरमैन साहब की परमिशन लेनी चाहिए। यह बहुत अच्छा सुझाव है,

इसे मैं टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ भेज दूंगा और सरकार भी इस पर सोच-विचार करेगी, यह मैं आश्वासन देता हूँ।

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको यह भी बताऊंगा कि अभी यह शुरुआत है, प्रिलिमनेरि इन्क्वायरी में यह सब कुछ मिल रहा है, इन्क्वायरी अभी चल रही है। हम इसकी बहुत डिटेल् में जाएंगे, क्योंकि यह हमारे सदन के जो विरोधी दल के नेता हैं, ये कोई आसान आदमी नहीं हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... हिंदी में बोलें तो साधारण आदमी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... साधारण आदमी नहीं हैं। इसकी हम पूरी इन्क्वायरी करेंगे। मैं यह भी आश्वासित कर दूँ कि हम इसकी बहुत डिटेल् में जाएंगे कि यह एजेंसी किस काम के लिए ऐसा कर रही थी? इसकी भी हम पूरी इन्क्वायरी करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, just one point.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us take up the next subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... क्या नेक्स्ट सब्जेक्ट नहीं लेना?...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Home Minister.. ...*(Interruptions)*... The phone details of the Leader of the Opposition have been sought. The Home Minister has said that this matter would be taken up seriously. That is all right. But what is the time-limit?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I would tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What is the time-limit? ...*(Interruptions)*... Will the Minister come back to the House with details? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Can you give a time-frame? That is what they are asking.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Such investigations are serious investigations. The Police will have to go into the details. Please, do not insist on the time-limit. We will do it as early as possible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us move on to the next issue, the Bhandara rape incident in Maharashtra. Mr. D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we are walking out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ajay Sancheti. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. I have called the next person's name. Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sancheti.

1.00 P.M.

Rape incident in Bhandara district of Maharashtra — Contd.

श्री अजय संचेती (महाराष्ट्र) : आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, महाराष्ट्र के भंडारा जिले में यह जो घटना हुई है, मैं उसी विदर्भ प्रांत से आता हूँ। मुझे इस पर केवल दो सवाल पूछने हैं, क्योंकि इस पर मेरे बहुत से मित्र, विशेषकर महिला साथी सवाल पूछेंगी। यह घटना 14 फरवरी को होती है, पांच दिनों तक वहां सारे लोग कैंप करते हैं और पी.आई. जैसा छोटा अफसर 19 फरवरी को suspend होता है। आज उसके बाद 2 सप्ताह बीत चुके हैं, but there is no concrete result. मुझे समझ में नहीं आता है कि देश में इतनी बड़ी दुर्घटना दिल्ली में हुई, उसके बाद इतना hue and cry सारे देश में हुआ, लेकिन उसके बावजूद इस घटना को दो सप्ताह बीत जाते हैं, पर सिर्फ एक पी.आई. को suspend किया जाता है, इसके अलावा कोई action नहीं होता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि वे महाराष्ट्र सरकार को directive दें कि वह इस तरह का ढीलापन अपने कामकाज में न बरते और इस मामले में समयबद्ध तरीके से बहुत सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए।

श्री हुसैन दलवर्दी (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मुझे भी इस बारे में सवाल पूछना है।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : सर, मुझे भी इस बारे में सवाल पूछना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you a chance to speak.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, महाराष्ट्र के भंडारा जिले में जो जघन्य अपराध हुआ है, उसके बारे में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी द्वारा वक्तव्य दिया गया है। वहां 3 नाबालिग बच्चियों के साथ बलात्कार करके, उनकी हत्या कर दी गई है। 14 फरवरी को यह घटना हुई थी। जब तीनों बच्चियां स्कूल से वापस घर नहीं पहुंचीं, तो उनके दादा, बोरकर जी ने थाने में इसकी सूचना दी। उस सूचना के उपरान्त भी पुलिस के द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। 16 फरवरी को तीनों बच्चियों की लाशें एक कुएं में पाई गईं। यदि समय रहते भंडारा का पुलिस प्रशासन आवश्यक कार्यवाही करता, तो बच्चियों की जान बच सकती थी, लेकिन पुलिस ने समय पर कार्यवाही नहीं की। इसके बाद भी जब कोई निष्कर्ष नहीं निकाला, तो 21 फरवरी को बहुजन समाज पार्टी के कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने नागपुर में शांतिपूर्वक धरना प्रदर्शन किया और नागपुर के पुलिस कमिश्नर और महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया कि जिन तीन बच्चियों को मारा गया है, उनके दोषी लोगों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाए। अभी तक यह पता नहीं चल पाया है कि यह किसने किया और क्यों किया? बहुजन समाज पार्टी इस जघन्य अपराध की कड़ी निंदा करती है।

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार की यह जो लापरवाही है, इसके कारण समय पर कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। महाराष्ट्र में इसके पहले भी जघन्य अपराध हुए हैं, जैसे खैरलांजी की घटना हुई थी। अभी 25 फरवरी

को श्रीरामपुर, जिला अहमदनगर में दो दलित महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार करके, उनको नंगा घुमाया गया। अभी तक इस केस में भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। इस तरह की घटनाएं महाराष्ट्र के साथ-साथ पूरे देश में हो रही हैं। मैं मांग करूंगा कि ऐसी घटनाओं पर तुरंत कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाए और ऐसी कार्यवाही की जाए, ताकि इन घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : उपसभापति महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में मुडवारी गांव, लाखनी तालुक, भंडारा जिले में जो घटना हुई, वह 13 या 14 फरवरी को घटी थी। आज 1 मार्च है, पंद्रह दिन हो गए, लेकिन जिन्होंने यह **heinous crime** किया, उनमें से एक भी आदमी पकड़ा नहीं गया है। मैं आज इस सदन में कहता हूँ कि अगर सेंट्रल होम मिनिस्ट्री इसमें कुछ दखल नहीं करेगी, तो उनमें से कोई भी नहीं पकड़ा जाएगा।

महोदय, यह पहली घटना नहीं है। यहां खैरलांजी हत्याकांड का उल्लेख किया गया है। खैरलांजी में इससे भी घिनौनी घटना घटी थी। उसमें भी किसी को सजा नहीं हुई। मां और बेटी के ऊपर लोगों के सामने बलात्कार हुआ, दोनों बेटों को मारा गया। बैलगाड़ी में उनकी लाशें ले जाकर नदी में डाली गईं। यह सारा लोगों के सामने हुआ, तो भी उसमें ठीक ढंग से कार्यवाही नहीं हुई और जो सजा होनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं हुई।

महोदय, अभी साकारा में भी ऐसी ही घटना हुई है, नगर में भी हुई है। जो घटना भंडारा में हुई है, उसमें कुर्मी समाज के लोग हैं, जो बिल्कुल गरीब हैं। दूसरी जगहों में जो घटनाएं हुई, उनमें भी दलित समाज के लोग थे। मैं एक मुस्लिम लड़की के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि जालना डिस्ट्रिक्ट में ऐसी एक घटना हुई थी, जिसका मैंने जिक्र किया था। वहां भी अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। उस लड़की की लाश कब्रिस्तान में ले जाकर जलाई गई। ऐसा करने वाले वहां के पाटिल वगैरह थे, उनके विरुद्ध भी कुछ नहीं किया गया। महोदय, क्या इसी तरह होता रहेगा? हर जगह ऐसा हो रहा है और इसका कारण यह है कि पुलिस के द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। इन्होंने जो कहा, वह बिल्कुल सही कहा है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि वहां के एस.पी. को **suspend** करके इसकी इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए। ऊपर के अफसर बिल्कुल आराम से बैठे रहते हैं। एक छोटे अफसर को **suspend** करने से कुछ नहीं होगा। किसी को डर नहीं है, इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इसकी सी.बी.आई. इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए। जब तक सी.बी.आई. इन्क्वायरी नहीं होगी, तब तक इसमें सही बात सामने निकलकर नहीं आएगी, इसलिए मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से इसकी सी.बी.आई. इन्क्वायरी के लिए रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ। एक बार जब वे वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, तब मैंने यह सवाल उनके सामने उठाया था। उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर इस तरह की घटना होगी, तो मैं इस्तीफा दे दूंगा। जब वे चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, तब इस प्रकार के घिनौने काम नहीं हुए थे, लेकिन आज वे होम मिनिस्टर हैं, इसलिए मेरी उनसे विनती है कि वे इस दिशा में कुछ काम करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Vandana Chavan; not present. Now, Shri V. Hanumantha Rao.

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, दिल्ली में जो गैंग रेप हुआ, उसके बाद पूरे देश में इसके बारे में चर्चा चली, बहुत हंगामा हुआ। हम समझे कि इसके बाद स्टेट्स में, चाहे आंध्र प्रदेश हो, छत्तीसगढ़ हो या महाराष्ट्र हो, हर जगह, पूरे देश में महिलाएं सेफ होंगी और रेप जैसे केस नहीं होंगे, मगर उसके बावजूद भी इस तरह की घटनाएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं। रोज़ाना कोई न कोई घटना घट रही है और आखिर में बच्चियों को मार डालने का काम भी हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इस संबंध में कोई सीरियस कदम उठाना चाहिए। हर आदमी कह रहा है कि रेपिस्ट को **hang** नहीं करना है, लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि उसको ज़रूर **hang** करना चाहिए। जो आदमी महिलाओं के साथ अत्याचार करके उसका मर्डर कर दे, उसको **hang** करना ज़रूरी है। जब तक उसको **hang** नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक ऐसी घटनाएं बार-बार होती रहेंगी। गरीब, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की महिलाओं के साथ ये लोग बराबर ऐसे काम करते रहेंगे। हमारी महिलाओं का, लड़कियों का रात में बाहर निकलना मुश्किल हो गया है।

महोदय, टेप केस के बाद यह सबसे ज्यादा सीरियस बात है। टेप का मुद्दा सीरियस है, लेकिन उससे भी ज्यादा सीरियस मुद्दा महिलाओं को सुरक्षा देना है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब को एक कड़े से कड़ा, ज़ोरदार कानून लाना चाहिए, तभी महिलाओं को सुरक्षा मिलेगी। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता, तब तक पुलिस वाले भी इसको **easy** तौर पर लेते हैं। अगर कोई महिला पुलिस स्टेशन जाती है और कहती है कि मेरे साथ अपराध हुआ है, तो कई जगहों में तो पुलिस स्टेशनों में भी इस तरह के अपराध हो रहे हैं। मैं यह खुला बता रहा हूँ। ऐसे लोगों के विरुद्ध सीरियस ऐक्शन लेना चाहिए। साथ ही जो रेप करके मर्डर करते हैं, उनको **hang** करने का कानून जब आप लाएंगे, तभी लोग डरना शुरू करेंगे, यही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Sir, the statement which the hon. Minister has laid on the floor of the House today is silent on many issues. It is silent on the fact that a mother and an old grandmother were made to wait in a police station in Lakhani, Bhandara till 1.30 in the night. It is silent on the fact that only after this case got the attention of the media at large, and, only when public outrage was seen by the Government of Maharashtra, a little action started. But what this statement highlights is that Maharashtra, and, specifically, the police in Bhandara, was so inept that even after the so-called intense tracing of the missing children — it is a person in whose well that three bodies were dumped — it was after the citizens alerted the police that the police had found these three children.

Sir, time and again, I have stood in this House and I have asked the hon. Minister a question. Is the mere suspension of a P.I. enough to send a signal

to criminals at large that our system is not dependent only on outrage or it is not dependent only on the Indian media to highlight the plight of women and children in our country? I would like to bring it to the attention of the hon. Minister that in the same area of Lakhani, on the 22nd, after public outrage over the death of three children, a teacher goes and sexually assaults a child. Yesterday, in the District of Sangli, which is the home District of the Home Minister of Maharashtra, a girl was gang-raped. This is the news which has come to us. But, Mr. Shinde, since you yourself hail from the State of Maharashtra, I would today plead with you on an issue on which I have been pleading with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra for the past two years. If we want to assure the women and children of Maharashtra that the State will protect them, then, why is it that after continuous pleas the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, even as on date, has failed to name a Chairperson for the State Commission for Women?

How many more women and children have to be raped, how many of them have to die before the State Government of Maharashtra will wake up! Sir, I again reiterate my question to the Union Home Minister: is mere suspension of a police officer, who does not take cognizance of the helplessness, anxiety or the fear of a mother whose three daughters go missing, enough? When will we punish those officers who do not fulfill their responsibility towards protecting the vulnerable in our society? Sir, till such time such officers are not punished as per the law, these cases will continue to happen. As Mr. Hanumantha Rao said today, after the Delhi gang rape, there was a possible expectation that such cases will diminish, but these cases continue to rise because criminals at large in our country know that the system will fail the victim.

So, my submission to you, the hon. Union Home Minister, is that a suspension is just a slap on the wrist. Till such time the police fails to protect citizens or to prevent crime, and, till such time such officers are not harshly punished, we will not see a change in the society.

Sir, once again, I plead with you to impress upon the Chief Minister of Maharashtra to think over the fact that the State Commission for Women has gone without a Chairperson for over two years and it cannot afford the same anymore. Thank you.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, हम सबकी भावना उनके साथ है। इसके ऊपर गंभीरता से विचार होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH (Jharkhand): How much time are you going to give me?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You seek the clarification. That is all. Take one or two minutes.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH (Jharkhand): Sir, this is a sensitive topic. I do not want the bell to ring; I will confine it to two minutes.

Sir, these are exceptional circumstances. Another rape, the country has not been able to come out of shocking incident of gang rape in Delhi, and, we hear another gruesome rape. Sir, gruesome, grief may not be the adequate words at a place where our society has reached...

...due to the rapes, the inhuman rapes, which are happening throughout the country. I think, in this august House, Sir, this is the collective conscious of the country. We are the senior House of the Parliament. I fully understand that the law and order is a State Subject. But, Sir, in these circumstances, if this is not tackled, in my opinion, history will never forgive us for saying that this is a State Subject and we cannot do anything more than that. My request would be: Why can't we make an exceptional rule to tackle this exceptional crime? Why can't we have a Central body because till the time the criminals have fear of law, this cannot be stopped? This is not merely an issue of law and order situation, Sir. Of course, we need to look and find out many different aspects to handle it, but till the time we instill the fear of law, this will not be sufficient. My request is: Why don't we think of a Central force which tackles these crimes and specialized courts which tackle these crimes only so that the criminals are caught, justice is quick and we are able to instill the fear of law. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have three more names. I will allow two minutes each.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में कानून और व्यवस्था समाप्त हो गई है। यह बहुत ही निंदनीय घटना है। यह अकेली ऐसी घटना नहीं है, पिछले एक महीने में 10 से ज्यादा ऐसी घटनाएं हुई हैं और ये लगातार चल रही हैं। माननीय सुशीलकुमार शिंदे जी और हमारे मित्र हुसैन दलवई जी महाराष्ट्र से आते हैं, उन्हें पता है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल की घटक पार्टी में किस तरह के गुनहगार लोग हैं, वे किस तरह से पार्टी की शरण

लेते हैं और उसी पार्टी के वहां पर होम मिनिस्टर होने के कारण होम डिपार्टमेंट कैसे बिहेव करता है, यह भी हमने देखा है। भंडारा जिले के खेरलांजी में इतना बड़ा कांड हुआ और सारे आरोपी, सारे अभियुक्त बरी हो गये, क्योंकि पुलिस ने केस को अच्छी तरह से रखा ही नहीं। ये जांच नहीं करेंगे, जब बहुत शोर मचा तो एक पी.आई. को सर्पेंड किया और आगे कुछ नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं जो कह रहा हूं, उसको शिंदे जी समझ रहे हैं, जब सहयोगी दल से ही इस तरह की बातें हो रही हैं, तो वे क्या करेंगे। मैं मांग करता हूं कि यह केवल लॉ एंड ऑर्डर का मुद्दा बताकर, यह स्टेट रिक्वेस्ट करेगा, तो सीबीआई इन्क्वायरी होगी, ऐसा मत करो। यह महिलाओं की सुरक्षा का मुद्दा है। इसमें बहुत धाराएं ऐसी हैं जो Concurrent List में आती हैं, इसलिए इसकी सीबीआई जांच की घोषणा आप खुद कर सकते हैं। You can order a CBI inquiry. Do not wait for the recommendations from the State Government because it will never recommend and that is why I want the Centre to act swiftly in this matter. Otherwise, जो culprit हैं, वे कभी नहीं पकड़े जायेंगे और कोई जांच सार्थक नहीं होगी, यह हमें पूरा देखने को मिल रहा है।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, महाराष्ट्र की इस घटना से मन कांप उठता है। जहां इस देश में कन्या को देवी के रूप में पूजा जाता था, उसी देश में आज छोटी-छोटी बच्चियों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार हो रहा है। यह बहुत शर्म की बात है। जिस परिवार की तीन-तीन बच्चियों के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार हुआ, उस परिवार के साथ कहीं अपनी जातीय दुश्मनी तो नहीं थी, इस पर गौर करना चाहिए। जैसा कि पता चला है कि महाराष्ट्र में अभी तक महिला आयोग का गठन नहीं हुआ है, तो महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए कौन आगे आयेगा। अभी महिलाओं की सुरक्षा से संबंधित बिल इसी सदन में पास हुआ है और इसी सदन में हम आज नारी सुरक्षा के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है। हर तीसरे दिन इस तरह के मुद्दे उठते रहते हैं कि छोटी-छोटी बच्चियों के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार करके उनको मार दिया जाता है और इस पर कोई एक्शन नहीं होता है।

मैं एक बात इस सदन के माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूं कि अभी-अभी भ्रूण हत्या का मामला उठा कि भ्रूण हत्या रुकनी चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि बच्चियों को पैदा होने का कोई हक नहीं है यदि उनकी सुरक्षा इस देश के सरकार नहीं कर सकती, तो बच्चियों को पैदा होने का कोई हक नहीं है।

उनको भ्रूण हत्या की इजाजत दे दी जाए, ताकि वह भ्रूण हत्या करें और इस देश में कन्याएं पैदा ही न हों। इस देश की सरकार इसके लिए चिंतित नहीं है। महोदय, मुझे आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी से एक बात और कहनी है कि आप जिस 18 बरस के लड़के को एडल्ट मानते हैं, उसको जब वोट देने का हक है, तो फिर उसको बच्चा कैसे माना जाता है? ये जो 17-18 साल के छोटे-छोटे बच्चे हैं, ये ही ऐसे काम करते हैं, इसलिए उनकी जुवेनाइल की उम्र कम की जाए। मैं आपके माध्यम से ये दो बातें ही सरकार के सामने रखना चाहती हूं। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Leader of the Opposition.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I share the concerns of all the hon. Members. I just want to draw the attention of the Home Minister that he has mentioned that these are three minor young girls who have been sexually assaulted and the offences which have been registered are under the Indian Penal Code and also the Criminal Law Ordinance of 2013, the new rape law, as also Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. My understanding of these legislations and the propriety as also the Supreme Court guidelines is that the victims are never named. The identity of the victims is always kept a secret. In paragraph 2 of the hon. Home Minister's statement, the names of all the three victims have come in. I am sure, it's an oversight, but in that event, we all are participating in this impropriety that victims of sexual abuse — and that too, three minor children — being named in the statement of the Home Minister before the House. I would like the Home Minister to consider this fact and if what should not have been done has been done, then he should withdraw the statement, have it corrected and then it can be placed back at 2 o'clock in the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is, victims' names have already been given in the statement. If they are real names, they should not be there. That's the point.

श्री अरुण जेटली : शिंदे साहब, आपने जो स्टेटमेंट पढ़ी है, आप उसके पैराग्राफ-2 को देखिए। उसमें grand-mother ने जो complaint लिखवाई थी, उसमें तीन बच्चों के नाम लिखवा दिए कि वे untraced हैं, तो उनके नाम और Identity स्पष्ट होकर आ गई। बाद में यह आया कि इनको sexually abuse किया गया है। इस प्रोसेस में victims' की Identity आपके बयान में reveal हो गई है। अब sexually abuse और assault cases में victims' की Identity को छुपाया जाता है, उसको कभी disclose नहीं किया जाता।

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Yes, it should be deleted.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, दिल्ली में एक केस में निर्भया का नाम कभी नहीं आया। यह एक गंभीर चिंता की बात है, जिसकी ओर माननीय नेता विपक्ष ने ध्यान दिलाया है।

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I am thankful to the LoP for pointing this out. We will delete it. It should be treated as deleted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP has raised a very, very important point. I would, therefore, take this step that those names are expunged. It is also intimated to the media that those names should not be published. If it is done, it will be taken as a matter of privilege. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think now let the Minister reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, then, only put your question.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, here, this has become a regular feature in the States like Assam and is not limited only to Maharashtra. In every minute, there is an incident of rape. Sir, we have seen that Verma Committee Report is not being considered fully. We need prompt action from the Government. Here, in this case, this incident took place on 14th February. On 16th February, the missing girls were traced. On 19th February only, they took action and suspended some police officials, not of the rank of SP and others.

This is the action taken by the Government. We demand prompt action. Usually the police come into the picture after the public outrage, or, outcry by the media. We need to give professional training to the police. It has been done randomly. Every minute there is an incident of rape. We need to take prompt action; special course or professional training has to be imparted to the police. Special police force has to be recruited for this purpose. This is my suggestion.

श्री सुशीलकुमार शिंदे : उपसभापति जी, आज एक बहुत ही चिंतित विषय पर निवेदन किया गया है और यह विषय महाराष्ट्र सरकार के अख्तियार में आता है। मैं इतना ही बोलूंगा कि दिल्ली में जो घटना हुई थी, उसके बाद सरकार ने इस पर बहुत सीरियसली विचार किया है और इस सम्बन्ध में सदन में एक नया कानून भी आने वाला है। इसके बारे में ऑर्डिनेंस भी निकाला है। अभी सम्माननीय सदस्य श्री वीर सिंह जी एक केस को डिस्रोब्ड किया हुआ केस बता रहे थे, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अब नये कानून के अनुसार उसमें 3 से 7 साल तक की सज़ा मिलने वाली है। ये जो भी केसेज़ बता रहे हैं, मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि हम यहां पर जो नया कानून ला रहे हैं, उसमें यह सब दिखाया है, ताकि यह दुबारा न हो। उन्होंने खैरलांजी के केस के बारे में कहा, खैरलांजी में भी यह बात हो गई थी, फिर यह दुबारा से भंडारा में हुई है, लेकिन मैं इसके बारे में यह बताना चाहूंगा कि जिस दिन घटना हुई थी, उसी दिन रात में 10.30 बजे, उनकी फैमिली ने पुलिस स्टेशन पर जो रिपोर्ट की थी, वे शायद घंटा, 2 घंटा सारी रिपोर्ट करने के लिए बैठ होंगे, इस दौरान यदि उनकी फैमिली को कोई तकलीफ़ दी गई होगी, तो हम उस सम्बन्ध में भी महाराष्ट्र सरकार को बता देंगे कि इसको देख ले। यह विषय महाराष्ट्र सरकार से सम्बन्धित है, लेकिन मैं आश्वस्त करूंगा कि आपने यहां पर जो भी बातें कही हैं, हम वहां पर उनको बताने का काम करेंगे। हम इसमें स्ट्रिक्ट...*(व्यवधान)*... देखिए, स्टेट-सेंटर रिलेशन में कोई भी राज्य हो, वह चाहे विरोधी दल

[श्री सुशीलकुमार शिंदे]

का राज्य हो या कांग्रेस का हो, हम उस पर कभी भी ज्यादा एक्सेस नहीं करते हैं। हम इस पर कभी नहीं बताएंगे कि किस तरह काम करना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह स्टेट का विषय है, स्टेट का सवाल है। वह कोई भी स्टेट है, लेकिन जब सवाल आता है, तो उस पर इस तरह की बातें नहीं होनी चाहिए।

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): They are abolishing death sentence not for this inhuman act. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Honourable Members, just lay Special Mentions by mentioning the title. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

**Demand to release the Hurriyat leader Syed Ali Shah Gilani
under house arrest in Delhi**

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : महोदय, प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार जम्मू कश्मीर के Hurriyat नेता 86 वर्षीय सैयद अली शाह गिलानी को भारत सरकार ने दिल्ली के मालवीय नगर के बहुत ही छोटे कमरे में नज़रबंद कर रखा है। श्री गिलानी तीन बार विधायक रह चुके हैं। कई बार उनके हार्ट की ओपन सर्जरी हुई है। यह बात सही है कि कश्मीर के सवाल पर Hurriyat नेताओं की अलग राय है और हम लोग हमेशा उन लोगों से बातचीत करने के लिए सरकार से आग्रह भी करते रहे हैं। गृह मंत्री के नेतृत्व में कश्मीर दौरे पर गई सर्वदलीय बैठक के दौरान मैं तथा सीपीएम, सीपीआई एवं अन्य दलों के वरिष्ठ नेता उनसे मिलने उनके घर पर गए थे। कश्मीर में पिछले चार साल से शांति व्यवस्था कायम है। यह बात सही है कि अफज़ल गुरु की फांसी के बाद आम कश्मीरी नौजवानों में रोष है और श्री गिलानी के हाउस अरेस्ट के बाद असंतोष और भड़क सकता है। डॉक्टर की भी राय है कि इन्हें डेली वॉक की जरूरत है।

अतः मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि श्री सैयद अली शाह गिलानी को मुक्त किया जाए और डॉक्टर की राय के मुताबिक उन्हें घूमने-फिरने की अनुमति दी जाए। धन्यवाद।

**Demand to enhance the amount of pension given
under EPF scheme in the country**

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, as per the Employees Pension Scheme, member-employees are getting pension. As per the scheme, out of the total

*Laid on the Table of the House.

12 per cent provident fund contribution, 8.33 per cent is deducted towards social security obligation and Government contributes 1.16 per cent to the pension fund. Presently, 36,00,000 workers are getting pension. Of them, 2160 workers are getting Rs. 50 per month; 2520 workers are getting between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100 per month; 1,48,680 workers are getting Rs. 101 to Rs. 200; 1,58,400 workers are getting Rs. 201 to Rs. 300, 2,55,600 workers are getting Rs. 301 to Rs. 400; 4,17,960 workers are getting Rs. 401 to Rs. 500; 20,16,000 workers are getting Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 and 5,98,680 workers get a little more than Rs. 1000. The Central Government is giving Rs. 300 as old age pension to those who do not pay. The old age pension also needs to be increased. Workers are getting Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 as monthly pension, which is unfortunate. The Expert Committee of the Labour Department had recommended a pension of Rs. 1000 per month.

Sir, I would urge upon the Government, through this august House, to enhance the EPF pension to a minimum of Rs. 1000 per month.

**Demand to take early steps for widening of NH-24 and
other Highways in NCR, including Ghaziabad**

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, गाजियाबाद सहित पूरे एनसीआर में सड़कों का चौड़ीकरण न होने व स्वीकृत नई सड़कों का निर्माण न होने के कारण यातायात व्यवस्था पूरी तरह से ध्वस्त हो गई है। जिसके कारण घंटों-घंटों जाम लगा रहता है और लोग अपने गंतव्य स्थानों तक नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं तथा बीमार लोग अस्पतालों तक भी नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं। विलंब से इलाज मिलने के कारण अनेकों बीमार रास्ते में ही दम तोड़ देते हैं और सबसे भयावह स्थिति एनएच-24 की है जो दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद होते हुए लखनऊ जाता है। इस मार्ग पर हर समय जाम रहने के मुद्दे को अनेकों बार विभागीय मंत्री महोदय के समक्ष उठाया गया है और इसे सदन में भी उठाया जाता रहा है। जिसके समाधान हेतु राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण विभाग द्वारा निजामुद्दीन दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद-डासना होते हुए मेरठ तक एक्सप्रेस-वे बनाने पर सहमति बनी थी तथा इस मार्ग को बनाने हेतु परीक्षण व लागत का आंकलन भी किया गया, परन्तु अभी तक उक्त मार्ग पर कोई निर्माण कार्य आरंभ नहीं हो सका है। जिसके कारण दिन प्रतिदिन दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तराखंड प्रदेश के यात्रियों को आवागमन में बेहद कठिनाई हो रही है और यही स्थिति एनएच-58 पर दिल्ली से वाया गाजियाबाद होते हुए कानपुर जाने वाले मार्ग तथा दिल्ली से वाया लोनी-बागपत होते हुए सहारनपुर-देहरादून जाने वाले मार्ग की है। इन मार्गों से गुजरने वाले यात्रियों व क्षेत्रीय जनता में भारी रोष व्याप्त है। धरना-प्रदर्शन का दौर तेजी से चल रहा है। वहां पर स्थिति विस्फोटक है। किसी भी समय कोई बड़ी अप्रिय घटना हो सकती है।

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि शीघ्र-अति-शीघ्र एनएच-24 सहित उल्लिखित सभी सड़क मार्गों का निर्माण एक समय-सीमा में कराने का कष्ट करे।

Demand to take steps for safety of people in view of recent incident of robbery in Delhi

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, it is reported in Deccan Herald daily on Wednesday, dated 27th February, 2013, at page 3, that on Tuesday, the 26th February, 2013, there was a horrible robbery and loot of lakhs of rupees by an armed gang at knife point. The report reads:—

“NEW DELHI: Three members of a family, including a four year-old boy, were held hostage at knifepoint by masked robbers inside their house in north-east Delhi’s Shahdara on Tuesday. They decamped with cash and jewellery worth lakhs of rupees. According to police, the robbery took place at 30-year-old businessman Arun Sharma’s house at Ram Nagar in Shahdara. It is further reported that after robbing Arun’s house, his wife Anjali was kept at knifepoint and locked the house.”

The matter requires urgent attention by the police as people are scared of such incidents and are craving for safety.

Demand to set up a National Institution for conservation, study and recording of various dialects on the verge of extinction in the country

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा) : महोदय, भाषा और संस्कृति का गहरा संबंध है। क्षेत्रीय भाषाएं और बोलियां हमारी ऐतिहासिक धरोहरें हैं। इनमें पारम्परिक ज्ञान का असीम अमूल्य खजाना है, परन्तु जिन भाषाओं का उपयोग मातृभाषा या राजभाषा के रूप में नहीं होता, उन पर अस्तित्व का संकट मंडराने लगता है। भारत सरकार ने उन भाषाओं की जानकारी एकत्रित की है, जिन्हें 10000 से अधिक लोग बोलते हैं। सन् 2001 की जनसंख्या के अनुसार ऐसी 122 और 234 मातृभाषाएं हैं। यदि उनमें उन भाषाओं को भी जोड़ लिया जाए, जिनके बोलने वालों की संख्या 10000 से कम है तो ऐसी भाषाओं की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा बन जाती है। क्योंकि व्यावसायिक शिक्षा और प्रौद्योगिक विकास के लिए भारत में अंग्रेजी का अधिक प्रचलन है, इसलिए अनेक लोक भाषाएं व बोलियां विलुप्त होने के कगार पर हैं। विश्वस्तर पर अनुमान है कि सन् 2100 तक असम की 17 भाषाओं सहित लगभग 3,500 भाषाएं विलुप्त हो जाएंगी और उनके साथ ही उन भाषाओं के ज्ञान भंडार, इतिहास, संस्कृति आदि की भी मौत हो जाएगी। भारत में भी स्थिति भयानक है, उदाहरणार्थ नवम्बर, 2009 में अंडमान द्वीपसमूह की महिला बोरो के साथ उसके द्वारा बोले जाने

वाली 'खारा' भाषा का अस्तित्व समाप्त हो गया। कुछ समय बाद 26 जनवरी, 2010 को अंडमान द्वीपसमूह की 85 वर्षीय बोआ के निधन के साथ एक और अंडेमानी भाषा 'बो' हमेशा के लिए विलुप्त हो गई। ये भाषा जानने, बोलने और लिखने वाली वह एक मात्र महिला बची थी। हर दो सप्ताह में एक भाषा की विश्वस्तर पर मृत्यु हो जाती है।

लोक भाषाओं के अस्तित्व पर मंडराते संकट से विश्व के अनेक भाषाविद्, इतिहास और संस्कृति के उपासक चिंतित हैं, इसलिए 'नेशनल ज्योग्राफिक सोसायटी एंड लिविंग टंग्स इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर एंजेंजर्ड लैंग्वेजेज' जैसे संस्थान शुरू किए गए हैं और Taking Dictionaries बनाई जा रही हैं। भारत में अनेकता में एकता है। यहां की संस्कृति महान है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि विलुप्त होने की कगार पर खड़ी लोक भाषाओं व बोलियों के संरक्षण, अध्ययन तथा रिकार्डिंग आदि के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय संस्थान की स्थापना कर ज्ञात के इस महान भंडार को समाप्त होने से बचाया जाए।

Demand to allot coal blocks and grant environmental clearance for Singaji and Bansagar Thermal Power projects in Madhya Pradesh

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश) : मध्य प्रदेश शासन के उपक्रम मध्य प्रदेश पावर जनरेटिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा स्थापित श्री सिंगाजी ताप विद्युत परियोजना तथा बाणसागर ताप विद्युत परियोजना शुरू की गई है। उक्त परियोजनाओं के लिए कोल लिन्केज प्रदान करने के लिए प्रदेश शासन ने कोयला मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार को आरक्षित कोल ब्लॉक आवंटित करने हेतु निवेदन भी किया है। इसकी अनुशंसा विद्युत मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा भी की गई थी, लेकिन कोयला मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा कोल लिन्केज/ब्लॉक आवंटित नहीं किए जाने से परियोजनाओं की आगामी कार्यवाहियां प्रभावित हो रही हैं, जिसका सीधा असर प्रदेश की विद्युत व्यवस्था पर पड़ रहा है। अतः मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि श्री सिंगाजी ताप विद्युत परियोजना के लिए कोल ब्लॉक को आवंटित करने हेतु तथा बाणसागर ताप विद्युत परियोजना हेतु कोल ब्लॉक आवंटन तथा पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति प्रदान करने हेतु निर्देश जारी करें, जिससे प्रदेश में विद्युत आवंटन सुचारु रूप से हो सके।

Demand to take corrective measures to check the alarming scenario of feticide in the country

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, finding the ratio of girls per 1000 boys in 0-6 age-group dipping from 927, in 2001, to 914 a decade later in 2011, Supreme Court, on 08.01.2013, flagged a national concern over rampant female feticide and infanticide resulting in sharp drop in the number of girls in the 0-6 age-group. Seven worst performing States were Punjab (846), Haryana (830), Rajasthan (883), Uttar Pradesh (899), Bihar (933), Maharashtra (883) and Delhi (866). In the National Capital itself, the number of girl children per 1000 boys

[Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilonia]

in 0-6 age-group dipped from 868, in 2001, to 866 in 2011. Similarly, the figure dipped from 909 to 883 in Rajasthan, 916 to 899 (UP), 942 to 933 (Bihar), 913 to 883 (Maharashtra), 960 to 959 (Kerala), 932 to 912 (Madhya Pradesh) and 941 to 859 (Jammu and Kashmir). Though the situation improved in Punjab and Haryana, the figures stayed way below the national average of 914.

The Health Secretaries of these States were asked to detail the action taken against clinics, which were indulging in prenatal diagnosis of fetus sex on the sly, contributing to the dip in the sex ratio. The Supreme Court said it was about time to change the mindset of parents and society giving importance to a male child in a family. "Society, as a whole, is not accepting equality between boy and girl."

In view of above alarming scenario of feticide, I would urge the hon. Minister for Health and Family Welfare to undertake corrective measures.

**Concern over dam to be constructed over
Brahmaputra by China**

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Asia's largest River Brahmaputra is 2906 km. long. It travels 1625 km. through Tibet, 918 km. through India 363 km. in Bangladesh. Then it flows to Bay of Bengal. Now, China is building three more dams on the Brahmaputra in Tibet (over river Yarlung Tsangpo) at Dagu, Jeacha and Jiexu. The Chinese have not disclosed how much water the three dam will hold. It will not disrupt the region's water. Now it also intends to use water as a political weapon because it is acquiring the capability to turn off the tap when wants to. The Brahmaputra Basin covers a huge area of 5,80,000 sq. km. of which 1,94,413 sq. km. falls in India and covers N.E. Region. Assam is likely to be the most affected by the dams. Since the huge earthquake of 1950, the river bed of Brahmaputra has been rising steadily due to heavy siltation. Dams in the river's upper reaches will increase the rate of siltation. Again it is found from some report that China is planning to construct another 28 dams on the Yarlung Tsangpo — Brahmaputra River; furthermore, China has also projected to divert some water from that River to East China. It will trigger environmental imbalance, natural disasters degrade fragile ecologies, divert vital water supplies of the North Eastern States. Therefore, It is right time to ask the People's Republic of China to share technical

details with India, on the dams being built and proposed to be built over Brahmaputra and to go for the bilateral understanding on the basis of the Helsinki Rules, 1966 so that both the countries lay down in details the principles for Equitable utilization of waters.

**Demand for Government's intervention in the decision of
International Olympic Committee to exclude Wrestling
from the Olympic Games, 2020**

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : महोदय, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ओलंपिक समिति (आई.ओ.सी.) ने ओलंपिक इतिहास के सबसे पुराने खेलों में से एक कुश्ती को वर्ष 2020 में होने वाले ओलंपिक खेलों से हटाने की सिफारिश की है, जिससे इस खेल में नई ताकत के रूप में सामने आ रहे भारत को गहरा झटका लगा है। आई.ओ.सी. के कार्यकारी बोर्ड ने यह आश्चर्यजनक सिफारिश करते हुए कहा कि वह खेलों के कार्यक्रम को कुछ बदलना चाहता है। कार्यकारी बोर्ड ने कुश्ती और सात अन्य खेलों को शॉर्टलिस्ट किया है, जिनमें से किसी एक खेल को 2020 ओलंपिक में रखा जाएगा, हालांकि कुश्ती को दोबारा ओलंपिक में शामिल किए जाने की सम्भावना नहीं है। कुश्ती 1896 में पहले आधुनिक ओलंपिक खेलों के खेल महाकुंभ का हिस्सा चली आ रही थी। आई.ओ.सी. के इस फैसले पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कुश्ती महासंघ (फीला) ने कोई प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त नहीं की है, जबकि भारत में इए फैसले को एक साजिश के रूप में देखा जा रहा है और भारत, जो इस खेल में एक ताकत के रूप में उभर कर सामने आया है, उसे गहरा झटका लगा है, क्योंकि पिछले दो ओलंपिक में उसने कुश्ती में तीन पदक जीते हैं।

अतः मैं प्रधानमंत्री और खेल मंत्री से अपील करता हूँ कि वे कुश्ती, जो पूरे देश का लोकप्रिय खेल है, उसे बचाने के लिए हस्तक्षेप करें, क्योंकि भारतीय ओलंपिक संघ तो अपने निलंबन के कारण अस्तित्व में ही नहीं है।

**Demand to give strict guidelines to States for issuing identity cards to
check attainment of citizenship by illegal migrants in the country**

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात) : महोदय, हमारे देश में पड़ोसी देशों, खासकर पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश से घुसपैठिये देश की सीमा में अनधिकृत रूप से घुसपैठ करके, स्थानीय स्तर पर अधिकारियों को प्रभावित करके राशन कार्ड और मतदान कार्ड बनवा कर उनके सहयोग से पासपोर्ट भी प्राप्त कर लेते हैं और भारत की नागरिकता भी उन्हें मिल जाती है। ऐसे घुसपैठिये हमारे देश में आतंकवाद को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं, गैर-कानूनी गतिविधियों में भाग ले रहे हैं और देश की सुरक्षा के लिए गम्भीर खतरा बनते जा रहे हैं।

अतः मेरी मांग है कि भारत सरकार सभी राज्य सरकारों को इस बारे में शीघ्र ही कठोर आदेश जारी करे, जिससे स्थानीय स्तर पर इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों को प्राथमिक स्तर पर ही रोका जा सके।

**Demand to take steps to reduce stress among army personnel and
to attract the youth to join the Indian Army**

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA (Gujarat): It is learnt that a number of our Army personnel have been committing suicide every year and approximately 25000 army officials have approached the Central Government to seek early retirement. This is really a very shocking matter for all of us. These Army personnel perform their duty, day and night, in extreme conditions and work very hard to protect our nation's sovereignty. Moreover, our future generation is very reluctant to join Indian Armed Forces. This is also a matter of great concern.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to urgently study this matter very carefully. On the basis of this study, necessary remedial steps should be taken by the Central Government so that our Army personnel may perform their duty without any mental stress and our future generation is attracted to join the Indian Army. I would also like to request the Central Government that the progress in this matter should directly be monitored by the Defence Minister.

**Demand to take steps to check increasing levels of air
pollution in the country**

श्री दर्शन सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, ग्लोबल बर्डन ऑफ डिजीज़ (जीबीडी) की रिपोर्ट, जो सेंटर फॉर साइंस एंड एनवायर्नमेंट की एक कार्यशाला में 13.02.2013 को वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गयी है, के अनुसार विगत 13 वर्षों में हमारे देश में वायु प्रदूषण से मरने वालों की संख्या 6 गुना से अधिक बढ़ गयी है। वर्ष 2000 में, जबकि यह रिपोर्ट आई थी, उस समय वायु प्रदूषण से मरने वालों की संख्या लगभग एक लाख थी।

उच्च रक्तचाप, धूम्रपान, कुपोषण और इंडोर वायु प्रदूषण के साथ-साथ वायु प्रदूषण के कारण समय से पहले ही लोगों की मौतें हो रही हैं, जो हमारे लिए अत्यंत दुःखदायी है। वायु, जो हमारे जीवन का एक अहम अंग है तथा जिसके अभाव में मानव जीवन असम्भव है, उसका इतना अधिक प्रदूषित होना हमारे लिए एक खतरे का प्रतीक है। एनवायर्नमेंटल साइंटिस्ट्स के अनुसार देश में मौत की 5वीं बड़ी वजह वायु प्रदूषण है। इसलिए, इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है।

अतः ऐसी परिस्थिति में मेरा सदन के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह देश में वायु प्रदूषण के बढ़ते स्तर पर रोक लगाए जाने हेतु आवश्यक कदम तत्काल उठाए, जिससे मानव जीवन सुरक्षित हो सके।

Discrimination against SC/ST people in Himachal Pradesh

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, भारतवर्ष को आज़ादी मिलने के लम्बे अंतराल के बाद भी भारत में रहने वाले अनुसूचित जाति व अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग अभी भी अपने आप को उपेक्षित महसूस करते हैं। इनके साथ आए दिन जातीय भेदभाव, छुआछूत, बलात्कार, हत्यायें व दलित उत्पीड़न की अनेकों घटनाएं होती रहती हैं और पराकाष्ठा उस समय हो जाती है, जब देश के उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त समाजशास्त्री, कानूनविद् लोग इन वर्गों के मनोबल को गिराने के लिए भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ाने का आरोप मढ़ते रहते हैं। आज सबसे भयावह स्थिति हिमाचल प्रदेश में दलितों की है। वहां खुलेआम दलितों का उत्पीड़न किया जा रहा है। विशेषकर, दलित महिलाओं के साथ अश्लील हरकतें व बलात्कार की घटनाओं ने महिलाओं में असुरक्षा की भावना को पैदा कर दिया है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में अनेक दलितों की हत्या की घटनाएं सरेआम हुई हैं। विशेषकर, कुल्लू, सोलन, शिमला, मंडी में हाल ही में ऐसी दर्दनाक घटनाएं घटित हुई हैं। वहां आज भी दलित वर्ग के छात्र-छात्राओं को स्कूलों व आंगनबाड़ी केंद्रों में अलग बिठाया जाता है। बिलासपुर जनपद में धार्मिक स्थानों के मुख्य द्वारों पर आज भी यह लिखा हुआ देखा जा सकता है कि 'दलितों का प्रवेश वर्जित है।'

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग करता हूं कि वह इस विशेष उल्लेख में उल्लिखित सभी मुद्दों की उच्चस्तरीय जांच करा कर दोषियों के विरुद्ध दंडात्मक कार्रवाई करने की कृपा करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet at 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-six minutes
past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty minutes
past two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN)
in the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri P. Rajeeve on 14th December, 2012 was over. Now, the Minister, Shri Kapil Sibal, to make his intervention.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS**Need to amend section 66A of Information Technology Act, 2000**

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): First of all, I congratulate Rajeeveji for having moved this Resolution. The reason for me to congratulate is that this is a matter which is of great concern to all of us. Democratic institutions must ensure that the citizens' right to free speech should not be diluted in any way. And, certainly, systems of Government should not be used for negatively impacting that right. And the fact that Rajeeveji has raised this issue in the context of the new medium through which conversations in the world take place, it has thrown up issues that democracy has not been confronted with before. The resolution of many of these issues is not easy because of the nature of the medium. So, the reason why Rajeeveji deserves congratulation is that he is the one who has raised these issues. He is the one who has put them in the public domain and, I think, the wisdom, of not just this institution but other institutions where the matter is pending, will certainly guide us as to what we should be doing in the future. Our laws must be consistent with the right to free speech. Nothing should be done in our laws which negatively impacts that right, subject, of course, to the limitations set out in the Constitution itself.

I am also grateful to the distinguished hon. Members of this House who have participated in this debate — Pilaniaji, Naik sa'ab, Bandyopadhyayji, Paridaji, Chandrasekharji, Rama Joisji, Narendra Kumar Kashyap sa'ab, Basawaraj Patil sa'ab, Khuntiaji. They have all contributed enormously to this debate and I am grateful to them for it.

This Resolution seeks four things and I will just read them out: (a) amend Section 66A of the I.T. Act, 2000, in line with the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India; (b) restrict the application of Section 66A of the Act to the communication between two persons; (c) precisely define the offence covered by Section 66A of the Act; (d) reduce the penalty imposed by Section 66A of the Act and make the offence under Section 66A of the Act a non-cognizable one. Each of these concerns are genuine concerns.

Sir, before I seek to address some of these issues that my good friends have raised, I wish to place before you what I think is the essential difference between

the print media and the social media. Sir, in the print media, the identity of the person is always known—the correspondent who writes the piece is always known. If it is the Express News Service, or the Times of India News Service, or some other news service, they are under the Press Registration Act; we know who the publisher is, we know who the editor is, we know who the resident editor is. So, obviously, therefore, we can identify not just the publication but also the individual. Therefore, the liability can be easily fixed. But, this is not so in the social media. Most of the time, the social media is opaque. We do not know the identity of the person because under the rules of the social media, the person concerned need not reveal his or her identity. The social media has trans-border implications. The carrier, the intermediary, is not liable to the jurisdiction of courts unlike in the print media. If we wish to know the name and the identity of the person who is sending the message, we need to rely upon the intermediary and the intermediary is not obligated under any law to disclose that name. There are no international rules under which those names need to be disclosed. If the person is outside the jurisdiction of the court, which court has the jurisdiction, how that jurisdiction would be exercised? There are no rules for that.

So, I request my distinguished colleagues in the House to appreciate this very clear distinction between what is printed, what is set out in newspapers and publications in cold print as against information that is available on the net. Were the civil society and the Governments around the world confronted with this social phenomenon of the social media? No, this is a recent phenomenon and Governments all over the world and citizens all over the world are actually grappling not knowing exactly how to deal with it. We too, here, are yet to discover the contours of responsibility of those who put information on the net and the extent of responsibility that must be foisted on those who actually put that information on the net. Where do you draw the line? Are norms of civil society to be applied to the social media? For example, if somebody comes to you face-to-face and abuses you in the filthiest of terms, well, you can take him to court. You know his identity. There will be witnesses around who have seen this, who have heard this. Even if that is not so, you can actually move the court. But, if you get the same abuse on the net, can you do something about it? The answer is, 'no'. But, the norms of civil society that is applicable to us face-to-face, should we apply those to the social media? These are very fundamental philosophical issues that need to be addressed by all of us.

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

What are civil society norms with which we wish to live together with each other? There are many things that are posted on the sites, and I have myself witnessed them, which you and I, talking to each other, cannot ever conceive to deal with each other in that manner. And yet, we tolerate that on the Net. Is that acceptable as a civil norm? I don't know. I think time will tell. Can you, for example, comment on somebody's physique on the Net? He may be differently-abled. And make fun of him! If you were to do that in the real world, there will be an outcry. You will be taken to court. But if you do that in the cyber world, there is no way to deal with that issue. You will not have access, and if you were to block that site, people might talk of freedom of expression. So, I think, somewhere down the road, we have yet to discover the norms of civil society that must be applied to cyber space as distinguished from norms that are applied in the real world. I think we need to address that issue; we need to deal with that issue before we come to any conclusion. All civil intercourse must be subject to the constitutional prescriptions; there can be no doubt. Nobody can say that the social media is outside the Constitution. Nobody will accept that. But the limits of exercise of freedom of expression in the social media are yet to be prescribed. They can't be constitutionally prescribed because when the Constitution was framed, there was no social media. There was only the print media. So, how do we deal with this new phenomenon? It is subject to prescriptions; it is subject to restrictions; it is subject to defamation, it is subject to decency, it is subject to morality; it is subject to public order. But what are the norms of decency under Article 19(2) of the Constitution which should be applied to the social media as distinguished from norms of decency that are to be applied in our intercourse in the real world? Are those norms different or are those norms the same? I tell you why these norms may not be the same, and why we have to apply different principles. The print media gets extinguished. You read the newspaper the next day, and it is over. The social media is a continuing process. You will have that byte on the site for months. In a sense, it is a continuing offence, not so in the print media. It has a life of its own, not so in the print media. So, should the same norm be applied to the social media as we do in the real world? People forget about what was said in a newspaper yesterday or the day-before-yesterday, but people are reminded of what is said on the social media on a daily basis because it is there, it cannot

be effaced. And, supposing, a young girl is living in a neighbourhood; somebody goes on the Net, without disclosing his name, anonymously, says something about a particular part of her body. Should that not annoy that young girl? Are we so insensitive that we say that this is part of freedom of expression? You say, the word 'annoyance' is not there in Article 19; it may not be there. But it is a real problem in the context of the social media in the real world today. And, remember, India will be interacting with each other in the cyber space in the years to come.

Once the fibre optics are laid, communication will be through cyberspace and the cyberspace will be used for the good of India and will be used by many to destroy India, it will be used to maintain public order, it will also be used to destroy public order. This is a new phenomenon and my request to my distinguished colleague is that let us not start deciding and having a firm opinion on any of these issues, let's await the wisdom of several institutions, including the Supreme Court which is today dealing with this matter. All these issues are before the Supreme Court of India. All the material, all the arguments will be made before the Supreme Court of India. Let them advise us through a full-fledged argument and tell us as to which is the road forward. We will be very happy to follow that road. If despite what the Supreme Court says we think that there is something that needs to be done by us, we will do it. We have no problems with that provided we develop a consensus. I sometimes wonder why Parliament is in a semicircle or round. It is because we hear everybody, their words resound in our ears. But the path forward for the nation is always straight. It is never roundabout. Our discussions are roundabout but the path is always straight. I want these discussions to take place and then we must choose a clear path forward so that we are completely convinced of what we are about to do or are going to do. So, we do not have, I think, to amend the present Section 66A. It is a subject matter of determination by the court. The contours of 66A, I do not want to repeat all that is already known to the distinguished Members of this House that many of the phrases used in Section 66A have been done after an Expert Committee was set up way back in 2005. It was at that time, I think, chaired by Mr. Ajit Balakrishnan of rediff.com. When the Report of the Expert Committee came, they advised us to formulate the legislation. Thereafter, the matter went to the Standing Committee. My good friend, Mr. Rajeev, was a Member of the Standing Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am talking of Mr. Rajeev Chandrasekhar. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. P. Rajeev could never

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

have recommended what the Standing Committee recommended. In fact, we in Government at that time, and I do not want to read that also, said that let this be a non-cognizable offence. The Standing Committee insisted that it should be made a cognizable offence. We said that it should be bailable but the Standing Committee said, no. We did not agree. We made it a cognizable offence in line with the recommendations of the Standing Committee. So, I think all those in the Standing Committee had wisdom to offer to us and we certainly did take into account that wisdom and proceeded accordingly. Therefore, in 2008 the legislation was passed. Then you say that restrict the application of 66A to communication between two persons. You say that because the English law says that there is a communication between one person and another, you assume that because of that 'one person and another' it is between two persons. That is not correct. The English law does not say that communication between two persons, it says between one person and another. 'Another' can be anybody in the world because you are communicating. When you are communicating on the net, you are communicating with the world, with everybody around the world who has access to that particular site, whether it is Facebook or Twitter or anything else. So, you are communicating with the world. How is that communication between two persons subject to the English Act, but a communication in the rest of the world is not? It cannot be. If it is so, then I disagree with the English legislation. We are plenary, our powers are plenary. We are a sovereign nation; we do not have to agree with what some other statute says.

But I don't agree with distinguished Member, Shri P. Rajeeve, when he says that the English statute talks about communications between two persons. When you say precisely define the offences covered by Section 66(a), how can you define the offences? How do you define the offences? I said the other day that Article 19(2) uses the phrase 'decency', I want to know how you define 'decency', forget about this Act. How do you define 'decency' in Article 19(2) of the Constitution. You cannot define it. What is decent to you may not be decent to me. You may find something that I have written abusive, but I may think that it is perfectly right, it represents my views of the subject, which you might consider abusive. You cannot define the terms, like, 'decency' or 'morality', which is also a term

used in 19(2). What is the distinction between 'morality' and 'decency'? Is 'decency' something short of 'morality'? It has to be because they are two different expressions. In other words, something may not be immoral, but it may yet be indecent. And, the other way around, something may be indecent, but may not be immoral. What's that difference? Can you define it? You cannot. Rama Joisji knows it. Sometimes he, as a Judge, might have also find it difficult to define things. We will have willy-nilly to evolve response to this newly-found phenomenon as we go along. And, I dare say that in times to come, as we face the challenges of the new media, we will have to contemporaneously respond to this wonderful phenomenon. And, this is very important. So, please don't ask us to define things that cannot be defined. What annoys you may not annoy me. But, ultimately, who will decide that. The court of law. What is indecent to me may not be indecent to you, but who will define that. Ultimately, a court of law. We have, I think, the maximum litigation, in this country on the Constitutional side, on the interpretation of the word 'equality'. I think, nobody has been able to define precisely what 'equality' is. What do you mean by 'equality'? Nobody has been able to define what 'liberty' is. The concept of 'liberty' has actually changed over the time.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Commonsense can define.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: This is something which some of us don't have. This is not a commodity that is freely available with everybody. You are right, Sir, I agree with you. First, there must be a sense, then, it must be common. It is very difficult to say what that 'commonsense' is because, then, you have to evolve societal standards. You look at pornography. People, around the world, are now evolving societal standards of pornography. In one part of the United States of America, something may be deemed to be pornography, but in other part it may not be deemed pornographic because civil society has different standards there. So, we need to evolve standards of what amounts to annoying somebody. You keep on showing somebody's face as Hitler day-in-and-day-out. I am just giving an example. It will annoy him. Should he sit back and say, "No, it's okay"? I don't know the answer. You may paint somebody's face as a criminal, non-criminal and non-mafia don. And, if you wear dark glasses, you may actually show his face wearing the dark glasses of that mafia don and sort of tie him up. Will it not annoy somebody? It will. Is it okay? I don't know. The contours have not been set out. When you

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

say reduce the penalty imposed by Section 66(a), actually the penalty under 66(a) is only 'if, upon conviction, you get a term of maximum of three years with fine'.

So, the sentence may be of one day. There is no minimum sentence. There is no minimum sentence unlike some other criminal statutes. So, in a sense, you can get away with one-day sentence. That will only happen once there is an adjudication. Sir, there cannot be any punishment without adjudication. If a court of law decides in a given case that, yes, you have crossed the boundaries of decency and what you have put on the Net is malicious, clearly offensive, motivated; then, I think you should suffer the punishment. Because it is the decision of a court of law; it is not a prescription of the Executive. Now, you may say, "no, no; it is time for us to reduce the three year's sentence to two years." I am not against it. We can reduce it. There is no issue on that. But the question is, so far, nobody has been convicted even for three years, or, for ten days. So, when we find that there is a situation in which convictions are happening in a mechanical manner, where people have been convicted for three years without cause and courts are upholding it, maybe, we will amend it. We are open to it. But, so far, there is no instance of that. Then, you say, "make the offence under 66A of the Act a non-cognizable offence." Again, I am open to it. There is no issue on that. It is something that we can further debate. What is the advantage of making it non-cognizable? What will be the impact of making it non-cognizable on civil society? I think, we need to have some studies on it. We also need the wise opinion of the Supreme Court. So, I think, without really going into the details of all the opinion of the distinguished Members of this House, my request to Rajeeveji is to allow the court to fully understand the ambit and the implications of this law. Let us get the wisdom of the court. After that, we can discuss it. I intend to have another Round Table. In that Round Table, I will request Rajeeveji, Chandrasekharji and many others who are also interested to come. We will place the decision of the court in the Round Table. Whatever evolves, if there is a consensus that evolves, we will accept it. With these few submissions, I request Rajeeveji to withdraw the Resolution and allow the process of law to move.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, the mover of the Resolution can reply.

3.00 P.M.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I would like to express my gratitude to the Minister for taking this issue very seriously. But, at the beginning, he himself stated that this is a very genuine cause and the issues raised by me and my colleagues are very genuine and they should be addressed. But, Sir, I have raised very serious issues and, specifically, raised two, three points with regard to the reasonable restrictions and comparison with IPC. ...(*Interruptions*).. Now, the hon. Minister has given an assurance. There will be a Round Table. All, myself and Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, are invited for that Round Table. That is a very acceptable proposal. But, I have an experience. While moving this Resolution, I have already mentioned about this. I got the privilege to move the first Annulment Motion in the history of Parliament with regard to the Intermediary Guidelines Rules. While giving the reply, the Minister gave an assurance that consultation should be done and a consensus should be reached, then, the Minister would come back to the House. Whatever consensus has been reached, it should be incorporated into the guidelines. I think it was in May, 2012. Now, we are nearing May, 2013. More than ten months have already passed. I spoke to the Minister personally. I got an invitation within a very short period.

But I was not in a position to attend that meeting initially, and I also submitted a letter to the Minister that I am not in a position to attend it. I had some personal matters to attend. I told that I should be heard later. But, up till now, I have not got any letter from your Ministry to give my opinions with regard to Intermediary Guidelines. Then, my request is, all these things should be done in a time-bound manner. Now, we are waiting for one year for Intermediary Guidelines Rules. That was a Statutory Resolution. Now, I have moved a Private Member Resolution, and the Minister has given another assurance of a Round Table Consultation, and he said that whatever consensus reached there would be incorporated. But my request is that it should be done in a time-bound manner.

Sir, the Minister has made a distinction between print media, visual media and new media. That is true because this globalization period has changed the definition of media — print media, visual media and new media. Not only the definition has been changed but the structure or the content of the media has also been changed in this globalization period. I would like to quote Fidel Castro here. Globalization

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

is the consequence of the development of productive forces, which means the development of science and technology.' I think, you are well aware of him. Then, this technology has been used by media. Recently, the World Bank in its Report mentioned 'mobile', the biggest machine in the world. We can read the print media in mobile itself. Then, how can you distinguish this? You can read the newspapers here. Jairamji is very techno-savvy. He is reading all newspapers in his mobile. We can read a newspaper in an I-pad. We can hear FM Radio in our mobile. We can watch a channel in our mobile. We can read the social media in the mobile itself. Then how can you distinguish the function of mobile while dealing with new media, while dealing with print media, while dealing with electronic media and while dealing with other media? How can you distinguish this? I am a lawyer; but I am not a practicing lawyer. You are a very distinguished lawyer.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Now I am also not practicing.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: But you have a very rich experience and history as a lawyer. You have mentioned that in new media, the 'identity' is a question. In print media, you can identify the person. My humble submission is, how do you constitute an offence? It either depends on the identity of the person or depends on the nature of the offence. Suppose a person without identity has committed an offence and a person who has an identity — you can know him face-to-face — has also committed an offence. How can you distinguish them? You said that in this new media, the person is not identified. In print media, you can identify the person. Then, why have you made an addition to the crimes with regard to social media, than print media and electronic media? That is my question. What is the basis of that? I am not satisfied with your reply. Actually, it is diverting the issue. You are right in saying that there is an unidentified person. Anybody can use this media after a request. But, at the same time, this media gave an opportunity to develop or widen the democratic intervention of every citizen in our country, not only in our country but also in the world. Everybody has the right to participate in a democratic process. Then, how should a mature democracy deal with these types of things? That is the issue I had raised at the time of moving the Motion. Now, after the Minister's reply, I have the same question: How can you add more things with regard

to new media? I had raised a very serious issue with regard to Article 19(2), the reasonable restrictions.

Sir, the hon. Minister has rightly said that it is difficult to define certain phrases and words. That may be true, but why are they trying to add more abstract terms here? You are aware of certain terms in the Constitution that have already been taken up and thoroughly debated by our Constitution-makers. You are well aware that the Constituent Assembly had spent many days discussing articles 19(1) and 19(2) — ‘reasonable restrictions’, and after serious deliberations our Constitution-makers have formulated these terms. The Apex Court has given its interpretation on article 19(2) several times. I would not like to give details, but it is well known to all as to how these reasonable restrictions have been implemented. Article 19(2) clearly defines what ‘reasonable restrictions’ are. It is true that we would find it difficult to define certain phrases in article 19(2), but that has been done by the Constitution-makers and it has been done by the Apex Court while interpreting it in different cases. It is already there. Then, why are you adding new abstract phrases only for the new media, or imposing restrictions on article 19(1)—‘right to freedom on speech and expression’? Why are you adding terms like ‘inconvenience to’ here? My request is, there should be some restriction. As I have stated in the beginning, I am not against any regulation but I am totally against control. In ‘control’ there is no freedom but in ‘regulation’ there is freedom. So, while there should be some reasonable restrictions, they should be in accordance with article 19(2) of the Constitution. The restrictions given in article 19(2) are sufficient. I have the right to draw a cartoon in a newspaper but I have no right to draw, to paste, to share, the same cartoon in a new media! What is the logic behind that? What is the reason for that? I can write a piece in the print media, I can make a statement in the visual media but I have no right to do the same in the new or the developing media! What is the basis for that? What is the logic behind that? That is the main question. I hope, the Minister would address the issue and tell us why he has made a distinction between the new media, the print media and the visual media for the same offences? This is a very serious issue.

Sir, the same issues have been addressed in the IPC, but the punishment prescribed there is different. What is the basis for that? There are provisions such as ‘grossly offensive’ in Section 20 of the Indian Postal Act, ‘annoyance’ — 268 of IPC, ‘danger’

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

— 268 of IPC, 'obstruction' — 283 and 268 of IPC, 'insult' — 295A and 504 of IPC, 'injury' — 44 and 268 of IPC. All these provisions are there in the IPC, and the punishment prescribed there is less than what is given here. What is the logic behind that? This is totally unjust. If I do a grossly offensive thing, I would get a punishment of two years under the IPC. When I do the same thing using a computer, the computer has no power to do something additional; it cannot do anything! The computer does only what we command it to do. Then, why this additional one year's punishment for the same crime while using the computer? It is a very genuine question that I have raised. Talking of 'obstruction' or 'insult', if I do that in the public, I would get only a two-year punishment, but if I use the computer, the punishment that I get would be higher than this! What is the basis for this difference? What is the additional role played by a computer in a crime?

The crime is done by the same person, using computer or not using computer. It should be examined; it should be rectified. It should be in accordance with the IPC. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): For this particular Resolution, the time has already exceeded. ...*(Interruptions)*... Try to conclude it. Other Resolutions are also there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: While moving the Resolution, I mentioned that the Minister gave a direction like 'under the control of Commissioner or Superintendent of Police.' In that discussion, I have raised a very serious issue, that is, the guideline goes beyond the Act. I have also mentioned Sections 78 and 80 of the IT Act. I think the Minister is well aware. If you go through Section 78, it says that Inspector can do anything. Today morning, when I was again going through this Act, I was shocked because earlier this Act gave the power to DYSP. Thereafter, the Act had been amended by the Parliament and the DYSP rank had been reduced to Inspector. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Read Section 83. It will give you the answer. I don't want to go into all this because we have agreed that let us wait for the judgment to come. You had agreed and, therefore, I didn't want to go into the details. Answer to your question is Section 83. Please read it.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: In each and every Act, this section is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Under Section 83, the Central Government may give directions to any State Government as to the carrying into execution in the State of any of the provisions of this Act or any rule regulation or order made thereunder. So, we can say that if you want to exercise this power under the IT Act, it should not be exercised by DSP; it should be exercised at the level of the IG, and the States have accepted it. If you say that it is unconstitutional, you challenge it in a court of law. This is not the forum in which I have to withdraw it. I don't understand.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I think you are totally mistaken. The Central Government has the full power to give directions, but in accordance with, and in the frame line of the Act passed by the Parliament. The Central Government has no power to go beyond the provisions of this Act. That is my knowledge. I think that is the general thing. The Central Government has no power to go beyond the provisions of this Act. Then what is the relevance of this Parliament? The Parliament is supreme. This Act itself stated that it is 'Inspector', and if you say that it is 'DYSP', then the Act is to be amended. If the Minister's claim is right, then why was the Act has been amended to change it from 'DYSP' to 'Inspector'? What is the need of that? The Government gave an assurance that...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Rajeeve, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I am raising a very serious issue. That is my right. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have the right to present this issue. I have the right to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The thing is that we have exceeded the time allotted for this Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, actually, I have raised this issue in December in this House. How can the Executive dare to make an order on January 9 when it is under the process of this House? How can the Executive do it?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Can you repeat it?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Actually, I have raised this issue in December. The Minister stated in media that there were no guidelines up till now. Then I raised the issue.

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

It is contradictory to the Act itself. Sections 78 and 80 stated that Inspector can raid, seizure, or arrest any person. Then how can the Government go beyond that to delegate these powers to SP or Commissioner?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: When was it done?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It was done in December.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly address the Chair.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Then after that, the Executive published this Order, that is, on 9th January, 2013. This has questioned the power of the Parliament. Actually, I have raised this issue. I want a clarification from the Minister.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the hon. Minister is well versed with law. After the matter was raised in Parliament and he had questioned it, subsequently in 2013 January, the Executive issued an order.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: That is not an order; it's an advisory. This is an advisory which, under the Act, we are entitled to issue. The State Governments may follow it or may not follow it. But, it is an advisory. We are entitled under the Act to issue it. There is no violation of the powers of Parliament.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I totally disagree with that argument. It is a debating point. We can debate on it later. No Government has the right to go beyond the provisions of the Act. No Government can give guidelines either in the form of advisory or as mandatory and go beyond the provisions of this Act. That is totally diluting the supremacy of the Parliament.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

Then, I would like to invite the attention of the House to new directions of the Director of Public Prosecution in U.K.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, please conclude.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Actually, I have to raise some other issues. You are sitting on the Chair. But, this is another issue. I would not like to raise that issue. In U.K., the Director of Public Prosecution recently put out interim prosecution guidelines. I invite hon. Minister's attention to these new guidelines.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I will just read two or three sentences only. It specifically stated that Prosecutors may only start a prosecution if a case satisfies the test set out in the Code for Crown Prosecutors. This test has two stages: the first is the requirement of evidential sufficiency and the second involves consideration of the public interest. I invite the Minister's attention to these recent guidelines. It is a very serious issue. Actually, 66(A) is a draconian rule. It goes beyond the provisions of article 19(2) of reasonable restriction. I accept the proposal given by the hon. Minister, but I ask the hon. Minister to give an assurance. It should be in a time-bound frame for a Round Table, for a consultation, and it should consider all the genuine points raised by myself and other colleagues. If the hon. Minister gives a time-bound assurance, I am ready to accept his proposal.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I am very happy that my learned colleague has agreed to my suggestion. If the Supreme Court were to give me an assurance as to when they will render a judgement, I shall give you an assurance about the time frame. As and when the judgement comes, we shall do it after that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that's an assurance.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: But when will he take up consultations. That is the question I have put.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is an assurance because it is subject to Supreme Court's decision. You should take it as an assurance. Now, are you withdrawing the Resolution?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: On the basis of this assurance, I withdraw the Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, next is Resolution No. 2, Shri Prakash Javadekar.

**Taking necessary legal, administrative and financial decisions and
creating conducive atmosphere for working classes**

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प उपस्थित करता हूँ:-

“इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि-

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

- (i) कामगारों और कर्मचारियों सहित नौकरीशुदा वर्गों ने लगभग एक दशक से विद्रोह करना शुरू किया है क्योंकि लगातार बढ़ती कीमतों और मुद्रा-स्फीति के अनुपात में वेतन में वृद्धि न होने के कारण वास्तविक मजदूरी कम हो रही है। जिसके फलस्वरूप उनके जीवन का स्तर घट रहा है;
- (ii) उत्पादकता और कार्यभार में बढ़ोत्तरी होने के बावजूद औसत कामगार की स्थिति दयनीय है, साथ ही उनकी कार्य स्थितियां बिगड़ रही हैं जिसके कारण कामगारों के सभी वर्गों में बहुत अधिक अशांति है, चाहे वह संगठित हो या असंगठित, औपचारिक हो या अनौपचारिक;
- (iii) चूंकि श्रम संबंधी नीतियों का, वास्तविकताओं से कोई तालमेल नहीं है, इसीलिए इस अशांति के कारण देश को 10 से भी अधिक राष्ट्रव्यापी हड़तालों का सामना करना पड़ा तथा सरकार द्वारा वार्षिक श्रम सम्मेलन में दिए गए आवश्वासनों को क्रियान्वित करने का ईमानदारी से कोई प्रयास नहीं हुआ है;
- (iv) कामगारों को ठेके पर नियुक्त करने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है, क्योंकि स्थायी प्रकृति की नौकरियां भी संविदा आधार पर दी जा रही हैं, नौकरी को ठेके पर देना, परिपाटी सी बन गई है तथा संविदा के माध्यम से श्रमिकों को काम पर लगाना आम बात हो गई है;
- (v) उत्पादन क्षेत्र में लगभग 40 प्रतिशत तथा सेवा क्षेत्र में 50 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक श्रम शक्ति ठेके पर कार्यरत हैं जिसकी कार्य संबंधी स्थितियां मुख्य रूप से शोषण उन्मुख हैं;
- (vi) ठेका श्रम (विनियमन और उत्सादन) अधिनियम जिसका उद्देश्य ठेका श्रम की परिपाटी को उत्सादित करना था, ने वास्तव में ठेका श्रम व्यवस्था को और भी बढ़ावा दिया है क्योंकि कई ठेका श्रमिकों को कानून में कमियों के कारण सांविधिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा नहीं मिल पाती;
- (vii) वर्तमान विकास के मॉडल में रोजगार के अवसर घटते जा रहे हैं और पिछला दशक रोजगारहीन विकास का साक्षी रहा है क्योंकि अवसंरचना विकास, जो रोजगार उत्पन्न करता है और समग्र-विकास को बढ़ावा देता है, 2008 की मंदी के बाद मंद ही रहा है जिसने वस्त्र उद्योग, कपड़ा उद्योग, हीरा उद्योग और कई अन्य निर्यात उन्मुख उद्योगों को प्रभावित किया है जिसके फलस्वरूप लाखों लोगों को नौकरी से हाथ धोना पड़ा है;
- (viii) सरकार ने 2004 से पेंशन योजना को बंद कर दिया है और अब यहां तक कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी निजी पेंशन निधि में अंशदान करना पड़ता है;

- (ix) पेंशन निधि विनियामक और विकास प्राधिकरण (पीएफआरडीए) के माध्यम से सरकार का मूल उद्देश्य न्यूनतम प्रतिफल या निधि की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से किसी भी प्रकार की संप्रभुगारंटी देना नहीं था तथा कर्मचारी पेंशन योजना, 1995 की स्थिति कल्याण पेंशन से भी बदतर है जिसमें 60 मिलियन से भी अधिक कामगार हर महीने अंशदान करते हैं और इस योजना के चार मिलियन पेंशन भोगियों में से तीन मिलियन से भी अधिक पेंशन भोगियों को प्रतिमाह 1000 रुपये से भी कम पेंशन मिलती है;
- (x) ठेके पर कार्यरत कामगारों आंगनवाड़ी और घरेलू कामगारों से 50 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि या कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा का लाभ नहीं मिल पाता तथा संसदीय स्थायी समिति और विभिन्न अन्य समितियों द्वारा नौकरीशुदा वर्गों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा की व्याप्ति में सुधार लाने के लिए दिए गए सुझावों को अक्षरशः क्रियान्वित किया जाना चाहिए;
- (xi) संवाद और कार्यान्वयन में तालमेल की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि भारतीय श्रम सम्मेलन जो कि श्रमिकों के संसद की तरह है, समय-समय पर आयोजित किया जाता है जिसमें केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के साथ ही विभिन्न मजदूर संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि और उद्योग के प्रतिनिधि सहभागी होते हैं तथा श्रम से संबंधित मुद्दों पर चर्चा करते हैं;
- (xii) कृषि श्रमिकों की दशा दयनीय है तथा वास्तविक लाभकारी मूल्य के परिकलन के लिए स्वामीनाथन आयोग के सूत्र पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि कृषि श्रमिकों को सही मेहनताना देने में सरकार की असमर्थता के कारण किसान को कठिनाई हो रही है;
- (xiii) घरेलू कामगारों की दशा भी दयनीय बनी हुई है क्योंकि ऐसी प्रणाली मौजूद है जिसमें इस वर्ग को उचित मेहनताना, सामाजिक सुरक्षा या शिकायत निवारण तंत्र की गारंटी मिल सकती है;
- (xiv) असंगठित क्षेत्र में 400 मिलियन से भी अधिक कामगार हैं जो कि नौकरीशुदा वर्ग का एक मुख्य हिस्सा है जिसका शोषण भी किया जा रहा है और जिन्हें तुरंत न्याय की आवश्यकता है;
- (xv) मल्टी ब्रांड खुदरा क्षेत्र में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश को अनुमति देने के सरकार का निर्णय स्व-रोजगार को प्रतिकूल रूप से प्रभावित कर सकता है क्योंकि सरकार ने किसी भी तरह के नए प्रोत्साहन की पेशकश नहीं की है और वास्तव में सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्योगों को विगत में उपलब्ध सभी लाभों को समाप्त कर दिया है;
- (xvi) शारीरिक या मानसिक रूप से निःशक्त तथा कई कमजोर वर्गों को नौकरी पाने तथा सही मेहनताना मिलने में दिक्कतें भी पेश आ रही है।

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

यह सभा सरकार से आग्रह करती है कि वह आवश्यक विधिक, प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय निर्णय लेकर इन सभी मुद्दों का तत्काल समाधान करे तथा राष्ट्र के लिए धन अर्जित करने वाले नौकरीशुदा वर्ग के लिए अनुकूल माहौल बनाए।”

उपसभापति महोदय, देश के करोड़ों मजदूरों की व्यथा और कथा बताने के लिए मैंने यह प्रस्ताव आज रखा है। ये आर्गनाइज्ड लेबर है, ये अनआर्गनाइज्ड लेबर है, ये स्ट्रीटवेंडर्स हैं, ये एग्रीकल्चर लेबर है, ये डॉमेस्टिक लेबर है, देश के लिए सम्पत्ति निर्माण करने वाले ये सब कर्मचारी हैं, मजदूर हैं।

सर, आज मैंने इस सदन के सामने देश के करोड़ों मजदूरों की व्यथा रखने के लिए प्रस्ताव दिया है। ये मजदूर आर्गनाइज्ड क्षेत्र में हैं और अन-आर्गनाइज्ड क्षेत्र में हैं। ये मजदूर कॉन्ट्रैक्ट मजदूर हैं और खुदरा मजदूर भी हैं। ये खेतिहर मजदूर हैं और से स्ट्रीट वेंडर भी हैं। ये डॉमेस्टिक हेल्प करने वाले तथा सभी प्रकार का काम करने वाले मजदूर और कर्मचारी हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश की स्थिति दुर्भाग्यवश ऐसी है कि देश के लिए सही सम्पत्ति का निर्माण करने वाले जो दो घटक, मजदूर और किसान हैं, दोनों ही परेशान हैं। ये मजदूर और किसान दोनों ही परेशान हैं, हमें इसका दर्शन संसद सत्र शुरू होने के समय 20 और 21 फरवरी को देशव्यापी हड़ताल के द्वारा हुआ। पूरे देश में एक शांतिपूर्ण राष्ट्रव्यापी हड़ताल हुई। जहां पर भी थोड़ा बहुत **violence** हुआ, हमने उसकी कड़ाई से निन्दा भी की है क्योंकि आंदोलन में **violence** की कोई जगह नहीं होती है। मीडिया व दूसरों तंत्रों ने ऐसा शोर मचाया कि मानों बहुत ज्यादा **violence** हुआ है, जो कि सच नहीं था। सर, इन करोड़ों मजदूरों ने 20 और 21 तारीख को जो दो दिन की स्ट्राइक की थी, वह किस लिए की थी? वह इसलिए की थी कि उनकी चार-पांच मांगें थीं। यह उन मजदूरों के हकों की लड़ाई थी। बेसिकली महंगाई के कारण वर्किंग क्लास को जो भुगतना पड़ रहा है, उसके खिलाफ उनका विरोध था। जो सरकार की मजदूर विरोधी नीति है, उसके खिलाफ वह आंदोलन था। वह आंदोलन सामाजिक सुरक्षा की मांग करने के लिए था और मजदूरों के अधिकारों की लड़ाई थी। इस देशव्यापी हड़ताल की एक विशेषता यह है कि यदि इसमें भारतीय मजदूर यूनियन संघ था, तो इंटक भी था, वामपंथियों का सीटू, इंटक भी था। इसमें 34 यूनियन्स महासंघ के लोग थे। इसमें सारे देश के मजदूर एक होकर एकत्रित हुए थे और अपनी लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे, इसलिए हमें इसके महत्व को समझना चाहिए। इन्होंने तीन महीने पहले से सरकार को इस बारे में नोटिस दे दिया था और अपनी मांगें भी बता दी थीं, लेकिन सरकार ने इन मांगों पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। प्रधानमंत्री ने तीन दिन पहले कहा कि अब मैं एक ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स तैयार करता हूं और आप उस ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स से बात करिए। सभी यूनियन्स के प्रतिनिधि बात करने के लिए पहुंचे। उस ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स में शरद पवार, अन्तोनी जी और खरगे जी, तीन मंत्री थे, लेकिन जिसके पास खजाने की चाबी है और जिनके लिए ही सारी मांगें रखी गई थीं,

चिदम्बरम जी उस मीटिंग में ही नहीं आए। ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग हुई तो उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि हम सारी मांगों को देख लेंगे, लेकिन हड़ताल को विदग्ध कर लीजिए। मजदूर नेताओं ने कहा कि आप आज केवल इतना ही आश्वासन दे दीजिए कि आपने जो इंडियन लेबर कॉन्फ्रेंस में मांगें स्वीकार की हैं, हम उनको समयबद्ध तरीके से लागू करेंगे, तो हम स्ट्राइक विदग्ध कर लेंगे। आप उन मांगों को लागू नहीं करते हैं, तो इससे पता चलता है कि रकार की नीयत में खोट है। इंडियन लेबर कॉन्फ्रेंस क्या होता है? यह एक तरह से लेबर की पार्लियामेंट है, उसमें मजदूर संगठन भी आते हैं, केन्द्र सरकार भी आती है और राज्य सरकारें भी आती हैं। उसमें मालिकों के प्रतिनिधि आते हैं, एसोसिएशन्स आती हैं और लेबर से संबंधित सभी लोग आते हैं। वहां पर लेबर के प्रश्नों पर चर्चा होती है और चर्चा में जो तय होता है, उसका लिखित बयान **conclusions or decisions** के रूप में सरकार प्रकाशित करती है। सरकार के प्रकाशित करने के बाद भी यूनियन ने यह कहा कि सरकार ने जो इंडियन लेबर कॉन्फ्रेंस में मांगें मान रखी हैं, उन्हीं पर अमल करो। सरकार उन पर अमल करने के लिए तैयार नहीं थी इसीलिए 20 और 21 तारीख को हड़ताल हुई।

मैं हड़ताल करने वाले करोड़ों मजदूरों, कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से अपनी आवाज उठाई और एक तरह से बहुत बड़ा काम किया। उसमें एक आग्रहपूर्ण आवाज था, हमें यह समझना चाहिए कि ये जो इंडस्ट्रियल एसोसिएशन्स होते हैं, ऐसे समय में वे तुरन्त कैसी कैल्कुलेशन करते हैं? उनकी कैल्कुलेशन होती है, “दो दिवसीय स्ट्राइक के कारण 15,000 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान”। आपने जो कैल्कुलेशन किया, उसके लिए मैंने कहा कि आप फिर से कैल्कुलेट करो कि महंगाई के कारण मजदूर का जो असली वेतन घटा है, उसके जीवन-यापन पर जो विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है, अगर उसका कैल्कुलेशन करेंगे, तो दो दिवसीय स्ट्राइक से जो 15,000 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान तो अवश्य हुआ है, लेकिन 4, 5 सालों में जिस तरह से बेतहाशा महंगाई बढ़ी है, उसमें मजदूरों ने 15 लाख करोड़ रुपये से भी ज्यादा खोया है। लड़ाई यह है कि उनका जो इतना नुकसान हुआ है, उसकी भरपाई कौन करेगा? इसीलिए इंडस्ट्रियल बॉडीज का जो यह कहना था, हमने उसको खारिज किया था।

सर, कोई मजदूर स्ट्राइक नहीं करना चाहता है। मैं भारतीय मजदूर संघ से संबंधित हूँ और दो यूनियन्स का अध्यक्ष भी हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूर संघ के जो संस्थापक अध्यक्ष रहे, वे दत्तोपंतजी थेंगड़े जी एक तरफ इस सदन में भी थे। दत्तोपंतजी थेंगड़े जी ने ऐसे विचार दिए, मजदूर यूनियन को एक ऐसा नया रूप दिया कि उन्होंने अपने विचार से देश को एक नया विचार दिया। उनका नारा ही यह था कि “देश के लिए करेंगे काम, काम का लेंगे पूरा दाम”। वे देश के लिए काम करने की बात करते थे, वे देश के लिए काम करके, देश की तरक्की करने का विचार रखते थे। वे ऐसा कहते थे कि जो अधिकार है, काम का जो दाम है, वह सही मिलना चाहिए। इसीलिए आज भारतीय मजदूर संघ नम्बर 1 का मजदूर संगठन बन गया है। उसमें भी मजदूर संगठन शामिल हुए और एक बड़ी राष्ट्रव्यापी हड़ताल हुई।

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

सर, इस देश में एसोसिएशन का अधिकार है कि नहीं, बार्गेन का अधिकार है कि नहीं, स्ट्राइक का अधिकार है कि नहीं? चर्चा उस पर भी हो रही है कि स्ट्राइक का अधिकार नहीं है। अधिकार कैसे नहीं है? मजदूरों ने सौ साल की लड़ाई लड़ी है। जब से यह ऑर्गेनाइज्ड सैक्टर तैयार हुआ, इंडस्ट्रियल रेवोल्यूशन हुआ, तब से मजदूरों का जो दमन हो रहा था, उस दमन के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़कर मजदूर लोगों ने एक-एक अधिकार को हासिल किया और उन लड़ाइयों के कारण ही आज यह बार्गेनिंग की पावर, यह कानूनी अधिकार, यह एसोसिएशन का अधिकार मिला है और स्ट्राइक का अधिकार भी उसी का एक हिस्सा है। अगर यह बार्गेन करेंगे, मजदूर के लिए ठीक से काम होगा तो कौन स्ट्राइक पर जाएगा? स्ट्राइक पर जाना किसी को पसंद नहीं होता, लोग मजबूरी में स्ट्राइक करते हैं, इसलिए उनकी भावनाओं को समझना चाहिए, सरकार को इसके प्रति अधिक संवेदनशील होना चाहिए।

सर, इनकी मुख्य मांग थी महंगाई से छुटकारा दो, महंगाई से राहत दो, क्योंकि महंगाई के कारण मजदूर का असली वेतन घटता है। **Real wages go down because of inflation.** सभी की तनखाह महंगाई से जुड़ी होती रही है। ऑर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर के लिए एक हिस्सा है कि जिसमें महंगाई से 6 महीने, 4 महीने या साल में जितनी महंगाई बढ़ती है, उतनी तनखाह उनकी बढ़ती है। लेकिन जो बाकी 50 करोड़ लोग हैं, जो मजदूर हैं, जो अनऑर्गेनाइज्ड सैक्टर में हैं, उनके लिए महंगाई से राहत दिलाने का, किसी तरह का कोई इंडेक्सेशन नहीं है। उनको दिखता है कि कल 10,000 रुपये मिले थे, 8,000 रुपये मिले थे, आज भी 8,000 रुपये मिल रहे हैं, इसलिए 8,000 में जो पहले आता था, वह इस साल नहीं आ रहा है, इस साल जो आएगा, वह अगले साल नहीं आएगा। यह उनकी व्यथा है कि उनका असली वेतन घटता है और इसीलिए स्टैंडर्ड ऑफ लिविंग का विपरीत परिणाम होता है। **May I tell you the economic truth behind inflation? Inflation is a process whereby the real assets are transferred from the poorer sections of the society to the non-poor sections of the society.** हमें inflation का यह मतलब समझना चाहिए कि इसमें यहां से वहां तक स्थिति बदलती है। यह महंगाई के कारण होता है, लेकिन यह महंगाई आसमान से नहीं आई है। अनाज बहुत है, किसान ने बहुत मेहनत करके अनाज पैदा किया है, लेकिन बैड फूड मैनेजमेंट के कारण फूड की महंगाई कम नहीं हो रही है।

सरकारी गोडाउंस में बफर और राशन के लिए 300 लाख टन अनाज रखने की जरूरत है, लेकिन हमने अभी 700 लाख टन अनाज रखा है, जो सड़ रहा है। उच्चतम न्यायालय ने भी कहा कि इसे सड़ाओ मत, गरीबों को मुफ्त में बाँटो, लेकिन नहीं बाँटा।

सर, मालन्यूट्रिशन की चर्चा होती है। मजदूरों के घरों में ही मालन्यूट्रिशन होता है, क्योंकि जब उनको वेज नहीं मिलता है और उनका असली वेतन घटता है, तो उनके घर में मालन्यूट्रिशन नहीं होगा, तो क्या होगा! उस मालन्यूट्रिशन के होने पर भी बांटने के लिए अनाज नहीं है,

लेकिन सड़ने के लिए अनाज है। अब वह अनाज विदेश में पशुओं को खिलाने के लिए एक्सपोर्ट किया जा रहा है और शराब बनाने के लिए दिया जा रहा है। सर, नीति ऐसे कैसे चलेगी? आज मजदूर अपना अधिकार, अपना न्याय मांग रहे हैं। उस न्याय के लिए यह लड़ाई थी, इसलिए मैंने पहले ही उसका जिक्र किया।

सर, कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर की कहानी क्या है? आपने भी समझा होगा, आप सब लोगों ने उन मजदूरों के बीच काम लिया है। आज ऑर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर में कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर 30 फीसदी हो गए हैं। बड़े-बड़े पीएसयूज़, गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स में आऊटसोर्सिंग के नाम पर और कहीं-कहीं सीधे कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर रखा जा रहा है। अभी हम डिफेंस कमेटी के टूर पर गए थे। डिफेंस के सारे सदस्यों को पता है कि हम डिफेंस इस्टैब्लिशमेंट में भी कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर ले रहे हैं। सिर्फ हम कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर ही नहीं ले रहे हैं, उनको समान वेतन भी नहीं दे रहे हैं। आज उनकी हालत क्या है? आधा वेतन। अगर समान काम के लिए समान वेतन नहीं मिलेगा, तो यह अन्याय नहीं तो क्या कहलाएगा? जो काम परमानेंट मजदूर कर रहा है, अगर वही काम कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर कर रहा है, तो उसको वह वेतन क्यों नहीं मिलेगा? इसके लिए लॉ में मिनिमम वेज की बात की गई है। मिनिमम वेज क्यों? अगर उसको 10 हजार रुपए मिलते हैं, तो मुझे 5 हजार रुपए क्यों? हमें भी 10 हजार रुपए चाहिए। क्यों नहीं मिलना चाहिए? वे ड्यूटी भी ज्यादा करते हैं, क्योंकि कॉन्ट्रैक्ट है, उनके सर पर तलवार लटकती रहती है कि कल निकाल देंगे। उसकी तो रोजी-रोटी का सवाल है। इसलिए उससे ज्यादा काम कराए जाते हैं। सर, उसे सोशल सिक्योरिटी भी नहीं देते हैं। मेरा यह अध्ययन के आधार पर आरोप है कि जितने भी 3-4 करोड़ कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर हैं, उनमें से आधे लोगों को पीएफ और ईएसआईएस के बेनिफिट्स नहीं मिलते हैं। **There is a subterfuge.** बहुत ज्यादा तरीके से कॉन्ट्रैक्ट्स के लेबर दिखाए जाते हैं। कॉन्ट्रैक्टर 10-10 लेबर की एक-एक अलग कम्पनी का नाम रखता है। कागज पर एक ही कॉन्ट्रैक्टर काम करेगा, लेकिन उस कॉन्ट्रैक्टर को नाम अलग-अलग चाहिए, तो वह अपने ही घर के सब लोगों के नाम से कम्पनियां खोलेगा। एक ही बन्दा काम करेगा, लेकिन उसके हजारों कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर होंगे, लेकिन वे सौ कम्पनियों में दिखाए जाएंगे। उनको न तो ईएसआई का बेनिफिट मिलेगा, न हेल्थ का बेनिफिट, न बोनस का बेनिफिट, न पीएफ का बेनिफिट और इसलिए पेंशन का बेनिफिट भी नहीं। उनको सोशल सिक्योरिटी **deny** की जा रही है।

सर, इस सम्बन्ध में अपने कानून में लिखा है कि **perennial nature of work will not be given on contract.** जो 4 महीने, 6 महीने, 8 महीने के काम हैं, उन्हें कॉन्ट्रैक्ट पर दे दो, लेकिन जो परमानेंट नेचर काम है, पेरेंनियल नेचर का काम है, वह कॉन्ट्रैक्ट पर नहीं दिया जा सकता। यह कहने के बावजूद भी आज पेरेंनियल काम पर लोग 10-10, 12-12 साल कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर रखते हैं। टेक्निकली उनको एक दिन ब्रेक दिया जाता है, इसलिए वे 12 साल नहीं दिखते, लेकिन 12 साल वे ही काम कर रहे हैं, एक ही जगह पर एक ही तरह का काम कर रहे हैं। ऐसे लोगों के लिए कानून के आधार पर कानून में आवश्यक बदलाव करके

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

हम इस पर पाबंदी क्यों नहीं कर सकते? अगर राजनीतिक इच्छा है, तो कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हम नहीं करते हैं।

सर इंटरनेशनल लेबर ऑर्गेनाइजेशन ने एक बड़ा अच्छा वाक्य कहा है। उसने कहा कि “Labour is not a commodity.” कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर की हालत को देखते हुए मुझे लगता है कि मालिक भी समझते हैं और सब लोग समझते हैं कि कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर एक कॉमोडिटी है, जब चाहो, लाओ, जब चाहो, निकाल दो। ‘Hire and fire’ की हम चर्चा करते हैं, लेकिन यहां की वास्तविकता ‘hire and fire’ से भीषण है। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में 1970 में जो कानून बना, उनका नाम है “Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act”. उसके उद्देश्य में यह निहित है कि एबोलिशन करेंगे और रेगुलेट करेंगे। न रेगुलेट हुआ, न एबोलिशन हुआ, बल्कि सब जगह कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर ज्यादा ही बढ़ गया। आज हमारे मीडिया के सारे लोग और जो दूसरे लोग हैं, सारे केबल चैनल्स वाले और सारे जो कैमरामेन हैं, उनकी स्थिति देखिए। वे सब लोग कॉन्ट्रैक्ट पर हैं...।

और कॉन्ट्रैक्ट पर रह कर उन्हें अपना कोई भविष्य दिखाई नहीं देता है, न जॉब सिक्योरिटी, न वेज सिक्योरिटी और न ही सोशल सिक्योरिटी। ऐसे कैसे चलेगा? यह तो आन्धा कानून हो गया। इसलिए आज हम मांग करते हैं कि इस कानून में बदलाव हो, जिससे पेरीनियल वर्क के लिए कठोर प्रावधान हो सके और जॉब, वेज एवं सोशल सिक्योरिटी देने वाले प्रोविज़न को ज्यादा मजबूती से लागू किया जा सके। तभी जा कर कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर को न्याय मिलेगा और अनावश्यक रूप से कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर की जो दुष्प्रथा चल रही है, वह बन्द हो सकेगी। जहां चाहिए वहां यह हो, लेकिन उनको न्याय मिले। परमानेन्ट लेबर से भी ज्यादा पैसा उनको मिलना चाहिए, क्योंकि वह टेम्परेरी लेबर है। यह हमारी पहली बात है।

सर, इसी से जुड़ा एक और मुद्दा है, वह है Unorganised Sector का मुद्दा। वह Contract Labour नहीं है, Contract Labour तो Organised Sector में होता है, लेकिन जहां छोटी किराना शॉप है, जिसमें 4 नौकर हैं, उनका Contract कहां है? छोटा ढाबा है, उसमें जो काम कर रहा है, उसका कौन-सा कॉन्ट्रैक्ट है? जो स्ट्रीट वेंडर है, जिसके पास दो-दो लड़के हैं, उनका कहां कॉन्ट्रैक्ट है? एक ट्रक है, जिस पर दो क्लीनर हैं, उनका कौन सा कॉन्ट्रैक्ट है? जो लाउंड्री शॉप है, जो रिक्शा चला रहा है, टेक्सी चला रहा है, कबाड़ी वाला है, रूरल आर्टिसन्स है, उसके पास कौन सा कॉन्ट्रैक्ट है? उनके पास कोई कॉन्ट्रैक्ट नहीं है। Sir, they are all unorganized workers. ऐसे लोग शहरों में भी हैं और ग्रामीण इलाकों में भी हैं, करोड़ों की संख्या में हैं। इस Unorganised Sector के लिए न जॉब सिक्योरिटी है, न वेज सिक्योरिटी है और न ही सोशल सिक्योरिटी है। ऐसे कैसे हम संवेदनशील सरकार कहलाएंगे? कैसे हम कहेंगे कि यह एक प्रगतिशील लोकतंत्र है? आजादी के 65 साल के बाद भी हमारे यहां जो आदमी मेहनत से इस देश के लिए सम्पत्ति का निर्माण करता है, उसकी अपनी हालत खस्ता है। यह सहन नहीं होगा। इस स्थिति को बदलने के लिए ही मैंने यह प्रस्ताव रखा है।

सर, पेंशन की क्या स्थिति है? 2004 में यूपीए की सरकार आई, इस समय पहला काम क्या हुआ? सबसे पहले पेंशन रद्द हुआ। मैं इसको पार्टी के रूप में नहीं ले रहा हूँ, लेकिन 2004 में सरकार का जो निर्णय हुआ, उसके अनुसार पेंशन बन्द हो गई। सरकारी कर्मचारी की पेंशन की जिम्मेवारी भी अब सरकार नहीं लेगी। जो भी contribute करना है, वह मजदूर स्वयं करेगा और उतना ही सरकार contribute करेगी। सरकार ने कहा कि आप खुद Pension Fund में डालो। लगता है अब पेंशन सुधार का बिल यहां आएगा। अरे! जब उनको sovereign guarantee नहीं मिलेगी, minimum return नहीं मिलेगा, तो वह पैसा कहाँ जाएगा? वह पैसा कहाँ लगेगा? प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टमेंट में जाएगा या कहीं और जाएगा? सारे पेंशन फंड की धांधलियां होती हैं। जो एफडीआई की भावना है, हमें उसे भी समझना चाहिए। एफडीआई कहाँ आना चाहता है? जहां देश के मजदूरों की मेहनत का लाखों करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा हुआ है, वहीं एफडीआई वाले आना चाहते हैं, ताकि उसको कंट्रोल कर सकें। हमें यह बात समझनी चाहिए कि पेंशन नहीं दी, यह तो शुरूआत हुई। सर, अब तो एक दूसरी कहानी और भी है, उस स्कीम का नाम है – 'Employees Pension Scheme - 1995.'

6 करोड़ मजदूर अपनी तनखाह से 8.33% देते हैं, उनका मालिक भी 8.33% देता है, जहां भी 20 से ज्यादा कर्मचारी हैं। इस तरह हर एस्टेब्लिशमेंट में यह EPS कानून लागू होता है और EPS के तहत 8.33% मजदूर देता है, 8.33% मालिक देता है, लेकिन सरकार उसमें कितना डालती है? सरकार उसमें 8.33% नहीं डालती, सरकार केवल 1.16% डालती है। सर, इसका परिणाम क्या हुआ? इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि 6 करोड़ लोग सालों से अपनी मेहनत की कमाई में से 8.33% दे रहे हैं, मालिक भी दे रहा है। आज 40 लाख लोग इस स्कीम में पेंशनर हैं, जिसमें State Transport के लोग हैं, पब्लिक सेक्टर्स के लोग हैं, छोटे-छोटे प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग हैं, पेट्रोल पम्प पर काम करने वाले लोग हैं, रेस्टोरेंट में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, पत्रकार हैं और बहुत सारे अन्य लोग हैं, जहां भी 20 से ज्यादा कर्मचारी हैं, वे सब उसमें हैं। ये लोग सालों से इसमें अपना कॉन्ट्रीब्यूशन देते आ रहे हैं। इसमें ऐसे 40 लाख पेंशनर्स हैं, जिनमें से कुछ मुझे भी मिले। उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि सर, इनमें से तीस लाख पेंशनर्स ऐसे हैं, जिनको 1000 रुपये से कम पेंशन मिलती है।

आज की महंगाई के जमाने में 400-500 रुपये पेंशन! इनमें से पहले वाले कुछ लोगों की पेंशन तो एकदम कम है, मात्र 20 रुपये, 40 रुपये है। ऐसी-ऐसी पेंशन्स भी हैं। But, out of 40 lakh pensioners, 30 lakh pensioners are getting pension below Rs. 1,000.

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी) पीठासीन हुईं]

अगर इतना पेंशन दे रहे हैं, तो यह बहुत अन्याय है। इसलिए, मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि जैसे उसमें मजदूर 8.33 प्रतिशत डालता है, जैसे मालिक 8.33 प्रतिशत डालता है, वैसे ही सरकार को भी 8.33 प्रतिशत डालना चाहिए, ताकि इन मजदूरों को कम-से-कम 3000 रुपए का पेंशन मिले। इसके लिए मैंने पिटिशन कमेटी के समक्ष एक पिटिशन भी डाला है और वहां

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

उस पर कार्रवाई चल रही है। सरकार में भी लेबर डिपार्टमेंट्स के कई नोट्स आए हैं। कम-से-कम 1000 रुपए की पेंशन उनको मिले, इसके लिए इन्होंने नोट्स दिये हैं। लेकिन, 1000 रुपए की पेंशन के लिए जो 400-500 करोड़ रुपए देने हैं, वह देने के लिए भी वित्त मंत्रालय तैयार नहीं है। तो ऐसा कैसे चलेगा? यह 6 करोड़ मजदूरों की बात है, 40 लाख पेंशनर्स की बात है और उनको न्याय देने की बात है। उसमें 500-1000 करोड़ रुपए के लिए मैंने सारा हिसाब लगाया। 6 करोड़ मजदूरों के लिए 6000 करोड़ रुपए देने हैं, 1000 रुपए एक मजदूर का दे दो। उसको मिनिमम 3000 रुपए की पेंशन मिले, ऐसा करने की जरूरत है। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया, तब तो बहुत अन्याय है।

मैं पहले केवल छोटे-छोटे मुद्दे बता रहा हूँ। जो आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर हैं, उनकी भी समस्याएं हैं। हमें लगता है कि आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर पूरी तरह से संतुष्ट हो गया है और उसकी सारी समस्याएँ समाप्त हो गई हैं, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। आज सरकारें चलती हैं, फाइनांशियल इंस्टीट्यूट्स चलते हैं, तो उनके एसेट्स बिल्डिंग, कम्प्यूटर्स, फर्नीचर आदि नहीं हैं, बल्कि उनके एसेट्स अगर कोई हैं, तो वहां लगन से काम करने वाले अधिकारी, कर्मचारी और मजदूर हैं। ये ही उनके एसेट्स हैं। फाइनांशियल वर्ल्ड में जो लाखों-करोड़ों का ये काम करते हैं, उनसे ही यह काम होता है। इसलिए, वहां वेज सेटलमेंट समय पर हो, क्या यह बुरी मांग है?

मैडम, मैं एल.आई.सी. के अधिकारियों के यूनियन का अध्यक्ष हूँ। एल.आई.सी. का वेज एग्रीमेंट जुलाई, 2012 में समाप्त हो गया। मैंने इसके पहले ही कहा था कि अगर यह जुलाई, 2012 में यह समाप्त हो रहा है, तो जनवरी, 2012 से इस पर चर्चा शुरू करो, इसे अप्रैल तक कंक्लूड करो और जुलाई, 2012 को जैसे ही यह समाप्त हो जाए, इसे लागू करो। लेकिन, इसे नहीं सुना गया। अब फरवरी समाप्त हो गया और मार्च भी शुरू हो गया है। वेतन का करार समाप्त होने के 9 महीने के बाद भी अगर चर्चा ही शुरू नहीं होगी, तो वह समाप्त कब होगी और न्याय कब मिलेगा। ऐसा मत कीजिए, क्योंकि 'justice delayed is justice denied' कहा जाता है, इसलिए मैं इसे **unfair practice** मानता हूँ। वेज सेटलमेंट के जितने भी सारे पेंडिंग इश्यूज़ हैं, उनको तुरंत सॉल्व करना चाहिए और तुरंत वेज सेटलमेंट के टॉक्स शुरू होने चाहिए, ताकि यह हो सके।

मैडम, लेबर पार्टिसिपेशन की कांसेप्ट आई। मजदूरों के डायरेक्टर्स बनने लगे। प्रणब मुखर्जी जी, जो अब महामहिम राष्ट्रपति हैं, लेकिन उस समय वित्त मंत्री थे, जब एक दिन मैंने एक मुद्दा निकाला। जो लेबरर्स के डायरेक्टर्स होते हैं या ऑफिसर्स के डायरेक्टर्स होते हैं, उनका कार्यकाल 3 साल के बाद खत्म होता है और वे रिटायर कर दिए जाते हैं, लेकिन उनकी जगह नया आदमी आने में 9-10 महीने लगते हैं। इस प्रकार उसमें लेबरर्स का पार्टिसिपेशन ही नहीं है। जब मैंने यह मुद्दा उठाया तो प्रणब मुखर्जी जी ने कहा कि इस मुद्दे में दम है। मैंने कहा कि मुद्दे में दम की बात नहीं है, यह आपका ही भाषण है। जब वे विपक्ष

में थे, तब उन्होंने जो भाषण किया था और जो पत्र लिखा था, वह सब मैंने उनको दिखाया, तब उन्होंने माना कि यह सही है। लेकिन, फिर भी उसमें सुधार नहीं हुआ और आज भी यह चल रहा है कि लेबर पार्टिसिपेशन के नाम पर जो डायरेक्टर्स आते हैं, उनकी मुद्दत समाप्त होने के पहले नये डायरेक्टर के चयन की प्रक्रिया पूरी नहीं करते।...**(व्यवधान)**... These are simple things, लेकिन वह नहीं हो रहा है।

महोदया, मैं प्रेस काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया में आपके माध्यम से राज्य सभा का प्रतिनिधि हूँ। वहां एक बहुत प्रमुख अंग्रेजी अखबार का एक प्रतिनिधि चुन कर आया है, जो एक वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट है। उसको PCI की मीटिंग के लिए वहाँ छुट्टी भी नहीं देते। यानी, वह छुट्टी को डेबिट में डाल कर उसमें आना चाहता है, लेकिन उसकी छुट्टी मंजूर ही नहीं करते। These are unfair practices. रजिस्टर्ड यूनियन के साथ बात नहीं करते। जो merged banks' employees हैं, उनकी कथा तो बड़ी दयनीय है। अब ज्यादा mergers हो रहे हैं। जो छोटा बैंक किसी बड़े बैंक में merged हुआ, तब उस छोटे बैंक के employees तो जैसे मर गए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Javadekarji, please conclude now.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : मैडम, मैं पाँच मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा।

महोदया, अब एग्रीकल्चर लेबरर्स की बात है। करोड़ों मजदूर किसान के खेतों में काम करते हैं और उनके कारण ही खेत फलते-फूलते हैं। लेकिन, जब किसान को ही अगर real remunerative price नहीं मिलेगा, तो खेतिहर मजदूरों को भी यह नहीं मिल पाएगा। आज यही हो रहा है। आज मिनिमम वेज़ की बात हम करते हैं, लेकिन जो उसकी right price है, whether we are paying the right price to the labourer, the answer is a big No. किसान उनको इतना क्यों नहीं दे सकते, क्योंकि खुद किसान के पास ही उतना पैसा नहीं आ रहा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Javadekarji, you are really exceeding your time.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The point is.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): No, no. Your time is over.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Madam, time allotted to me is thirty-five minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): No, no. Your time is over. Please conclude. I need to call the next speaker.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : मैडम, अभी मजदूरों का विषय नहीं आया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... I will conclude; don't worry.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): No, no. You cannot exceed your time. There are other Members who are waiting to speak.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : मैडम, किसान के लिए भी जब तक स्वामीनाथन फॉर्मूला लागू नहीं होता, तब तक उसको remunerative price नहीं मिलेगा। जब तक उसको remunerative price नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक खेतीहर मजदूर को भी नहीं मिलेगा। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा, तब तक उनके साथ न्याय नहीं होगा। डमेस्टिक लेबर की भी यही कहानी है। आज इसको शुरू करते हुए अंत में मैं यही कहूंगा कि इंटरनेशनल लेबर ऑर्गनाइजेशन ने कहा है कि पांच बातें मजदूरों के लिए होनी चाहिए, जो देश के लिए, समाज के लिए संपत्ति का निर्माण करता है। ये बातें इस प्रकार हैं - उनको डिग्नटी से रहने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए, उनको सिक्युरिटी मिलनी चाहिए, उनको वेज सिक्युरिटी एवं जॉब सिक्युरिटी मिलनी चाहिए, उनको equal opportunity मिलनी चाहिए, आगे बढ़ने का भी रास्ता होना चाहिए, डीसन्ट वर्क होना चाहिए और सोशल सिक्युरिटी मिलनी चाहिए। अगर ये पांच चीजें मिलती हैं, तो मजदूरों को न्याय मिलेगा। इन पांचों मानदंडों के आधार पर अगर आप देखेंगे, तो अपने देश की स्थिति बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। इसमें बहुत जल्दी सुधार करना पड़ेगा। What we are now experiencing is a complete job-loss growth. The NSSO figures are very clear. Madam, 6-7 years down the line, only 2 million new jobs can be created. And this is absolutely unacceptable. हर साल 10 मिलियन नए लोग आ रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Javadekarji, you are really exceeding your time. You have to think about your other colleagues.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : मैडम, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। प्रॉडक्शन एंड प्रॉफिट मालिक की चिंता होती है और उसे मैं बुरा नहीं मानता हूँ। कोई भी कैपिटल लगाता है, entrepreneur है, यदि वह सब करता है, तो उसको प्रॉडक्शन भी चाहिए और प्रॉफिट भी चाहिए, लेकिन हम मजदूरों की तरफ से इतना ही कहते हैं कि अगर आपको प्रॉडक्शन और प्रॉफिट चाहिए, तो हमें employment, earning guarantee और right price चाहिए। इसके लिए यह लड़ाई है, इसके लिए यह प्रस्ताव है। मुझे लगता है कि सभी लोग इसका समर्थन करेंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Madam, Vice-Chairperson, I must congratulate Mr. Javadekar for bringing into focus a forgotten issue — labour rights. Today, since neo-liberal economic policy has been adopted in this country, labour is considered as hindrance, not as the main producer of wealth. Producer of wealth is the labour. The capitalist gives capital. But, who produces? It is the labourer. Capital is the conversion of consolidated labour. So, this has been forgotten in the wake of neo-liberal economic policy. I fully agree and support whatever Mr. Javadekar has said that the Government should, at least, respect the laws that it has enacted.

I am not asking anybody to go beyond law. I am not asking anybody to read Das Kapital or Communist manifesto. Laws are enacted by the Government in an era when people thought that labour is one of the most important constituents of our society. That is the reason why these laws were made.

Madam, what I would like to say is, in our labour force, only 5-6 per cent is organized and the remaining 94-95 per cent is unorganized. When all of us talk, we really talk about that 5 per cent. Not that the 95 per cent do not matter; they do matter. But, we always forget the submerged humanity. It is like an iceberg. And, you can see only the tip — 1/10th — of the iceberg and the remaining 9/10th is under the water and no one knows. So, we don't know exactly what is happening about that 95 per cent. We talk about the tip of the iceberg *i.e.*, 5 per cent. And, the 95 per cent is not known. I am very glad that Javadekarji has raised that very important point here.

Madam, what is the situation? The situation is really horrendous. We are given a right under the Constitution. Article 19 of the Constitution says that all citizens have the right to assemble peacefully without arms, to form associations and unions. Unionisation is a fundamental right of the labour. But since the time we have adopted a neo-liberal economic policy, we look upon labour unions as a hinderance to economic progress. You look into any journal, you would see the rigidity of labour market. What is the rigidity, Madam? We have the right to live, right to decent wages, right to eight hours of work; then, why this rigidity? Didn't Abraham Lincoln abolish slavery in 1862? Are we going back to the pre-Abraham Lincoln days? What is the rigidity? The labour has the right to live a decent life. Madam, Article 21 of the Constitution provides for 'right to life', and what is right to life? Right to life is the right to lead one's life with dignity. Everybody else has the right to live with dignity, but the producers of wealth, the labour, do not. This is the contradiction that has really got heightened with the neo-liberal economic policy. I am not going into that theory. But I fully support Shri Javadekar, particularly, regarding the plight of the agricultural worker. Our labour laws provide for eight hours of work with half-an-hour of respite. Agricultural workers work for 12 to 18 hours. There is a system that is known as the 'bonded labour system' in which the money is given to an individual and, when he is unable to pay it back, he gets bonded to the moneylender. I am very sorry to say that we are going back, Madam, from the 21st century into the dark ages of labour exploitation.

[Shri D. Bandyopadhyay]

Madam, I am extremely happy that Mr. Javadekar, by raising this issue, actually raised our conscience. There is a major problem which we, as Parliamentarians, should be look into. We should think about it and come up with some succor for labour.

Thank you, Madam.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you very much. Now, Mr. Rama Jois.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Thank you Madam, for giving me this opportunity.

As far as labour is concerned, unfortunately, there has always been a conflict between the employers and the employees, which has resulted in several strikes, loss of man-days and so on. In this context, I would like to invite the attention of the House to the principles laid down regarding employment in our ancient texts. I have written a book titled '*Legal and Constitutional History of India*'. I took 12 years, from 1970 to 1982, to write this book. I will just give you the principles that have been laid down in our texts.

ये भृत्या हीनभृतिकाः शत्रवस्ते स्वयं कृताः।
परस्य साधकास्ते तु छिद्रकोशप्रजाहराः॥

[SUKRANEETI-II 807-808]

Because of low wages, employees are likely to become enemies; they are likely to become plunderers of treasuries, and they will cause harassment. Therefore, they should be paid reasonable wages.

In the present context, wages had been fixed long back and, over the years, price-rise has been so much that they are not able to afford their daily living. They are not able to educate their children.

वाक्पारुष्यान्नयूनभृत्या स्वामी प्रबलदण्डतः।
भृत्यं प्रशिक्षयेन्नित्यं शत्रुत्वं त्वपमानतः॥
भृतिदानेन सन्तुष्टा मानेन परिवर्धिताः।
सान्त्विता मृदुवाचा ये न त्यजन्त्यधिपं हि ते॥

[SUKRANEETI-II 836-839]

Low wages, harsh treatment, insult, abuse and imposition of heavy fines are severe punishments and are causes of unrest among the employees. Satisfied by payment of adequate wages, promoted honourably, cheered up by gentle words and consoled in grief, the employees would never desert their masters.

Regarding payment of wages also, it is said:

अवश्यपोष्यभरणा भृतिर्मध्या प्रकीर्तिता।
परिपोष्या भृतिः श्रेष्ठा समान्च्छादनार्थिका॥
भवेदेकस्य भरणं यया सा हिनसंज्ञिका॥

[SUKRANEETI-II 800]

'Ordinary wages', if it is sufficient to procure the necessities of life; 'high' if it is sufficient to provide not only food and clothing but also other requirements; and, 'low', when it is sufficient just to maintain a person on subsistence level. Then, it is said that fair wages must be paid.

These are all in Shukra Neeti. Centuries before these have been there.

अवश्यपोष्यवर्गस्य भरणं भूतकाद्भवेत्।
तथा भृतिस्तु संयोज्या तद्योग्या भूतकाय वै॥

[SUKRANEETI-II 805-806]

Wages to be considered as fair must be sufficient to procure the necessities of life from out of the wages. The wages of an employee should, therefore, be a fair wage so as to enable him to procure all the necessities or requirements of life. That should be the basis for payment of wages when wages are fixed. But, unfortunately, the employers want to make more profit at the cost of the employees and that is why there is industrial unrest. Our principle is, there should be no industrial conflict at all. There should be no class conflict, वर्गकलह नहीं चाहिए, वर्ग समन्वय चाहिए। That has been the fundamental principle.

Now, there is a tendency for contract labour. For regular employees you need to pay salaries, increment, leave and all that. In order to avoid that, they entertain contract labour. Though there is Contract Labour Prohibition Act, it is circumvented by employer and persons are entertained on daily wage basis so that they avoid protecting the regular conditions of service.

4.00 P.M.

[Shri M. Rama Jois]

Regarding employment, if a person serves for 25-30 years, a provision had been made for his son or daughter's employment, whoever has got the qualification. Employment must be provided to him or her; that is an incentive to the employees. That provision has also been in our Shrutis.

On payment of proportionate wages, if an employee is unable to work for some days on account of illness, then there was a provision for paying proportionate wages.

यो यावरकुरुते कर्म, तावतस्य तु वेतनम्।
अभ्योरप्यसाध्य चेत्साध्ये कुर्याद्यथाश्रुतम्॥

As much as a man does, so much will be his wages. If it cannot be accomplished, then the wages should be paid according to the agreement.

On extra annual benefits, the concept of bonus is not recent. It is in the Shukra Neeti.

अष्टमांशं पारितोष्यं दद्याद् भृत्याय वत्सरे।
कार्याष्टमांशं वा दद्यात् कार्यं द्रागधिकं कृतम्।

[SUKRANEETI-II 830-831]

Every employee should be granted 1/8 of his salary as a reward or bonus annually. If an employee does his work efficiently, he should be granted an extra remuneration equal to 1/8 of his wages as recognition of his efficiency.

On preference for appointment of diseased employees it was provided

स्वामिकार्ये विनिष्ठो यस्तत्पुत्रे तद्भृतिं वहेत्।
यावद्वलोडन्यथा पुत्रगुणान दृष्ट्वा भृतिं वहते॥

[SUKRANEETI-II 832-833]

that if a person dies unfortunately, Shukra Neeti provided that the master is under obligation to provide an employment if the employee had a son or daughter who is qualified.

So much protection has been given regarding it, but unfortunately, we have studied

only Roman Law. Infact, when I was a law student, I also studied Roman Law. But only when I wrote this book, I came to know that such human atarions conditions regarding employer and employees have been laid down. Therefore, I fully support the Resolution brought forward by Shri Javadekar that there should be a thorough examination of the conditions of service, of all the employees. See, everyone may have one mouth, but he has. The God gas given him two hands. Therefore, all that they want is, 'give work to us, we will earn our own livelihood'. But, unfortunately, the unemployment problem is rampant in our country particularly because of this. I know a case when I was a judge. The Binny Mills in Bangalore had employed 700 people. They brought some Russian looms. Thereafter, only ten people could manage where 700 people were employed. Therefore, even in our employment policy we must ensure that more and more employment opportunities are created. What is happening is the employment opportunities are reducing and people have no employment. That is why one of the biggest problems that the country is facing is the problem of unemployment. If unemployment problem is solved, then, there will be more production; that is what Mahatma Gandhi's principle was. Why did he say about charkhas? He said because of food and cloth, they are the highest requirements of the nation. It can be done by agriculturists and other weavers. If we adopt that, then, there will be more employment opportunities. But we are getting sophisticated machineries from foreign countries and denying employment to our people. So, these are certain fundamental principles which should be followed. The employment should be provided; the wages must be reasonable; even bonus should be given; and even employment should be given, if one of the employees dies, to his children, if they are qualified. The most fundamental thing is, there should be no conflict between the employees and the employer. There should be *varga-samanvaya*, class reconciliation. Then, industrial production will be more, and the people will be happy. So, these are some of the points I urge for consideration of the House, and in support of the Resolution of Shri Javadekar. Thank you, Sir.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, सबसे पहले मैं प्रकाश जावडेकर जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने सदन में उन लोगों के विषय में विचार करने के लिए रिजॉल्यूशन पेश किया है, जिनकी भूमिका सरकार बनाने में सबसे बड़ी होती है। महोदया, गरीब आदमी ही वोट डालने जाता है और सरकार बनाने में अपना योगदान देता है, लेकिन जब पॉलिसी मैटर्स डिसाइड होते हैं, तो इन लोगों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान बहुत कम जाता है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस रिजॉल्यूशन के द्वारा कम-से-कम इस लेबर क्लास को, जिन्हें

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

पता नहीं कि उन्हें रोजगार मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा और यह भी नहीं पता कि उनको कितने समय का रोजगार मिलेगा, हम आज उनके बारे में सदन में चर्चा तो कर रहे हैं।

महोदया, कुछ दिन पहले समाचार पत्रों में एक खबर छपी थी कि एक **Rickshaw-puller** की बेटी चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट की परीक्षा में देश में फर्स्ट आयी। यह इस बात को दर्शाता है कि अगर इन लोगों को सुविधाएं दी जाएं, उनके लिए भी **atmosphere create** किया जाए, तो वे भी देश के विकास में बहुत बड़ा योगदान दे सकते हैं, लेकिन **permanent job** की **uncertainty** होने के कारण, इस क्लास में एक **panic** है।

महोदया, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में एक बात लाना चाहता हूं। यह प्रश्न बार-बार हमारे विचार में आता है कि क्या लेबर को ठीक से मजदूरी मिल रही है या नहीं मिल रही है?

उसके लिए हम अलग-अलग तरह के फार्मूले एडॉप्ट करते हैं। वहां लेबर ऑफिसर जाएगा, देखेगा कि उसको पेमेंट हो रही है या नहीं हो रही, फैक्टरी का एम्पलाइ उसको चेक करेगा, लेकिन अगर आप एक्ट में पढ़ें तो एक्ट में लेबर को पेमेंट करने की डेफिनेशन में आज भी “कॉयन” वर्ड यूस हो रहा है। आज कॉयन्स से वर्कर्स को कौन पेमेंट करता है? वह पुराना एक्ट उसी तरह से चला आ रहा है, जिसको ठीक करने की भी जरूरत है।

महोदया, जहां तक लेबर सेस की बात है, जो वर्कर्स कंस्ट्रक्शन में इन्वोल्व हैं, उनके लेबर सेस का हिसाब अगर आप सभी राज्य सरकारों से मंगवाएं, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि आज भी उनका करोड़ों रुपया इकट्ठा होकर सरकारों के एकाउंट में पड़ा है। क्या आप सभी राज्य सरकारों से पूछेंगे कि वह पैसा उन लोगों के बेनेफिट के लिए खर्च हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है? कई राज्य सरकारों ने तो लेबर सेस के पैसे को कैसे यूस करना है, उसके लिए आज तक पॉलिसी नहीं बनाई है। मैंने आरटीआई में एक इन्फॉर्मेशन मांगी थी। मैं देख कर हैरान रह गया कि छोटे-छोटे राज्यों में भी लेबर सेस का सौ-सौ करोड़ रुपया उनके खातों में जमा है और इन सरकारों ने उस पैसे को खर्च करने के लिए कोई भी प्रावधान नहीं बनाया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि कम-से-कम जो लेबर का हक है, जो सेस इकट्ठा हुआ है, उसको उस क्लास के बेनेफिट के लिए यूस होना चाहिए। इस सेस में बिना सरकार के कंट्रीब्यूशन डाले हम उनको बहुत ज्यादा फैसिलिटीज दे सकते हैं, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि इस तरफ न तो केन्द्र सरकार, न ही राज्य सरकारें और न ही कोई लेबर डिपार्टमेंट ध्यान दे रहा है।

महोदया, सबसे बुरा हाल अगर हम किसी का देखते हैं, तो पाते हैं कि सबसे मुश्किल हालात में बॉर्डर रोड ऑर्गेनाइजेशन की लेबर काम कर रही है। ठीक है, उनको वेजेज सही

मिलते हैं, क्योंकि केन्द्र सरकार इन्वोल्व है। उनका पीएफ एकाउंट में भी पैसा काटा जाता है, लेकिन उस लेबर क्लास की प्रोब्लम्स को आप ध्यान से स्टडी करें, तो देखेंगे कि किसी ने एक साल काम किया, किसी ने दो साल काम किया, लेबर छत्तीसगढ़ से आई, लेबर उत्तर प्रदेश से आई, लेबर मध्य प्रदेश से आई और काम करने के बाद वह लेबर वहां से चली गई। जब वहां से लेबर चली गई, तो उनका पीएफ का पैसा सरकार के पास ही पड़ा रहता है। बॉर्डर रोड ऑर्गेनाइजेशन से अगर आप ध्यान से डाटा इकट्ठा करेंगे, तो आपको लगेगा कि कितना ही पैसा लेबर का सरकार के खाते में एज प्रोविडेंट फंड जमा पड़ा हुआ है। हम क्वेश्चन पूछते हैं, इंफॉर्मेशन मांगते हैं, तो सवाल आता है कि हमें उनका एड्रेस ही नहीं पता, हमने तो विद्वियां बहुत डाली हैं, हमने तो एडवर्टाइजमेंट बहुत दी है, हमने तो नोटिस बहुत दिए हैं। करोड़ों रुपये लेबर के, जिन्होंने अपना खून-पसीना बहाकर वहां की सड़कें बनाने का काम किया, आज उनका पीएफ का पैसा वैसे ही वहां पर पड़ा हुआ है। एक बात और, जो लेबर उस बॉर्डर रोड ऑर्गेनाइजेशन में काम करती है, उनको बहुत एक्सप्लॉयट किया जाता है। इसका कारण है कि वे दूर-दराज एरिया में काम करते हैं, न तो उनको ऑफिसर देखने जाते हैं, न कोई देखने जाता है और न उनको कोई सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं तो बर्फीली पहाड़ियों में काम करने के लिए दी जानी चाहिए, न ही उनको मेडिकल फैसलिटीज मिलती हैं जो वहां मिलनी चाहिए।

महोदया, प्रकाश जी ने डिसएबल्ड लोगों का भी जिक्र किया। इस डिसएबल्ड की डेफिनेशन में बहुत से लोग आते हैं, खासतौर पर डेफ एंड डम्ब की बात हम करते हैं, उनके लिए कोई भी काम सरकार उपलब्ध नहीं करा पा रही है। इसका कारण दिया जाता है कि पहली बात वे सुनते नहीं हैं, दूसरी बात वे बोल नहीं सकते हैं। मैं आपको अपना एक व्यक्तिगत उदाहरण बताना चाहता हूं। रोपड़ में मुझे एक डेफ एंड डम्ब स्कूल में जाने का मौका मिला। वह स्कूल एक महिला बहुत ही अच्छी तरह चलाती है। वहां स्कूल का एनुअल फंक्शन था। उसमें बच्चे एक गाने पर बहुत अच्छा डांस कर रहे थे। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि ये बच्चे अपना स्टेप कैसे बदल रहे हैं, जब-जब इस गाने की ट्यून बदलती है? उन्होंने कहा कि आप सामने देखिए, एक गाइड इनको गाइड कर रहा है और उसके हिसाब से ये अपना स्टेप बदल रहे हैं। मैंने वहां देखा कि एक छह फुट का लड़का अच्छा डांस कर रहा था। डांस करने के बाद वह मेरे पास आया और उसने अपने मोबाइल पर एक मैसेज टाइप किया कि एम.पी. साहब, आप मुझे जॉब दिलवा दीजिए।

मैंने एक प्राइवेट कंसर्न में एक बच्चे को जॉब दिलवाई, एक बच्चे के कारण वहां पर दो बच्चों को जॉब मिली। जब मैंने उस प्राइवेट आर्गनाइजेशन के मालिक से उसका **appointment letter as a Management Trainee** बनवाकर उसके पिता को दिया और कहा कि इसकी **salary 5,000** रुपए होगी, तो उसके पिता रोने लगे। मैंने पूछा कि क्या बात है, क्या **salary** कम है? उन्होंने कहा कि **salary** कम होने की बात नहीं है, मैं एक ट्रक ड्राइवर हूं, मुझे सिर्फ

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

25 रुपए मिलते हैं। जब मेरा यह **deaf and dumb** बच्चा पैदा हुआ था, तो मैं अपने को कोसता था कि इसे मैं कैसे संभालूंगा, लेकिन आज यह बच्चा 5,000 रुपए कमा रहा है। अगर हम लोग इसी तरह से इन **specialy abled** बच्चों के लिए प्रयास करें, तो उनको हम बहुत सी **job opportunities** दिलवा सकते हैं। इसी तरह **orphans** का मसला है। यहां एक क्वेश्चन पर चर्चा हुई थी कि सरकार **orphans** के लिए क्या कर रही है। उनके लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं हैं। 18 साल हो जाने के बाद सरकार यह कहती है कि हमने इनको पढ़ा दिया, अब ये मेजर हो गया है, ठीक है, लेकिन **orphan** भी ऐसी क्लास है, जिस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, जिसको **status** देने की जरूरत है। जब तक हम उन्हें नौकरियां वगैरह नहीं देंगे, तब तक हम उनका **social status** नहीं बढ़ा पाएंगे।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, एक घटना जो मुझे बार-बार **pinch** करती है, उसे मैं इस सदन के सामने अवश्य रखना चाहता हूं। हो सकता है कि इसका संबंध लेबर से न हो, लेकिन काम करने वाले लोगों का कितना शोषण हो रहा है, इसे मैं जरूर आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। मुझे जम्मू और कश्मीर में जाने का मौका मिला। वहां पर होमगार्ड्स धरने पर बैठे थे। मैं कमिश्नर ऑफिस में उन लोगों के पास गया। उस धरने को एक महिला लीड कर रही थी, शायद उसका नाम सीमा था। उसने बताया कि हमें सिर्फ 45 रुपए **daily wage** मिलता है, जब कि हम **terrorists** के साथ लड़ते हैं, हम पुलिस का हर काम करते हैं, लेकिन हमें रोज केवल 45 रुपए मिलते हैं, वह भी एक महीने में केवल 9 दिनों के लिए, यानी पूरा महीना काम ही नहीं मिलता। जब से मैंने यह बात सुनी, तब से मैं बार-बार इस बात को इस प्लेटफॉर्म पर उठा रहा हूं। अभी मेरे पास सरकार की एक चिट्ठी आई कि हम इस बात को **consider** कर रहे हैं कि हम इसे बढ़ाकर 225 रुपए कर दें। लोग इतना सब कुछ सह रहे हैं।

आखिर मैं मैं डोमेस्टिक लेबर के बारे में बात करूंगा कि वह **unorganised labour** है और ज्यादातर लोग अनपढ़ हैं। एक-एक व्यक्ति पांच-पांच, छह-छह घरों में काम करता है। सबसे जिल्लत की बात यह है कि घर में कोई नुकसान हो जाए, तो शक की सुई सबसे पहले उस पर ही जाती है और पुलिस भी उन्हीं को पकड़ती है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कोई इंसान किसी के काम को हल्का करता है, कोई इंसान किसी की मदद करता है चाहे वह खाना बनाने का काम हो, चाहे बर्तन साफ करने का हो, चाहे घर साफ करने का हो, चाहे कपड़े धाने का हो। इसका मतलब यह है कि वह उस घर के लोगों का काम हल्का कर रहा है। इसलिए इन लोगों के बारे में हमें जरूर सोचना चाहिए। इनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई, इनको **organise** करना, इसका प्रयास करना कि ये **respectful way** में काम कर सकें, इनको **medicinal facilities** मिल जाएं, यदि यह जो जाए, तो हम एक बहुत बड़ा काम उस **unprivileged**,

unorganised sector के लिए कर सकते हैं। इसलिए लेबर चाहे किसी भी क्लास का हो, वह देश के विकास के लिए backbone है, रीढ़ की हड्डी है। अगर लेबर क्लास न हो, मुझे याद है कि भटिंडा में मेरे एक दोस्त की पत्नी को जाना था, उसे स्टेशन पर कुली नहीं मिला। उसके पास बहुत सामान था और वह बार-बार कह रही थी कि अगर मुझे 500 रुपए का भी कुली मिल जाए, तो वह भी मैं देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। वहां सामान उठाने वाला कोई नहीं था। इसलिए हमें समझना पड़ेगा कि आखिर लेबर की importance क्या है? जो काम वह सिर पर भार उठाकर करता है, जिसके लिए वह अपनी सेहत की परवाह नहीं करता, वह इसलिए काम पर जाता है कि अगर वह काम पर नहीं गया, तो उसे 100 या 200 रुपए नहीं मिल पाएंगे, हमें उस लेबर की importance को समझना चाहिए, उसके contribution को समझना चाहिए और इसे समझकर वैसे ही कानून और प्रावधान बनाने चाहिए, ताकि लेबर यह महसूस कर सके कि मैं भी इस समाज का एक सम्माननीय अंग हूँ, मैं भी इस समाज में सम्मान से रह सकता हूँ।

मैं एक बार फिर प्रकाश जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ, कि उन्होंने उस क्लास के लिए सोचा, जिसे हम लोग काम तो देते हैं, पर उसके बारे में सोच नहीं पाते।

मैं चाहूंगा कि जितने भी benefits हम इनको दे सकें, दें और सारा सदन इस बात के लिए आपके साथ है। आप जो भी अच्छे resolution लाएंगे, law लाएंगे, हम आपका पूरा समर्थन करेंगे, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

चौधरी मुनब्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं प्रकाश जावडेकर साहब को दिल की गहराइयों से मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने समाज के उस आखिरी आदमी के दर्द को महसूस किया, जिसके पास रहने को मकान नहीं है, खाने को रोटी नहीं है और इलाज के लिए दवा नहीं है, यानी जो असंगठित मजदूर है। मैं उन्हें मुबारकबाद के साथ एक शेर पेश करना चाहता हूँ:

“सो जाते हैं फुटपाथ पर अखबार बिछाकर,
मजदूर कभी नींद की गोली नहीं खाते।”

महोदया, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हिन्दुस्तान आज़ाद हुआ था, तब मोहनदास करमचन्द गांधी ने यह ख़ाब देखा था कि समाज का आखिरी आदमी फैज़याब होगा और उसके पास घर होगा, मकान होगा, सम्मान होगा और स्वाभिमान होगा। चूंकि इसके पहले की जो तारीख रही, तारीख यह रही कि ताजमहल शाहजहां ने बनवाया, मजदूरों की कोई तारीख उसमें नहीं लिखी गई कि किस मजदूर ने बनाया, हमें उसको उलटना था। जम्हूरियत जिसका नाम था, उसमें समाज के आखिरी आदमी की हिस्सेदारी थी, लेकिन जावडेकर साहब, मैं तमाम दलगत सियासी इख़्तिलाफ़ात से ऊपर उठकर आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि आपने जिस वर्ग के दर्द

[चौधरी मुनब्वर सलीम]

को छुआ है, वह वर्ग वह है जिसमें इंसान इंसान को रिक्शे में बैठाकर रिक्शा चलाता है। यह कलंक है। वह वर्ग वह है, जिसका छोटा सा बेटा, जिसको स्कूल जाना चाहिए था, जिसके हाथ में किताबें होनी चाहिए थी, वह होटल में पानी पिलाता है, चाय पिलाता है। वह बेरोज़गार है, असंगठित है। वह वर्ग वह है, जिसके लिए इसी सदन के अंदर एक रिपोर्ट पेश की गई, जिसमें कहा गया कि हिन्दुस्तान में अभी भी 43 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं, जिसके रोज़ की आमदनी सिर्फ 22 से 28 रुपए के बीच है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके सामने इस दर्द को बयां करना चाहता हूँ। मैं हिन्दुस्तान में उन परिवारों को जानता हूँ, जिनका कुत्ता एक दिन के अंदर 22 रुपए से ज्यादा का खाना खाता है। अगर 65 साल की आज़ादी के बाद इंसान की कीमत एक जानवर से और एक कुत्ते से भी कम है, क्योंकि वह असंगठित है, तो यहां हुकूमत चलाने वाले यह सोचें कि हमने क्या खोया और क्या पाया है? मुल्क जब आज़ाद हुआ तो सोचा यह था कि मुल्क के हर आदमी के पास एक स्वाभिमान होगा, एक सम्मान होगा, लेकिन यह आज की परिस्थिति विपरीत है। हम तरक्की के खाब देख रहे हैं, हम आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं, हम नए ज़माने में, नए दौर में शामिल होना चाहते हैं, लेकिन रोज़गारविहीन तरक्की कैसे संभव है? जब तक हर हाथ को काम नहीं होगा, तब तक मुल्क कैसे तरक्की कर सकता है? तब तक मुल्क का सम्मान कैसे बढ़ सकता है? तब तक मुल्क कैसे आगे बढ़ सकता है? मैं प्रकाश जावडेकर जी के इस दर्द को बारम्बार मुबारकबाद देता हूँ क्योंकि ये लोग थोड़े नहीं हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बड़े विद्वान हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये लोग 40 फीसदी से अधिक हैं, जो असंगठित हैं। जो 70 फीसदी गांवों के अंदर रहते हैं, असंगठित हैं, उन्हें मजदूरी नहीं मिल रही है, उनके पास सम्मान नहीं है, उनके पास खाने के लिए इंतज़ाम नहीं है। यह जो असमानता की खाई है, जिस खाई को प्रकाश जावडेकर जी ने महसूस किया है, यह मामूली नहीं है। यह मुल्क को बनाने का सवाल है। यह बहुत गंभीर सवाल है। अगर असमानता की खाई बढ़ती जाएगी, तो मुल्क में एक नई क्रांति की संभावनाएं बनेंगी और वे बड़ी खतरनाक होंगी। इसलिए आज जो **resolution** यहां प्रकाश जावडेकर जी की तरफ से आया है, मैं उन्हें मुबारक देते हुए इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार चलाने वालों से इस्तदआ करता हूँ, दरखास्त करता हूँ कि समाज का वह 40 फीसदी हिस्सा जो असंगठित है, उसके लिए उचित कदम उठाए। उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी पार्टी की सरकार है। हम लोगों ने महसूस किया कि रिक्शा चालक का क्या दर्द होगा कि एक कमज़ोर आदमी, जो हड्डियों का ढांचा है, तीन आदमी उसके रिक्शा पर बैठे हैं और वह पांच-छः रुपए के लिए उन्हें ढोकर ले जा रहा है, यानी इंसान इंसान को ढो रहा है। मेरी पार्टी के नेता अखिलेश यादव जी ने वहां रिक्शों पर मोटर लगवाई और कहा कि यह कलंक उत्तर प्रदेश में बरदाश्त नहीं किया

जाएगा। कुछ इसी तरह के फैसले हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार भी ले, उन पसीना बहाने वालों के हक में, जो मुम्बई महानगर से लेकर हिन्दुस्तान के आखिरी गांव तक मजदूरी का काम करते हैं और अपने आपको समाज में अपमानित महसूस करते हैं।

मैं श्री जावडेकर जी के इस रेजोल्यूशन में उनका साथ देता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे एक इंकलाबी, एक क्रांतिकारी, एक रेवोल्यूशनरी कदम उठाएं और मजदूरों के सम्मान और स्वाभिमान को बढ़ाने का काम करें। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

† [जोधरी منور سليم (اثر پردیش) : اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودیہ، میں پرکاش جاوڈیکر

صاحب کو دل کی گہرائیوں سے مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے سماج کے اس
آخری آدمی کے درد کو محسوس کیا، جس کے پاس رہنے کو مکان نہیں ہے،
کھانے کو روٹی نہیں ہے اور علاج کے لئے دوا نہیں ہے، یعنی جو اسنگٹھت
مزدور ہیں۔ میں انہیں مبارکباد کے ساتھ ایک شعر پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں :

سو جاتے ہیں فٹ-پاتھ پر اخبار بچھا کر

مزدور کبھی نیند کی گولی نہیں کھاتے

مہودیہ، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب ہندوستان آزاد ہوا تھا، تب موہن داس کرم
چند گاندھی نے یہ خواب دیکھا تھا کہ سماج کا آخری آدمی فیض یاب ہوگا اور اس
کے پاس گھر ہوگا، مکان ہوگا، سمان ہوگا اور سواہیمان ہوگا۔ چونکہ اس کے
پہلے کی جو تاریخ رہی، تاریخ یہ رہی کہ تاج محل، شاہجہاں نے بنوایا، مزدوروں
کی کوئی تاریخ اس میں نہیں لکھی گئی کہ کس مزدور نے بنایا، ہمیں اس کو الٹنا
تھا۔ جمہوریت جس کا نام تھا، اس میں سماج کے آخری آدمی کی حصے داری
تھی، لیکن جاوڈیکر صاحب، میں تمام دلگت سیاسی اختلافات سے اوپر اٹھا کر آپ

کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ آپ نے جس ورگ کے درد کو چھوا ہے، وہ ورگ وہ ہے جس میں انسان، انسان کو رکشے میں بٹھا کر رکشہ چلاتا ہے۔ یہ کلنک ہے۔ وہ ورگ وہ ہے، جس کا چھوٹا سا بیٹا، جس کو اسکول جانا چاہئے تھا، جس کے ہاتھ میں کتابیں ہونی چاہئے تھیں، وہ ہوٹل میں پانی پلاتا ہے، چائے پلاتا ہے۔ وہ بے روزگار ہے، اسنگٹھت ہے۔ وہ ورگ وہ ہے، جس کے لئے اسی سن کے اندر ایک رپورٹ پیش کی گئی، جس میں کہا گیا کہ ہندوستان میں ابھی بھی 43 کروڑ لوگ ایسے ہیں، جن کی روزانہ کی آمدنی صرف 22 سے 28 روپے کے بیچ ہے۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودیہ، میں آپ کے سامنے اس درد کو بیان کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں ہندوستان میں ان پریواروں کو جانتا ہوں، جن کا کٹا ایک دن کے اندر 22 روپے سے زیادہ کا کھانا کھاتا ہے۔ اگر 65 سال کی آزادی کے بعد انسان کی قیمت ایک جانور سے اور ایک کٹے سے بھی کم ہے، کیوں کہ وہ اسنگٹھت ہے، تو یہاں حکومت چلانے والے یہ سوچیں کہ ہم نے کیا کھویا اور کیا پایا ہے؟ ملک جب آزاد ہوا تو سوچا یہ تھا کہ ملک کے ہر آدمی کے پاس ایک سوا بھیمان ہوگا، ایک سمان ہوگا، لیکن یہ آج کی پرستھی وپرت ہے۔ ہم ترقی کے خواب دیکھ رہے ہیں، ہم آگے بڑھنا چاہتے ہیں، ہم نئے زمانے میں، نئے دور میں شامل ہونا چاہتے ہیں، لیکن روزگار-وبین ترقی کیسے سمبھو ہے؟ جب تک ہر ہاتھ کو کام نہیں ہوگا، تب تک ملک کیسے ترقی کر سکتا ہے؟ تب تک ملک کا سمان کیسے بڑھ سکتا ہے؟ تب تک ملک کیسے آگے بڑھ سکتا ہے؟ میں پرکاش جاوڈیکر جی کے اس درد کو بار بار مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کیوں کہ یہ لوگ تھوڑے نہیں ہے۔

مائنے منتری جی، میں آپ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ بڑے ودوان ہیں۔ میں آپ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ لوگ 40 فیصدی سے ادھک ہیں، جو اسنگٹھت ہیں۔ جو

70 فیصدی گاؤں کے اندر رہتے ہیں، اسنگٹھت ہیں، انہیں مزدوری نہیں مل رہی ہے، ان کے پاس سمنان نہیں ہے، ان کے پاس کھانے کے لئے انتظام نہیں ہے۔ یہ جو اسمانتا کی کھائی ہے، جس کھائی کو پرکاش جاوڈیکر جی نے محسوس کیا ہے، وہ معمولی نہیں ہے۔ یہ ملک کو بنانے کا سوال ہے۔ یہ بہت گمبیہر سوال ہے۔ اگر اسمانتا کی کھائی بڑھتی جائے گی، تو ملک میں ایک نئی کرانتی کی سمبھاونائیں بنیں گی اور یہ بڑی خطرناک ہوں گی۔ اس لئے آج جو ریزولوشن یہاں پرکاش جاوڈیکر جی کی طرف آیا ہے، میں انہیں مبارکباد دیتے ہوئے اس کا سمرٹھن کرتا ہوں اور سرکار چلانے والوں سے استدعا کرتا ہوں، درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ سماج کا وہ 40 فیصدی حصہ جو اسنگٹھت ہے، اس کے لئے اچت قدم اٹھائے۔ اثرپردیش میں ہماری پارٹی کی سرکار ہے۔ ہم لوگوں نے محسوس کیا کہ رکشہ چالک کا کیا درد ہوگا کہ ایک کمزور آدمی، جو ہڈیوں کا ڈھانچہ ہے، تین آدمی اس کے رکشہ پر بیٹھے ہیں اور وہ پانچ-چھ روپے کے لئے انہیں ڈھوکر لے جا رہا ہے، یعنی انسان، انسان کو ڈھو رہا ہے۔ میری پارٹی کے نینا اکھیش یادو جی نے وہاں رکشوں پر موٹر لگوانی اور کہا کہ یہ کلنک اثرپردیش میں برداشت نہیں کیا جائے گا۔ کچھ اسی طرح کے فیصلے ہندوستان کی سرکار بھی لے، ان پسینہ بہانے والوں کے حق میں، جو ممبئی مہانگر سے لے کر ہندوستان کے آخری گاؤں تک مزدوری کا کام کرتے ہیں اور اپنے آپ کو سماج میں اہمانت محسوس کرتے ہیں۔

میں شری پرکاش جاوڈیکر جی کے اس ریزولوشن میں ان کا ساتھ دیتا ہوں اور مائٹے منتری سے انورودھ کرتا ہوں کہ وہ ایک انقلابی، ایک کرانتی کاری، ایک ریولوشنری قدم اٹھائیں اور مزدوروں کے سمنان اور سوابھیمان کو بڑھانے کا کام کریں۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودیہ، آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا، اس کے لئے

بہت بہت شکریہ۔]

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार (गुजरात) : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, आपने एक जेन्युअन समस्या के ऊपर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए मुझे मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। महोदया, माननीय जावडेकर जी मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों की जायज समस्या को प्रस्ताव के रूप में लेकर आए, इसके लिए मैं उनका अभिवादन करता हूँ। उन्होंने बड़ी संवेदना से पूरी बात को रखा। मैं इस विषय पर बोलना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन मेरे सामने भी हमारे यहां के दृष्ट ताज़ा होने लगे - जो महाराष्ट्र से, ओडिशा से हमारे यहां मजदूर काम करने आते हैं, मुझे लगा कि अपनी जुबां से उनकी दर्द भरी दास्तां सुना दूं।

महोदया, विकास उसे कहते हैं जो सर्वसमावेशक हो, सर्वपोषक हो, सर्वव्यापक हो। जो समाज का गरीब तबका है, वहां तक विकास का परिणाम पहुंचे, तो ही उसको हम विकास कह सकते हैं। आजादी की जंग के समय गांधी जी कहा करते थे - अभी माननीय सलीम जी ने उसकी बारे में बताया कि गांधी जी कहते थे कि इस देश की आत्मा गांव में बसती है और उसकी धड़कन खेतों और खलिहानों में सुनाई देती है। लेकिन बाद में जो योजनाएं बनीं, जो नीतियां बनीं, मुझे लगता है कि मजदूर की समस्या की जड़ वहां से ही शुरू हुई। हम उसको एकदम यू टर्न तो दे नहीं सकते, लेकिन इसके ऊपर संसद भी विचार करे और सरकार भी विचार करे। हमारे यहां गुजरात में ओडिशा से मजदूर आते हैं, महाराष्ट्र से आते हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं, बिहार से आते हैं। वहां टेक्सटाइल मार्किट है, ज्वेलरी मार्किट है। वहां पर वे लोग अच्छा कमा भी लेते हैं, लेकिन अगर हम वहां उनके रहने की समस्या को देखें, उनके आवास को देखें तो बहुत ही दयनीय स्थिति देखने को मिलती है। हमारे यहां गुजरात के कोऑपरेटिव गन्ना सेक्टर में महाराष्ट्र के मजदूर आते हैं। वे ट्राइबल हैं, गरीब हैं। चार-पांच महीने तक वे वहां काम करते हैं, गन्ना काटते हैं और पैसा लेकर अपने घर पर वापस चले जाते हैं। जब वे काम करने के लिए आते हैं तो अपने साथ अपने बच्चों को लेकर आते हैं। वहां पर उनकी पढ़ाई की बहुत समस्या थी इसलिए गुजरात सरकार ने उनको पढ़ाने का काम शुरू किया। मुझे लगता है कि पूरे देश में संदर्भ में इस समस्या पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए। सर्व शिक्षा का जो हेतु है वह यह है कि गरीब तबके को, गरीब के बेटे और बेटी को एजुकेशन से वंचित न रखा जाए, इसलिए जो असंगठित मजदूर हैं, वे जहां भी काम करते हैं, जिस स्टेट में भी काम करते हैं, वहां उनके बच्चों के पढ़ने के लिए व्यवस्था की जाए। मुझे लगता है कि यह आने वाले समय की जरूरत होगी। अभी माननीय सलीम जी ने बताया कि 40 प्रतिशत असंगठित हैं। उनके लिए पढ़ाई की समस्या है। अगर आने वाले समय में हमें देश को आगे ले जाना है, सामर्थ्यशाली बनाना है तो इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना पड़ेगा कि चालीस प्रतिशत लोग अगर असंगठित रहेंगे, अनएजुकेटेड होंगे तो देश ठीक तरह से तरक्की नहीं कर पाएगा। टेक्सटाइल में भी वे कमा तो लेते हैं, लेकिन उनकी आने वाली

पीढ़ी को एजुकेशन नहीं मिलती है, वे उससे वंचित रह जाते हैं, उसकी चिंता हम सबको करनी चाहिए। माननीय मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, वे बड़ी संवेदना से नियम बनाते हैं। मैं उनसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करें।

महोदया, मेरे मन में एक-दो और मुद्दे हैं। मजदूरों की समस्या की जो जड़ है, जहां से उनकी समस्या शुरू हुई, वह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि हर हाथ को काम, हर खेत को पानी, लेकिन यहां देश में जमीन बंजर होती जा रही है। पहले गांव में यह स्थिति थी कि मजदूर को किसान के घर खाना भी मिल जाता था, सब्जी भी मिल जाती थी, अनाज भी मिल जाता था, कपड़े भी मिल जाते थे और बड़ी संवेदना से दो फैमिलीज़ रहती थीं।

आज किसान भी आत्म हत्या कर रहा है, तो वह मजदूर को क्या देगा, यह भी समस्या है। महोदया, गांवों से भी शहरों की ओर पालयान हो रहा है। गरीब लोग गांवों से शहरों में जा रहे हैं, तो शहरों की समस्या भी बढ़ती जा रही है। जावडेकर जी ने बड़ी संवेदना के साथ मजदूरों की समस्याओं के ऊपर पर जो विषय रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। सरकार इसके ऊपर गंभीरता से सोचे, यह मैं अपेक्षा करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): धन्यवाद महोदया। मैं जावडेकर जी को धन्यवाद देते हुए कि उन्होंने मजदूरों के लिए संसद में मजदूरी की है, मैं उनको बधाई भी देता हूँ। महोदया, मैं इस विषय पर दो तीन बिन्दु और जोड़ने की इच्छा से खड़ा हुआ हूँ। एक तो मजदूरों को आई-कार्ड देने की व्यवस्था पर किसी भी तरह से विचार करना चाहिए। अभी चर्चा हो रही थी कि बहुत से मजदूरों को wages नहीं मिल रही है, पेंशन नहीं मिल रही है, उनका तो रिकॉर्ड है, लेकिन ऐसे बहुत मजदूर हैं जिनका कोई रिकॉर्ड ही नहीं है। उन लोगों के लिए आई-कार्ड की व्यवस्था हो जाए तो अच्छा रहेगा। मजदूरों को सबसे ज्यादा किडनी, कार्डिया या कैंसर जैसी गंभीर बीमारियों से जूझना पड़ता है। जब वे अस्पताल में इन बीमारियों के इलाज के लिए जाते हैं, तो उन्हें बीमारी के इलाज के लिए लाखों रुपये कि फिगर्स सुनने को मिलती है। जब वे डॉक्टर से पूछते हैं कि किडनी ट्रांसप्लांट कराने का क्या estimate है, तो डॉक्टर उनको तीन लाख रुपये बता देते हैं। उन्हें तीन लाख की arithmetic value क्या होती है, ये ही पता नहीं होता है। वह रकम क्या है, वह तो अलग बात है, उसकी arithmetic value पता नहीं होने की वजह से वे वहां से चले जाते हैं। मैंने अपने कानों से सुना है कि चलो बेटा, ये अब हमारे काम की चीज़ नहीं है। कोई बाप या कोई मां अपने बेटे को यह कह कर अस्पताल से ले जाते हैं कि हम इसके लिए eligible ही नहीं हैं, इससे उसके परिवार पर क्या बीतती होगी, उसके परिवार में उसकी मौत का इंतजार होता होगा। इसका कोई न कोई सॉल्युशन हमारे पास होना चाहिए। इन लोगों को कार्ड देकर इस तरह की परेशानी से बचाना चाहिए, चाहे कैसे भी बचायें, चाहे इसमें कितना भी खर्च करना पड़े, वह करना चाहिए। अगर किसी मजदूर को 2013 के साल में भी यह महसूस हो कि

[श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला]

पैसों की वजह से मैं अपने बच्चों का या मैं खुद का इलाज नहीं करवा पाऊंगा, तो यह बर्दाश्त करने लायक चीज़ नहीं है। इसका कोई निश्चित सॉल्यूशन हमें वर्तमान व्यवस्था में देखने को नहीं मिल रहा है। कहीं-कहीं राज्य सरकारों के पास सॉल्यूशन देखने को मिलता है, मगर वह 100 प्रतिशत परफेक्ट नहीं है और वहां तक पहुंचना मजदूर के लिए आसान नहीं है कि वह उस एजेंसी के साथ जुड़े और अपना इलाज करवाये।

महोदया, हम **white** रिवोल्यूशन की बात करते हैं। दूध का काफी कारोबार देश में होता है, हमारे राज्य में बहुत बड़ा कारोबार दूध का है और कोआपरेटिव का है। उस दूध के कारोबार में गाय, भैंस को पालने का, उनका दूध निकालने का, उनको चारा खिलाने का, ये सारे काम महिलाएं करती हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है, उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, उनके लिए कोई पुरस्कार नहीं है, उनकी मजदूरी के कोई रेट्स फिक्स नहीं है। जो महिला 50 गाय या भैंस का दूध निकालती है, उसका बच्चा दूध पीता है या नहीं पीता है, यह सवाल है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उनके बच्चों को पीने के दूध नहीं मिलता है। यह कितनी बड़ी दुखद समस्या है। इस क्षेत्र में असंगठित महिलाएं काम कर रही हैं या डेवलेपमेंट के क्षेत्र में काम कर रही हैं, ऐसे क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाली माता-बहनों को सुरक्षा देने हेतु हम क्या करें, कैसे करें, इसके बारे में हमें सोचना चाहिए।

आजकल छोटी आबादी वाले नगरों में एक दृश्य दिखाई देता है। वहां पर हर सुबह एक चौराहे पर मजदूर इकट्ठे होते हैं। वहां पर लोकल कॉन्ट्रेक्टर लोग आते हैं और उनको अपने-अपने काम पर ले जाते हैं। जब वे मजदूर घर से निकलकर आते हैं तो उनको पता नहीं होता है कि हमें किस जगह जाना है और क्या काम करना है। जब ये लोग काम पर जाते हैं तो वहां पर यदि कोई दीवार गिर जाती है या वह स्थान गिर जाता है, जहां वे काम करते हैं, वह मजदूर दब जाता है, गिर जाता है या मर जाता है तो तुरंत सब लोग मिलकर उसको रफा-दफा करने के काम में लग जाते हैं। यदि कोई मजदूर मर जाता है तो उसके परिवार का क्या होगा, उसके बच्चों का क्या होगा? जिसके पैसों से शाम को घर में रोटी बननी थी, अगले दिन में उसके परिवार का क्या होगा, इसके बारे में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। हम इसके लिए कानून में कैसे कुछ करेंगे, मैं भी इसके लिए कुछ सजेशन नहीं दे रहा हूँ कि ऐसा करें। मगर ऐसी घटनाओं में उनके परिवारों की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई ठोस कानून लागू करना चाहिए। हमारे साथी जावडेकर जी इस हाउस में ऐसे विषय को उजागर करने के लिए ही प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी (महाराष्ट्र) : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्षा जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, मैं इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। अगर मुझे पहले से मालूम होता तो मैं इस पूरे विषय को बड़े ध्यान से सुनता। यह विषय हम सबके लिए एक बहुत रुचि का विषय है। प्रकाश

जावड़ेकर जी ने इस पर प्रकाश डालकर, सदन का ही नहीं देश की जनता और लोक मानस का बहुत बड़ा कल्याण किया है। हम अपने महानगरों को देखें, गांवों को देखें तो जो असंगठित मजदूर हैं, उनकी व्यथा-कथा लिखी हुई दिखती है। हिन्दी के मशहूर उपन्यासकार डॉ. राही मासूम रज़ा ने कोलकाता शहर के बारे में एक जगह लिखा है, 'कोलकाता कोई शहर नहीं, ये लाख-लाख काज़ल भरी आंखों से बही हुई आंसुओं की लिखी हुई इबारत है।' इसी तरह से मुम्बई है, चेन्नई है और हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम महानगर हैं, जहां अपने घरों, गांवों को छोड़कर जो लोग मजदूरी करने जाते हैं, वे किस मजबूरी में जाते हैं, यह बात हम सब लोगों को मालूम है। चाहे हिन्दुस्तान की कितनी ही बोलियां हों अवधी हो, भोजपुरी हो, मैथिली हो, तमिल हो या तेलगू हो, इन तमाम बोलियों में बहुत से लोक गीत, लोक कथाएं उन सभी मजदूरों के पलायन पर, असंगठन पर, उनके दर्द पर, लिखी हुई हैं। ये सभी लोक गीत और लोक कथाएं उनके दर्द को प्रकट करती हैं। गांव से तमाम लोग मजदूरी की तलाश में इन शहरों में जाते हैं और साल में एकाध बार ही लौटते हैं। अभी यहां पर गृह मंत्री जी के बयान के बाद, महिलाओं के सम्मान और मर्यादा पर चर्चा हो रही थी। आप देखेंगे कि जो लोग अपने गांवों को छोड़कर शहरों में असंगठित मजदूरों के रूप में काम करते हैं, उसमें कोई ठेला चलाता है, कोई रिक्शा चलाता है, कोई फेरी लगाकर अपना सामान बेचता है। इस तरह से बहुत ही अमानवीय परिस्थितियों में ये मजदूर रहते हैं। गांवों में जो उनके परिवार छूट जाते हैं तथा जो उनकी महिलाएं होती हैं, उनके साथ जो अत्याचार होता है, उसके आख्यान भारतीय साहित्य के तमाम उपन्यासों व कविताओं में भरे पड़े हैं। आज मैं यहां असंगठित मजदूरों पर एक सवाल और उठाना चाहता हूं। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि भारत के इस संसदीय इतिहास में अभी तक यह सवाल नहीं उठाया गया है। अगर मैं गलत हूं तो मैं बहुत खुश होऊंगा, लेकिन जितना मैंने पढ़ा है, उससे मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगा। हमारे देश में जो भी सरकार आती है, सब छुट्टियों की बात करती है। काम की बात नहीं की जाती, छुट्टियों की बात की जाती है कि सरकारी तौर पर कितना अवकाश दिया जा सकता है। मेरे ख्याल से भारत दुनिया के उन देशों में होगा, सम्भवतः जिसमें सबसे ज्यादा **Gazetted Holidays** होंगे, सरकारी छुट्टियां होंगी।

प्रसन्न करने के लिए इनके जन्मदिन पर छुट्टी कर दीजिए, उनके जन्मदिन पर छुट्टी कर दीजिए। ये छुट्टियाँ किसके लिए होती हैं। ये छुट्टियाँ संगठित मजदूरों के लिए, संगठित समुदाय के लिए होती हैं। क्या कभी किसान को गांव में छुट्टी मिलती है? मैंने तो नहीं देखा है, जबकि मैं गांव में पैदा हुआ हूं। अगर कुछ बहुत महत्वपूर्ण त्योहार होली, दिवाली, ईद नहीं है, वैसे तो गांव में होली, दिवाली पर भी लोग काम करते हुए देखे जाते हैं, जो आकर खाना बनाते हैं, झाड़ू लगाते हैं, जानवरों को खिलाते हैं, जिसका अभी हमारे सम्माननीय साथी जिक्र कर रहे थे, उनको कौन सी छुट्टी मिलती है? क्या कभी हमने असंगठित मजदूरों, ग्रामीण किसान समुदाय, घरेलू नौकर आदि इन तमाम लोगों के जीवन में अवकाश के क्षणों की चिन्ता की है? क्या हमने कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की है जिसमें उनके जीवन में भी कुछ खुशियाँ, रोशनी

[श्री डी.पी. त्रिपाठी]

आ सके? दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। अगर भारत में सबसे ज्यादा किसी की आबादी है तो वह असंगठित मजदूरों की है, क्योंकि असंगठित रूप से काम करने वाले लोगों की जरूरत है। उन्हें संगठित करने की आवश्यकता है। उनके संगठन के लिए नये कानून बनाने पड़ेंगे। प्रकाश जावडेकर जी ने ये सारे प्रश्न उठाकर हम लोगों को सही मायने में सचेत किया है कि हम किस तरह से वास्तविक अर्थों में अपनी पीड़ित और शोषित जनता के कल्याण के लिए नीतियाँ बना सकते हैं, संसद की तरफ से उसे निर्देशित कर सकते हैं और माननीय मंत्री महोदय, उस पर विचार करके सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कर सकते हैं।

महोदया, सरकार सरोकार से चलती है। मैं बहुत विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अधिकार से नहीं, सरोकार से चलती है और इन असंगठित मजदूरों के प्रति, जो निरन्तर अत्याचार के अंधेरे में रहते हैं, उन सबको उस संकट से उबार कर ही सरकार लोकतंत्र की सही मर्यादा को कायम कर सकती है। मैं आपका अधिक समय ने लेते हुए आखिर में हिन्दी कवि की कुछ पंक्तियों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहूँगा। यद्यपि ये नीतियाँ बनीं, सिद्धांत बनाए गए, घोषणाएं की गईं, लेकिन इन गरीबों का कल्याण नहीं हुआ। गरीबी हटाने की बात तो हमने कही, लेकिन गरीबी बढ़ती गई, क्योंकि उन असंगठित लोगों को, जो सही मायने में, जैसा कि मैंने कहा शोषित लोग थे, उनकी भावनाओं, अपेक्षाओं का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया। माननीय सभाध्यक्षा जी, हिन्दी कवि की कविता की कुछ पंक्तियाँ हैं, जिसको कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। ये इस प्रकार से हैं:

कुछ ऐसे बादल उठे, सितारे डूब गए
कुछ ऐसी नदिया बहीं, किनारे डूब गए।
पथ के कांटों से कौन हमें आगाह करे
जब फूलों में रहनुमा हमारे डूब गए।
मैं उन सपनों पर अब कैसे विश्वास करूँ
जो मिले साँझ को और सकारे डूब गए।

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़) : धन्यवाद महोदया कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। हमारे देश में श्रम करने वाला जो एक बहुत बड़ा समाज है, प्रकाश जावडेकर जी ने इस सदन में उनके दर्द को, उनकी पीड़ा को रखकर सरकार का और हम सभी लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। यह भी एक बहुत बड़ा देश है, इस संसद का थोड़ा ध्यान इस ओर भी जाना चाहिए और हम, जो प्रतिनिधिगण यहां बैठते हैं, उनका ध्यान भी इस ओर जाए। मुझे लगता है कि देश में जो विषमता आ रही है, उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यही है कि छोटी-मोटी आमदनी के लिए, थोड़े-थोड़े पैसों के लिए, श्रम करने वाला जो इतना बड़ा समाज है, हमारी दृष्टि उस ओर गई ही नहीं है।

उनके अच्छे के लिए, उनकी बेहतरी के लिए जो कानून बनना चाहिए, उनके श्रम का जो संरक्षण करना चाहिए, उस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। जो हमारा पर्वतीय क्षेत्र है, जनजातीय क्षेत्र है, वहां जो नक्सलवाद बढ़ रहा है, उसकी वजह क्या है? हाथ में काम नहीं है या जिनके यहां वे काम करने के लिए जाते हैं, वे उनको पैसे नहीं देते, कोई गारंटी नहीं। उनको धीरे-धीरे ऐसा वर्ग उनके हाथ में बंदूक देकर अपने हाथ में ले रहा है, जो कहता है कि तुमको ऐसे ही यह समाज कोई पैसा देने वाला नहीं है, तुम्हारी रखवाली करने वाला, तुम्हारे श्रम की कीमत समझने वाला यह समाज नहीं है,

इसके लिए कोई नियम नहीं है, कोई कानून नहीं है, तुम हमारे यहां बंदूक उठाओ, असली कीमत तो हम देंगे। माननीय मंत्री जी, पूरे देश भर में इस तरह की विषमता फैल रही है। सारे पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में ही नहीं, अलग-अलग जगहों में, कस्बों में भी यह बीमारी आने लगी है। इसलिए हमें लोगों के श्रम की कीमत देनी पड़ेगी। इसके कारण क्या स्थिति बन रही है? एक तरफ लोग अपनी पत्नियों के जन्मदिन पर 400 करोड़ का विमान प्रेजेंट करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम गरीबी रेखा के नीचे और ऊपर रहने वालों के लिए 28 रुपए और 32 रुपए का मूल्यांकन कर रहे हैं। कहाँ जाएगा यह देश? रामा जोयिस जी ने संस्कृत के उद्धरण देकर बताया कि देश में कैसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। समाज में जो विषमता फैल रही है, उसका देश में समय-समय पर व्यापक विश्लेषण हुआ है, उस पर विशद चिंतन हुआ है, विचार हुआ है। जनवादी कवियों ने, हमारे देश में कविता के माध्यम से समाज को आगाह करने वाले लोगों ने भी लिखा है कि इसके कारण क्या हो रहा है। रामधारी सिंह दिनकर ने लिखा, “एक तरफ समृद्धि थिरकती और एक ओर है कंगाली, एक देह पर एक न चिथड़ा और एक स्वर्ण की गहनों वाली”। यह अन्तर हो रहा है पूरे देश भर में। इसका परिणाम बड़ा भीषण होने वाला है।

महोदया, मैं प्रकाश जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश की एक बहुत गम्भीर समस्या को सदन में उठाया है। इस पर एक व्यापक कानून बनाने की जरूरत है। अर्थ के सम्बन्ध में विचार करने वाले हमारे नवीन चिंतक पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी ने कालिकट से लौटते हुए अपने पहले भाषण में कहा था, “देश में श्रम से परांगमुख आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और सामाजिक संरक्षण समाप्त करने होंगे। आगे चल कर यह भीषण, विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा कर सकता है”। श्रम की कीमत कम हो गई। श्रम करने वाले लोगों पर विचार नहीं होता। हम श्रम की कीमत कम करते हैं। हमारे यहां छत्तीसगढ़ नया राज्य बना। पूरे रायगढ़ और बहुत सारी जगहों पर नए-नए कारखाने खुले हैं। जनजातियों को वहां उनके ओहदे के हिसाब से जगह तो नहीं मिलती, बल्कि जो लोग वहां मजदूरी करने के लिए जाते हैं, उनका जीवन भी सुरक्षित नहीं है। जैसा रूपाला जी ने बताया कि उनका कोई रिकॉर्ड नहीं होता है कि आज कितने लोग मजदूरी करने के लिए आए और कितने लोग जाते समय मर गए, गाड़ियों से दब कर मर गए। इसलिए मैं इस बिन्दु का समर्थन करता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से उनका रिकॉर्ड होना चाहिए कि कौन लोग कितने मजदूर लगाते हैं। खेती के कामों में जो

[श्री नंद कुमार साय]

लोग काम करते हैं, उनको मजदूरी नहीं मिलती। वनों में रहने वाले लोगों से कोई भी जो मजदूरी कराता है, वह उनको कितना देता है, यह पता नहीं। उनको कौन बताएगा कि उनको कितना पैसा मिलना चाहिए। जो लोग असंगठित क्षेत्र में हैं, उनके ऊपर संसद को विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे। असंगठित क्षेत्र के मजदूर बहुत परेशान हैं, उनको कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है।

इस महान देश में, जहां एक-एक व्यक्ति की चिन्ता करने की बात हमारे शास्त्रों और पुराणों में कही गई है, वहां आदिवासियों की बहुत ही दुर्दशा है। अंडमान-निकोबार द्वीप में कैसे लोग जंगलों और पहाड़ों में जीते हैं। उनकी हालत इतनी खराब है कि उनसे मजदूरी तो करवा ली जाती है, लेकिन पैसा नहीं दिया जाता। अगर पैसा देते हैं तो उनको मिलता नहीं है, आगे देने की बात कह-कह कर तारीख को बढ़ा देते हैं। जो आज भी पत्तियां बेच करके, दातुन बेच करके जीते हैं, उनके जीवन को कैसे उठाया जाए, उनकी मजदूरी को कैसे सुरक्षित किया जाए, इसके लिए कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): नन्द कुमार जी, आप थोड़ा कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री नंद कुमार साय: जी, मैडम। प्रकाश जी को बधाई देते हुए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस व्यापक विषय को, जो देशभर में फैला हुआ है, जो असंगठित मजदूर वर्ग से सम्बन्धित है, उसके रख-रखाव के लिए, उसके जीवन को, भविष्य को सुरक्षित करने के लिए एक मजबूत कानून बनाया जाए। अगर मजदूरों का भला होगा, तभी इस देश का भला होगा, देश में अन्न के भंडार होंगे। इस देश को प्रगति की ओर ले जाने का काम जितना कोई भी अन्य वर्ग करता है, हमारा श्रमिक वर्ग किसी कीमत में उससे कम काम नहीं करता है। उसके भविष्य को, उसके जीवन को सुरक्षित करने की दिशा में निश्चित रूप से हमें और सरकार को गंभीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है। इस व्यापक विषय को यहां उठाने के लिए प्रकाश जी को धन्यवाद दे करके मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Thank you, Madam Vice-Chairman. I am really thankful to you for allowing me to speak on the subject. I am grateful to Mr. Javadekar for moving this wonderful Resolution.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

I stand here to speak in favour of the Resolution moved by Mr. Javadekar. Sir, I come from the North-Eastern Region of our country. The North-Eastern Region is far away from Delhi. It is more than 2,500 kilometers away from Delhi. The problems faced by the organized and unorganized labour of my region, the North-Eastern Region, especially of Assam, are not known to everybody. मि. जावडेकर,

में आपका इसके लिए शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, I got this opportunity to speak about the problems faced by the labour of Assam also. Sir, Assam tea industry is known to everybody. Assam tea industry contributes a handsome amount to Government treasury also by earning a huge amount of foreign exchange. To make Assam tea world famous, contribution of the tea labourers and workers of Assam is very significant. Actually, they play a major role in making Assam tea world famous. But, I am sorry to say, Sir, they do everything from which the country is earning foreign exchange, but they are not getting proper justice. Still, after sixty years of independence, tea labourers of Assam are not getting justice. They are not getting proper wages. There is lack of education facilities. There is lack of medical facilities. Even there is shortage of drinking water. They never get proper bonus also.

Sir, whenever the Durga Puja or Deepavali festival comes, at least, 10 to 15 labourers, are killed in Assam because they go on a fast for not getting the bonus. With the help of management, the police kill demonstrators. So, they are deprived of the bonus.

Sir, floods in Assam are known to everybody. During the monsoon season, if you go through any newspaper of Assam, you will find reports of hundreds of people dying due to cholera, some people dying due to malaria and some people dying due to gastroenterology. Most of them belong to the tea gardens. They do not get medical facilities. Due to lack of medical facilities every year, they lose their lives. Nobody is looking after them. But their contribution to the tea estate owners is substantial. The country is earning huge amount of foreign exchange through tea exports.

Sir, I am really grateful to Shri Prakash Javadekar for moving this Resolution. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to look after the poor labourers of the tea gardens. They should get justice. They should get proper wages. They should get proper food. They should get proper drinking water facilities. They should get proper medical facilities. This is about the labourers of the tea gardens.

There are certain private institutions controlling the unorganised labour. Their condition is very pathetic. Today, can you imagine the private organisation availing of transport subsidy; and availing of income tax exemption from the Government of India? They are getting relief in the form of excise duty and customs duty. But they are paying less than Rs. 3,000 to each labourer. How could a labourer

[Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya]

survive with an income of less than Rs. 3,000? This is happening in Assam. The private industrial houses never look after these poor labourers. I hope the Government will consider this problem also.

Another very pitiable thing is the role of middlemen. I would like to mention that this House has discussed about the role of the middlemen in the Defence deals, Chopper deal, and other deals. These middlemen also play a role in the organised labour. It should be remembered by everybody. There are brokers, and there are middlemen who organise 200 to 300 labourers. Under their leadership certain factories hire labourers. They pay handsome money to the middlemen but middlemen pay less money to the labourers. Most of the money is taken away by the middlemen and brokers. This is a very significant thing. We have discussed about the role of middlemen in Defence deals and many other things. But who is taking away money from the poor labourers? There should be a certain law to check middlemen. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Please give me one minute.

I would like to mention one more thing. It is a very interesting thing. We are discussing about the organised labour and unorganised labour. But there is another type of labour working in the North Eastern Region and in other parts of the country. It is child labour. It is a crime. Most of the private factory owners employ child labour because they are getting them at cheaper wages. This is a crime against the nation. The Government should consider implementing existing laws against the child labour actively.

There are many unorganised labour in this country.

They have no house for shelter. They have no clothes to wear. They have no food to eat and they have no water to drink. When there is cold wave in the country, due to lack of housing facilities and due to lack to proper clothes to wear, hundreds of unorganized labourers lose their lives. In Delhi, when the winter was at its peak, I saw a newspaper report which stated, "Temporary arrangement is being made to attendants of patients admitted in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences." Due to severe cold wave, many people had to make their own arrangements. Who is thinking of poor workers who do not have house for shelter, clothes to wear, food to eat and water to drink?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, please conclude. There are other speakers.

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA

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[P.T.O.]

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5.00 P.M.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: I am speaking in the interest of these poor labourers. So, I request that there should be some special measures taken by the Government to take care of these people. Otherwise, this problem can never get resolved. Sir, we want to discuss their problems. But there is limitation of time and you say, "Time is over and conclude." When we are not able to discuss it, how can these labourers who are sitting 2,500 kms away from Delhi, in the North-Eastern parts of the country, lend their voice? Who will hear their voice? I am a public servant and I am not getting time to speak about their problems. How can these poor people, whose monthly income is Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000, speak out their problems? So, I am speaking in the interest of these poor people. Shri Javadekar has brought a very good Resolution. India is a democratic, welfare country and it is the duty of the Government to look after each and every citizen of this country. He may be a poor labourer. He may be an unorganized worker. He may be a rickshaw puller. It is the duty of the Government of India to ensure justice for each and every Indian. So, I would request the Government to kindly look into the problems of these people who live below-the-poverty line and help these people.

With these words, I support the Resolution moved by Shri Prakash Javadekar.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): उपसभापति जी, प्रकाश जावडेकर जी जो प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान की 40 प्रतिशत आबादी कामगार के रूप में, मजदूर के रूप में काम कर रही है, उनके संदर्भ में जावडेकर जी ने विस्तार से बताया, लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि जब हम रेलवे स्टेशन पर जाते हैं, बस स्टैंड पर जाते हैं और वैसी जगहों पर जाते हैं, जहां मजदूर काम करते हैं, मेहनत करते हैं और कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर्स में जो मजदूर करते हैं, मेहनत करते हैं, वहां वे आठ-आठ, दस-दस, बारह-बारह घंटे काम करते हैं, लेकिन इतना काम करने के बाद भी उनको अपने जीवन निर्वाह के लायक वेजेज़ भी नहीं मिलती है। यदि हम अतीत में जाएं, तो हमारे ध्यान में आता है कि 16वीं सदी में फ्रांस और यूरोप में क्रांति हुई थी। उस क्रांति का अध्ययन करें, तो पता चलता है कि यह क्रांति क्यों हुई थी। यह क्रांति इसलिए हुई थी, क्योंकि सोलहवीं सदी में सारे यूरोप में इंडस्ट्रीज़ डेवलप हो रही थीं, वहां पर इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट हो रहा था और सारे यूरोप में उत्पादन बढ़ रहा था। वहां बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्ट्रियां लग गई थीं, बड़े-बड़े उद्योग लग गए थे और इन फैक्ट्रियों एवं उद्योगों में बहुत लोग काम कर रहे थे। वहां सारे लेबर लोग काम कर रहे थे, मेहनत कर रहे थे, लेकिन फिर भी वे जीवन निर्वाह के लिए संघर्ष करते रहते थे। वे लोग जितना संघर्ष करते थे, उतना पाते नहीं थे। इस कारण ये सारे मजदूर इकट्ठा

[श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया]

होकर अपने हक के लिए आंदोलन करने लगे। जब वे लोग आंदोलन करने लगे, तो धीरे-धीरे असमानता और बढ़ गई। वहां बड़े-बड़े उद्योग किसकी मेहनत से बने? वहां पर बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति कैसे बने, क्यों बने?...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mandaviya, you can continue afterwards. I want to take the sense of the House. It is already 5 o'clock. There are one or two Special Mentions left. We will take up the Special Mentions now and then adjourn the House. Shri Mandaviya, you can continue your speech on the next day of the Resolution.

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Okay, Sir. Thank you.

SPECIAL MENTIONS — *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Special Mentions. Shri M.P. Achuthan. He is not present. Shri C.M. Ramesh. He is not present. Shrimati Kusum Rai. She is not present. Chaudhary Munabbar Saleem.

Demand to take steps to check release of pollutants in the river Ganga and make strict laws to protect the sacred river

चौधीर मुनब्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आज देश के महान सदन में एक ऐसी पाकिज़ा नदी की दर्दनाक कहानी बयां करना चाहता हूँ, जो देश की सभ्यता, संस्कृति, आस्था और सम्मान की प्रतीक है। मैं उस गंगा की बात करना चाहता हूँ, जिसे हिन्दुस्तान की बड़ी आबादी माँ के रूप में पूजती है, जो हिमालय की ऊँचाइयों से पाकिज़ा जमीन पर गिरती है और उसे देशवासी अपने स्वार्थ के लिए नापाक या गन्दा कर रहे हैं।

मैं 3 फरवरी को गंगा तट पर, गंगा की पवित्रता पर आयोजित गोष्ठी में गया था और मैंने शंकराचार्य जी के आश्रम में लोगों के मन में गंगा की अशुद्धता को लेकर जो कष्ट देखा है, उसी से प्रभावित होकर मैं इस महान सदन से यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि गंगा सहित देश की नदियों को गन्दा करने वालों के विरुद्ध संविधान संशोधन करके एक मजबूत क़ानून आना चाहिए तथा गंगा सहित देश की सभी नदियों से ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य द्वारा एक षडयंत्र के तहत जोड़े गए गन्दे नालों पर रोक लगा कर फिल्टर प्लांट्स लगाए जाएँ। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस सदन में बैठे हुए सदस्य, स्वास्थ्य और आस्था को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर इस प्रस्ताव को भारत सरकार से स्वीकार कराने में मेरी मदद करेंगे।

अतः मेरी मांग है कि सरकार गंगा के संरक्षण की दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाए।

[چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : مائے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میں آج دیش کے مہان سدن میں ایک ایسی پاکیزہ ندی کی درناک کہانی بیان کرنا چاہتا ہوں، جو دیش کی سبھینا، سنسکرتی، آستھا اور سمان کی پرتیک ہے۔ میں اس گنگا کی بات کرنا چاہتا ہوں، جسے ہندوستان کی بڑی آبادی 'ماں' کے روپ میں پوجتی ہے، جو ہمالیہ کی اونچائیوں سے پاکیزہ زمین پر گرتی ہے اور اسے دیش-واسی اپنے سوارتھ کے لئے ناپاک یا گندا کر رہے ہیں۔

میں 3 فروری کو گنگا-ٹٹ پر، گنگا کی پوترتا پر آیوجت گوشٹھی میں گیا تھا اور میں نے سنکر آچاریہ جی کے آشرم میں لوگوں کے من میں گنگا کی اشدھنا کو لے کر جو کشتھ دیکھا ہے، اسی سے پرہات بکر میں اس مہان سدن سے یہ امید کرتا ہوں کہ گنگا سہت دیش کی ندیوں کو گندا کرنے والوں کے وردھہ سنودھان سنشودھن کر کے ایک مضبوط قانون آنا چاہئے اور گنگا سہت دیش کی سبھی ندیوں سے برٹش سامراجیہ دوارا ایک شڑینتر کے تحت جوڑے گئے گندے نالوں پر روک لگا کر فلٹر پلانٹس لگائے جائیں۔ مجھے امید ہے کہ اس سدن میں بیٹھے ہوئے سدمنے، سوامتھہ اور آستھا کو درشتی-گت رکھتے ہوئے دلگت راجنیتی سے اوپر اٹھ کر اس پرستاؤ کو بھارت سرکار سے سویکار کرانے میں میری مدد کریں گے۔

اسلئے میری مانگ ہے کہ سرکار گنگا کے سنرکشن کی دشا میں ٹھوس قدم

اٹھائے۔]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Parimal Nathwani. He is not present. Shri B.S. Gnanadesikan. He is not present. Shri K.N. Balagopal. He is not present. Shri Sanjay Raut. He is not present. Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda. He is not present. Shri T.K. Rangarajan. He is not present. Shri Y.S. Chowdary. He is not present. The House is adjourned till 11.00 a. m. on Monday the 4th March, 2013.

The House then adjourned at three minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 4th March, 2013.