

Vol. 228

No. 21



Friday

22 March, 2013

1 Chaitra, 1935 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
CONTENTS

Reference by the Chair—

World Water Day (pages 1-2)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 2-39)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 39-281)

Short Notice Question (pages 281-284)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 284-299)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Agriculture - *Laid on the Table* (page 299)

Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Labour - *Laid on the Table* (page 300)

Statements by Ministers—

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Fifty-fifth
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee
on Finance - *Laid on the Table* (page 300)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : Rs. 50.00

Return of two Italian Marines to India accused in the killing of two fishermen - *Laid on the Table* (pages 307-310)

Leave of Absence - *Granted* (page 300)

Motion for Election to the Committee on Public Accounts-*Adopted* (page 301)

Motion for Election to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - *Adopted* (page 301)

Motion for Election to the Committee on Public Undertakings-*Adopted* (page 302)

Farewell to the retiring Member (pages 302-304)

Matter raised with permission—

Homage to Sardar Bhagat Singh, Shri Raj Guru and Shri Sukhdev (page 304-305)

Government Bill—

The National Waterway (Lakhipur-Banga stretch of the Barak River) Bill, 2013 -*Introduced* (page 306)

Private Members' Bill—

The Compulsory Registration of Callers Using Public Telephone Booths Bill, 2013-*Adopted* (page 310)

The National Authority for Rehabilitation and Welfare of Persons Living around Railway Tracks Bill, 2013-*Adopted* (page 311)

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2013 (Amendment of Article 72) - *Adopted* (page 312)

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

PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS
IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY PRINTOGRAPH
KAROL BAGH, NEW DELHI-110005

RAJYA SABHA

Friday, 22nd March, 2013/1st Chaitra, 1935 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

World Water Day

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, 'World Water Day' is celebrated on the 22nd of March every year pursuant to a Resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on 22nd December, 1992. Each year 'World Water Day' highlights a specific aspect of fresh water, and this year in reflection of the International Year of Water Cooperation, the day is dedicated to the theme of cooperation around water. The day also intends to focus on the importance of clean water and protecting water resources along with efficient water management and water sharing. I hope the entire House will join me in expressing our sincere desire to make available clean water for everyone and protect the water resources in line with the theme of the 'World Water Day'.

Question No. 361. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we have given notice for suspension of the Question Hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let the Question Hour run. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take it up later in the day.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, let the Government make ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we feel that the Government of India ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we have raised this issue in the presence of the Prime Minister. The Government is keeping quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We expect the Government to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, please allow the Question Hour ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No efforts have been made by the Government of India...*(Interruptions)*... The future of the people of Sri Lanka is very bleak. The agitation which is going on in Tamil Nadu has not at all been recognised and realised by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No posters please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No display of posters please. I am sorry you can't shout. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please go back to your places. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The Government has no mercy on the people of its own country as well as the people of Sri Lanka ...(*Interruptions*)... We have been pleading repeatedly ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take it up after the Question Hour and express your views. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The Government of India has remained a silent spectator. ...(*Interruptions*)... When other countries have cooperated. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not fair. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please allow the Question Hour to run. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you doing this? ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not fair. This is not fair. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

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

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) in the Chair.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Subsidy mechanism for subsidized gas for non-fertilizer products

*361. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has formulated any subsidy mechanism for adjustment of subsidy given to companies for allocated subsidized gas, for using the gas for non-fertilizer products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on pricing and commercial utilization of gas under NELP in its meeting dated 24-02-2012 has, *inter-alia* decided that the Department of Fertilizers will finalize the guidelines on adjustment of subsidy on allocation of domestic gas for use for production of non urea products including gas supply under APM allocation by 24-05-2012. The Department of Fertilizers is still in the process of formulating guidelines after consultation with the industry.

Implementation of recommendations of various Committees

*362. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recommendations of several reports, including Sam Pitroda and Kakodkar Committee reports on modernization of Railways, have not been implemented so far;

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

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to ensure that recommendations made by various Committees are implemented for bringing improvement in Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Railways have been implementing accepted and actionable recommendations of various Committees. Recently, Railways had appointed an Expert Group for modernization of Railways headed by Shri Sam Pitroda and a High Level Safety Review Committee headed by Dr. Anil Kakodkar.

Sam Pitroda Committee has given its Report with 113 recommendations on 27.02.2012. The Report of the Kakodkar Committee with 106 recommendations was submitted on 17.02.2012. All the recommendations of both these Committees are presently under examination in the Ministry of Railways. The implementation of these recommendations would depend on their acceptance by the government and also the availability of funds which are assessed at Rs.560,000 crore by Sam Pitroda Committee and Rs. 100,000 crore by Kakodkar Committee. However, pending acceptance, Railways have already initiated action for implementation of some of the recommendations pertaining to elimination of level crossings, modernization of rolling stock, development of PPP models to attract private investment, construction of Eastern and Western corridor of Dedicated Freight Corridor and setting up of Rail Tariff Authority.

Requirement of sleeper and AC 3-tier coaches in Kalindi Express

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

- (a) whether there is a need for more Sleeper and AC-3 tier coaches in Kalindi Express;
- (b) if so, the action being taken by Railways to meet the requirement;
- (c) the number of times the train got delayed during December, 2012 to February, 2013; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) At present, 14723/14724 Kanpur Central-Bhiwani Kalindi Express runs with 16 coaches including, four Sleeper Class coaches and one AC-III tier Class coach. The average waitlist positions of AC-III Tier for the train during the period 01.04.2012 to 28.02.2013 does not justify permanent augmentation of the train by additional AC-III tier coach. However, the train has been augmented to 17 coaches, for three months *w.e.f.* 19.03.2013, by providing one additional Sleeper Class coach, which is the maximum operationally feasible load for the train.

(c) and (d) Between 1 December, 2012 and 28 February, 2013, 14723 Kanpur Central - Bhiwani Kalindi Express ran on 90 occasions and maintained punctuality on 61 occasions. It was thus delayed on 29 occasions out of which 22 occasions were on account of foggy weather. Similarly, 14724 Bhiwani - Kanpur Central Kalindi Express, ran on 90 occasions and maintained punctuality on 56 occasions, it was thus delayed on 34 occasions out of which 22 occasions were on account of foggy weather.

Import of passenger coaches

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways are considering to manufacture around 4500 passenger coaches;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Railways are considering to import some coaches from abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) During the current year *i.e.* 2012-13, Railways plan to manufacture/ acquire 4000 coaches which would be the highest ever achievement by Indian Railways. The actual production upto February, 2013 was 3629 coaches. The balance 371 coaches are likely to be manufactured in March, 2013.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Indian Railways is considering procurement of 112 air conditioned Metro coaches equipped with 3-phase propulsion system through International Competitive Bidding. These coaches are required for Kolkata Metro network.

Rehabilitation of poor families living near railway stations/tracks

*365. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the updated status of action taken by Railways to rehabilitate poor families living near railway stations and tracks in urban areas of Gujarat;

(b) the reasons for not considering to include Surat in first phase under Sukhi Grih Yojna of Railways;

(c) whether the Ministry has communicated to Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and State Government of Gujarat in this regard during the last six months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Rehabilitation and Resettlement of slum dwellers is a subject matter of State Government. There is no specific scheme or project of Ministry of Railways for rehabilitation and resettlement on Railway land in the State of Gujarat. Under Sukhi Griha Scheme four locations were identified namely Siliguri, Kolkata, Tiruchirapalli and Pune (Chinchawad) as Pilot projects. Meanwhile, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation launched Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) which provide for whole city 'slum free approach'. In this regard, identification of slum free city shall

be carried out by the respective state governments. Ministry of Railways will work with Government of Gujarat whenever they select Surat city, for rehabilitation and resettlement of slum dwellers under this scheme.

Facilities for physically challenged and aged people

†*366. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the sites identified by Railways for constructing standard level ramps for physically challenged and aged people;
- (b) whether Railways contemplate to provide this facility to other platforms besides platform number one;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the number of long distance trains which are provided with specially built coaches for differently-abled persons?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Provision of standard ramp with railing for barrier free entry is contemplated at all stations over Indian Railway starting with A1, A and B category stations, and to be extended to stations falling in other categories. Out of 579 A1, A and B category stations, standard ramps have been provided at station entrance at 562 stations.

Ramps have also been provided at the end of platforms inter connected by pathways for ease of inter platform transfer for physically challenged and aged people.

(d) Almost all Mail/Express trains (except special type of trains like Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Janshabdi, AC Special, Duronto, Express) including Garib Rath trains have been provided with one disabled friendly coach. Besides, attachment of such coaches is an on-going process and efforts are on to provide such coaches in all Mail/Express trains as also in short distance passenger trains.

Safety measures to prevent train accidents

*367. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the safety measures adopted by Railways to prevent any major train accident taking into consideration the past accidents;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the funds spent on this safety system during 2010-11 and 2011-12;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to increase the funds for this safety system; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. Various safety measures taken by Indian Railways have resulted in continuous improvement in the safety record. The planned investment in the area of safety and constant improvisation in day to day working as well as adoption of improved technologies have resulted in substantial decrease in number of consequential train accidents. Safety devices/systems being introduced to prevent accidents include provision of Anti Collision Device (ACD), Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS), Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS), Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Fog safe device, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), etc.

Other important safety measures include:

- i. Provision of complete Track Circuiting in signaling system to detect presence of a vehicle on a track.
- ii. Electrical /Electronic Interlocking Signalling System with centralized operation of points and signals to eliminate human failure and to replace old outdated mechanical systems.
- iii. Provision of Mobile Train Radio Communication (MTRC) for safe and secure communication between Loco Pilot, Guard, Station Masters, Controllers and maintenance teams working along the track.
- iv. Progressive fitment of tight lock Centre Buffer Couplers (CBC) in lieu of screw coupling to prevent the coaches from climbing over each other in the unfortunate event of an accident.
- v. Increased production of superior crashworthy coaches of LHB design.
- vi. Trials of Wheel Impact Load Detectors (WILD) to monitor the impact of load on tracks when a train passes over the track to ensure that no damage is done to the track.

- vii. Use of fire retardant material in coaches as per international norms.
- viii. Trial of fire and smoke detection system in coaches.
- ix. Provision of superior air brake system in place of vacuum brake system in freight trains which facilitates better control of the train.
- x. Increased use of superior Flash Butt Welding technology in place of Thermit Welding of rails to reduce weld failures.
- xi. Introduction of 60 Kg rails instead of 52 Kg rails for better track strength and progressive use of thick web switches in points and crossings.
- xii. Use of Track Recording Cars and Portable Oscillation Monitoring Systems to detect track geometry defects for planning maintenance and adoption of mechanized track maintenance.
- xiii. Use of improved Ultrasonic Flaw Detector (USFD) equipments to identify weak spots/metallurgical defects in the rails not visible to naked eye.

(b) The total expenditure on safety related activities, in both Plan and Non-plan segments, during 2010-11 and 2011-12 was Rs.31,113 crore and Rs.33,109 crore, respectively.

(c) and (d) The expenditure on safety has gradually increased from Rs.31,113 crore in 2010-11 to Rs.36,541 crore in 2012-13 (Revised Estimates). The same has been proposed at Rs.41,112 crore in 2013-14 (Budget Estimates), representing an increase of 32% over the expenditure of 2010-11.

Agricultural and non-agricultural land

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

- (a) whether Government has conducted a survey to know the status of agricultural and non-agricultural land in the country;
- (b) if so, when the said survey was done and the outcome thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) by when the said survey is likely to be conducted and completed; and

(e) the steps Government is taking to protect the agricultural land so that it may not decrease?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) State-wise and district-wise Land Use Statistics (LUS) comprising agricultural and non-agricultural land are furnished annually by State Agricultural Statistics Authority (SASA) of each State/UT. These are compiled and posted on the website of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture at <http://eands.dacnet.nic.in>. As per the data supplied by SASA, agricultural land in the country was 182 million hectares and non-agricultural land comprising forests, area under non-agricultural uses, barren and unculturable land and permanent pasture and other grazing land was 123 million hectares in 2009-10.

(e) With a view to prevent the use of agriculture land for non-agricultural purposes and sustaining food security of the country, the National Policy for Farmers 2007 has recommended that prime farmland must be conserved for agriculture except under exceptional circumstances, provided that the agencies that are provided with agricultural land for non-agricultural projects should compensate for treatment and full development of equivalent degraded/wastelands elsewhere. For non-agricultural purposes, as far as possible, land with low biological potential for farming would be earmarked and allocated. State Governments have been advised to earmark lands with low biological potential such as uncultivable land, land affected by salinity, acidity, etc., for non-agricultural development activities, including industrial and construction activities.

In addition, the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 formulated by Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources came into effect on 31.10.2007. The policy provides that only the minimum area of land commensurate with the purpose of a project may be acquired. Also, as far as possible, projects may be set up on wasteland, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Further, acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural use in the project may be kept to the minimum; multi-cropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes and acquisition of irrigated land, if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum. The Policy has been sent to the States/UTs for implementation.

Adarsh Stations

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

(a) whether Government has fixed any target for upgradation of stations as Adarsh Station for the year 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details of stations upgraded as Adarsh Station, till date; and

(c) the details of stations likely to be upgraded as Adarsh Station in Andhra Pradesh and the number of stations upgraded as Adarsh Station, till date?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Adarsh Station Scheme was introduced in the year 2009. 980 stations over Indian Railways have been identified up to 2012, against which 653 stations have been developed so far. 70 more stations have been identified for development under this scheme during Railway Budget 2013-14. Upgradation of stations is a continuous process and works in this regard are undertaken subject to availability of funds.

36 stations in the State of Andhra Pradesh *viz.* Aler, Ghanpur, Jammikunta, Kazipet, Khammam, Lingampalli, Tandur, Vikarabad, Warangal, Adilabad, Ananthapur, Bapatla, Bhongir, Chittor, Dwarapudi, Gudur, Guntakal, Guntur, Janagoan, Kakinada Town, Kamareddi, Karimnagar, Kurnool Town, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Nandyal, Narsaraopet, Nellore, Nizamabad, Raghunathpalli, Ramagundam, Renigunta, Zahirabad, Srikakulam Road, Vizianagaram, Hindupur have been upgraded as Adarsh Stations so far.

9 stations *viz.* Macherla, Machilipatnam, Malkajgiri, Piduguralla, Sattenpalli, Shankarpalli, Vinukonda, Bobbili and Duvvada stations in the State of Andhra Pradesh are planned to be upgraded under Adarsh Stations scheme during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

Teaching of Hindi and Sanskrit in Navodaya Vidyalayas

†*370. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the places in the country where Navodaya Vidyalayas are situated, State-wise;

(b) the names of Navodaya Vidyalayas which have arrangement for teaching of Hindi and Sanskrit; and

(c) the classes in which these languages are taught?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) A statement showing the State-wise details of the places in the country where 586 functional Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are situated is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Hindi as a language is taught in all Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas from Class VI to XII. Sanskrit is not being taught in any Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya.

Statement

State-wise details of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	State
1	2	1	2
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	Medak
1	Nicobar	15	Mahaboobnagar
2	North and Middle Andaman	16	Nalgonda
	Andhra Pradesh	17	Nellore
3	Adilabad	18	Nizamabad
4	Anantpur	19	Gajjalakonda, Prakasam
5	Chittoor	20	Ongole, Prakasam
6	East Godavari	21	Ranga Reddy
7	Guntur	22	Srikakulam
8	Kadapa	23	Vishakapatnam
9	Karim Nagar	24	Vizianagaram
10	Khammam-I	25	Warangal
11	Khammam -II	26	West Godavari
12	Krishna		Arunachal Pradesh
13	Kurnool	27	Anjaw

1	2	1	2
28	Changlang	50	Dhubri
29	Upper Dibang Valley	51	Dibrugarh
30	East Kameng	52	Dimahasao (N.C. Hills)
31	East Siang	53	Goalpara
32	Khurung Khumey	54	Golaghat
33	Lohit	55	Hailakandi
34	Lower Dibang Valley	56	Jorhat
35	Lower Subansiri	57	Kamrup
36	Papumpare	58	Karbi-Anglong
37	Tawang	59	Karbi-Anglong (ST)
38	Tirap	60	Karimganj
39	Upper Siang	61	Kokrajhar
40	Upper Subansiri	62	Lakhimpur
41	West Kameng	63	Morigaon
42	West Siang	64	Nugaon
	Assam	65	Nalbari
43	Baksa	66	Sibsagar
44	Barpeta	67	Sonitpur
45	Bongaigaon	68	Tinsukia
46	Cachar	69	Udalguri
47	Chirang		Bihar
48	Darrang	70	Araria
49	Dhemaji	71	Arwal

1	2
72	Aurangabad
73	Banka
74	Begusarai
75	Bhagalpur
76	Bhojpur
77	Buxar
78	Darbhanga
79	East Champaran
80	Gaya
81	Gaya (SC)
82	Gopalganj
83	Jamui
84	Jehanabad
85	Kaimur
86	Katihar
87	Khagaria
88	Kishanganj
89	Lakhisarai
90	Madhepura
91	Madhubani
92	Munger
93	Muzaffarpur
94	Nalanda

1	2
95	Nawada
96	Patna
97	Purnea
98	Rohtas
99	Saharsa
100	Samastipur
101	Saran
102	Sekhpura
103	Seohar
104	Sitamarhi
105	Siwan
106	Supaul
107	Vaishali
108	West Champaran
	Chandigarh (U.T.)
109	Chandigarh
	Chhattisgarh
110	Bastar
111	Bilaspur
112	Dantewada
113	Dhamtari
114	Durg
115	Janigir-Champa

1	2	1	2
116	Jashpur		Gujarat
117	Kabirdham	134	Amreli
118	Kanker	135	Anand
119	Korba	136	Banaskantha
120	Koriya	137	Bharuch
121	Mahasamund	138	Bhavnagar
122	Raigarh	139	Dahod
123	Raipur	140	Dang
124	Rajnandgaon	141	Gandhinagar
125	Sukma - Dantewada - II	142	Jamnagar
126	Surajpur (Sarguja)	143	Junagadh
	Dadra and Nagar (U.T.)	144	Kheda
127	Sili	145	Kutch
	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	146	Mehsana
128	Daman	147	Narmada
129	Diu	148	Navsari
	Delhi	149	Panchmahal
130	North West	150	Patan
131	South West	151	Porbander
	Goa	152	Rajkot
132	Canacona	153	Sabarkantha
133	North Goa	154	Surendranagar
		155	Tapi (Surat)

1	2
156	Vadodara
	Haryana
157	Ambala
158	Bhiwani
159	Faridabad
160	Fatehabad
161	Gurgaon
162	Hissar
163	Jhajjar
164	Jind
165	Kaithal
166	Karnal
167	Kurukshetra
168	Mewat
169	Mahendragarh
170	Panchkula
171	Panipat
172	Rewari
173	Rohtak
174	Sirsa
175	Sonapat
176	Yamunanagar

1	2
	Himanchal Pradesh
177	Bilaspur
178	Chamba
179	Hamirpur
180	Kangra
181	Kinnaur
182	Kullu
183	Lahaul-Spiti
184	Mandi
185	Shimla
186	Sirmour
187	Solan
188	Una
	Jammu and Kashmir
189	Anantnag
190	Baramula
191	Budgam
192	Doda
193	Ganderbal (Srinagar)
194	Jammu
195	Kargil
196	Kathua
197	Kulgam

1	2	1	2
198	Kupwara	220	Lohardaga
199	Leh	221	Pakur (ST)
200	Poonch	222	Pakur
201	Rajauri	223	Palamu (SC)
202	Reasi	224	Palamu
203	Samba	225	Ranchi
204	Shopian (Jammu)	226	Sahebganj
205	Udhampur	227	Saraikela
	Jharkhand	228	Simdega
206	Bokaro	229	West Singhbhum
207	Chatra		Karnataka
208	Deoghar	230	Bagalkot
209	Dhanbad	231	Bangalore Rural
210	Dumka	232	Bangalore Urban
211	East Singhbhum	233	Belgaum
212	Garhwa	234	Bellary
213	Giridih	235	Bidar
214	Godda	236	Bijapur
215	Gumla	237	Chamrajnagar
216	Hazaribagh	238	Chikkaballapura
217	Jamtara	239	Chickmagalur
218	Koderma	240	Chitradurga
219	Latehar	241	Dakshina Kannada
		242	Davanagare

1	2
243	Dharwad
244	Gadag
245	Gulbarga
246	Yadgtri Gulbarga (SC)
247	Hassan
248	Haven
249	Kodagu
250	Koppal
251	Mandya
252	Mysore
253	North Canara
254	Raichur
255	Shimoga
256	Tumkur
257	Udupi
	Kerala
258	Alleppey
259	Calikut
260	Ernakulam
261	Idukki
262	Kannur
263	Kasaragod
264	Kollam

1	2
265	Kottayam
266	Mallapuram
267	Palakkad
268	Pathanamthitta
269	Trichur
270	Trivandrum
271	Wayanad
	Lakshadweep (U.T.)
272	Lakshadweep
	Madhya Pradesh
273	Alirajpur
274	Anooppur
275	Ashoknagar
276	Balaghat
277	Barwani
278	Betul
279	Bhind
280	Bhopal
281	Burhanpur
282	Chhattarpur
283	Chhindwara
284	Damoh
285	Datia

1	2	1	2
286	Dewas	309	Sagar
287	Dhar	310	Satna
288	Dindori	311	Sehore
289	Guna	312	Seoni
290	Gwalior	313	Shahdol
291	Harda	314	Shajapur
292	Hoshangabad	315	Sheopur
293	Indore	316	Shivpuri
294	Jabalpur	317	Sidhi
295	Jhabua	318	Tikamgarh
296	Katni	319	Ujjain
297	Khandwa	320	Ujjain-II
298	Khargone	321	Umaria
299	Mandla	322	Vidisha
300	Mandsaur		Maharashtra
301	Morena	323	Ahmednagar
302	Narsinghpur	324	Akola
303	Neemuch	325	Amravati
304	Panna	326	Aurangabad
305	Raisen	327	Beed
306	Rajgarh	328	Buldhana
307	Ratlam	329	Chandrapur
308	Rewa	330	Dhule

1	2
331	Gadchiroli
332	Gondia
333	Hingoli
334	Jalgaon
335	Jalna
336	Kolhapur
337	Latur
338	Nagpur
339	Nanded
340	Nandurbar
341	Nandurbar (ST)
342	Nashik
343	Osmanabad
344	Parbhani
345	Pune
346	Raigad
347	Ratnagiri
348	Sangli
349	Satara
350	Sholapur
351	Sindudurg
352	Thane
353	Wardha

1	2
354	Washim
355	Yavatmal
	Manipur
356	Bishnupur
357	Chandel
358	Churachandpur
359	Imphal East
360	Imphal West
361	Senapati
362	Tamenglong
363	Thoubal
364	Ukhrul
	Meghalaya
365	East Garo Hills
366	Mawphlang, East Khasi
367	Mawsynram, East Khasi
368	Jaintia Hills
369	Ri-Bhoi
370	South Garo Hills
371	West Garo Hills
372	West Khasi Hills
	Mizoram
373	Champhai

1	2	1	2
374	Kolasib	395	Bolangir
375	Lawngtlai	396	Boudh
376	Luglei	397	Cuttak
377	Mamit	398	Deogarh
378	Saiha	399	Dhenkanal
379	Serchhip	400	Gajapati
	Nagaland	401	Ganjam
380	Dimapur	402	Jagatsinghpur
381	Kiphire	403	Jaipur
382	Kohima	404	Jharsuguda
383	Longleng	405	Kalahandi
384	Mokokchung	406	Kandhamal
385	Mon	407	Kendrapara
386	Peren	408	Keonjhar
387	Phek	409	Khurda
388	Tuensang	410	Koraput
389	Wokha	411	Malkangiri
390	Zunheboto	412	Malkangiri-II
	Odisha	413	Mayurbhanj
391	Angul	414	Navapada
392	Balasore	415	Navarangpur
393	Bargah	416	Nayagarh
394	Bhadrak	417	Puri

1	2
418	Rayagada
419	Sambalpur
420	Sonepur
421	Sundergarh
	Puducherry
422	Karikal
423	Mahe
424	Puducherry
425	Yaman
	Punjab
426	Amritsar-I
427	Amritsar-II
428	Barnala
429	Bhatinda
430	Faridkot
431	Fatehgarh Saheb
432	Ferozepur
433	Hosiarpur
434	Jalandhar
435	Kapurthala
436	Ludhiana
437	Mansa
438	Moga

1	2
439	Mohali
440	Muktsar
441	Navansahar
442	Pathankot
443	Patiala
444	Ropar
445	Sangrur
446	Taran Taran
	Rajasthan
447	Ajmer
448	Alwar
449	Banswara
450	Banswara (ST)
451	Baran
452	Barmer
453	Bharatpur
454	Bhilwara
455	Bikaner
456	Bundi
457	Chittorgarh
458	Churu
459	Dausa
460	Dholpur

1	2	1	2
461	Dungarpur	483	West Sikkim
462	Hanumangarh		Tripura
463	Jaipur	484	Dhalai District
464	Jaisalmer	485	North District
465	Jalor	486	South District
466	Jhalawar	487	West District
467	Jhunjhunu		Uttarakhand
468	Jodhpur	488	Almora
469	Karauli	489	Bageshwar
470	Kota	490	Chamoli
471	Nagaur	491	Champawat
472	Pali	492	Dehradun
473	Rajsamand	493	Haridwar
474	Sawai Madhopur	494	Nainital
475	Sikar	495	Pauri
476	Sirohi	496	Pitoragarh
477	Sriganganagar	497	Rudraprayag
478	Tonk	498	Tehri-Garhwal
479	Udaipur	499	Udhamsingh Nagar
	Sikkim	500	Uttarkashi
480	East Sikkim		Uttar Pradesh
481	North Sikkim	501	Agra
482	South Sikkim	502	Aligarh

1	2
503	Allahabad
504	Ambedkarnagar
505	Auriya
506	Azamgarh
507	Bagpat
508	Bahraich
509	Balia
510	Balrampur
511	Banda
512	Barabanki
513	Bareilly
514	Basti
515	Bijnor
516	Budaun
517	Bulandshahr
518	Chandauli
519	Chtrakoot
520	Etah
521	Etawah
522	Faizabad
523	Farrukhabad
524	Fatehpur
525	Firozabad

1	2
526	Gautam Buddha Nagar
527	Gazipur
528	Ghaziabad
529	Gonda
530	Gorakpur
531	Hamirpur
532	Hardoi
533	Hatras
534	Jalaun
535	Jaunpur
536	Jhansi
537	Jyotiba Phoole Nagar
538	Kannauj
539	Kanpur Dehat
540	Kanpur (Nagar)
541	Kaushambi
542	Kushinagar
543	Lakhimpur-Kheri
544	Lalitpur
545	Lucknow
546	Maharajganj
547	Mahoba
548	Mainpuri

1	2	1	2
549	Mathura		West Bengal
550	Mau	569	Bankura
551	Meerut	570	Bardhaman
552	Mirzapur	571	Birbhum
553	Moradabad	572	Coochbehar
554	Muzaffar Nagar	573	Darjeeling
555	Pilibhit	574	Hooghly
556	Pratapgarh	575	Howrah
557	Raebareili	576	Jalpaiguri
558	Saharanpur	577	Murshidabad
559	Sant Kabir Nagar	578	Nadia
560	Sant Ravidas Nagar	579	North 24 Parganas
561	Shahjahanpur	580	North Dinajpur
562	Shravasti	581	PurbaMedinipur
563	Siddharth Nagar	582	Purulia
564	Sitapur	583	South 24 Parganas-I
565	Sonbhadra	584	South 24 Parganas-II
566	Sultanpur	585	South Dinajpur
567	Unnao	586	West Medinipur
568	Varanasi		

Vacant seats in IITs due to hike in fees

†*371. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the seats remain vacant in different Institutes of Technical Education in the country;

(b) if so, the details in respect of each Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in the country in this regard for the last three years and current year, year-wise;

(c) whether the unprecedented increase in fees is the major reason for this; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) No, Sir. However, a small number of seats remain vacant in the centrally funded technical educational institutions including the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs).

(b) The number of vacant seats in IITs, based on JEE-2009 to JEE-2012, is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Number of vacant seats in the previous years and the current year in IITs, which is small, cannot be linked to the revision in fees for Under Graduate (UG) students of IITs to Rs.90,000 per annum from Rs. 50,000 per annum, for the new entrants for UG programmes, as it will be effective from the academic year 2013.

Statement

*The number of vacant seats in IITs based on
JEE-2009 to JEE-2012*

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutes	Number of vacant seats			
		Based on JEE-2012	Based on JEE-2011	Based on JEE-2010	Based on JEE-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	IIT-Bhubaneswar	0	2	0	4
2.	IIT-Bombay	0	0	7	4
3.	IIT-Delhi	0	1	3	3
4.	IIT-Gandhinagar	0	2	4	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	IIT-Guwahati	0	4	17	11
6.	IIT-Hyderabad	0	1	0	2
7.	IIT-Indore	0	2	2	1
8.	IIT-Kanpur	0	6	5	5
9.	IIT-Kharagpur	0	19	12	16
10.	IIT-Madras	0	4	8	10
11.	IIT-Mandi	0	0	2	3
12.	IIT-Patna	0	0	3	1
13.	IIT-Jodhpur	0	1	1	1
14.	IIT-Roorkee	4	24	23	0
15.	IIT-Ropar	0	0	0	3
TOTAL		4	66	87	67

World class stations in Odisha

*372. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state by when the Ministry would implement the proposal for establishment of World Class Station at the existing Puri and Bhubaneswar railway stations in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Puri and Bhubaneswar Railway Stations have been identified for development into world class stations through PPP (Public Private Partnership) mode, by leveraging the land around and the air space above the stations. Bidding process for world class station in PPP mode is initiated after Master Plan and Feasibility Report is prepared and in-principle approval of local bodies is obtained. Preliminary studies in this regard have been undertaken at Puri and Bhubaneswar.

Work at site shall commence after award of concession and financial closure is achieved by the concessionaire. At this stage, it is not feasible to set time frame for commencement of work for redevelopment of Puri and Bhubaneswar stations as world class stations.

Railway projects in North-Eastern States

*373. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway projects under implementation in North-Eastern States, along with their estimated costs;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of these railway projects are running behind schedule; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this delay and by when they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The details of railway projects including National Projects in NE Region are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Latest anticipated cost	Outlay 2012-13	Expenditure upto March, 2012	Proposed outlay 2013-14	% of financial progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New Line						
1.	Agartala-Sabroom (National Project)	1141.75	180.00	327.8	140.00	28.7
2.	Teteliya-Byrnihat (National Project)	385.2	70.00	93.11	50.00	24.17
3.	Bhairabi-Sairang (National Project)	2393.48	80.00	4.41	77.10	0.18
4.	Bogibeel Bridge with link lines on North and South Banks (National Project)	3230.02	330.00	2380.64	340.00	73.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Dimapur-Kohima (Zubza) (National Project)	850.00	7.00	8.97	1.00	1.05
6.	Dudhnoi- Mendipathar	178.47	20.00	45.64	40.00	25.57
7.	Harmuti- Naharagun	415.73	50.00	232.34	60.00	55.88
8.	Jiribam-Tupul- Imphal (National Project)	4444	450.00	681.94	453.90	15.34
9.	New Maynaguri- Jogighopa	1655.81	225.00	1056.22	140.00	63.78
10.	Sivok-Rangpo (National Project)	3380.58	38.00	52.63	25.00	1.55
11.	Byrnihat- Shillong (National Project)	4083.02	30.00	1.5	1.00	.03
12.	Murkongselek- Pasighat	165.82	10.00	0.15	1.00	0.09
13.	Agartala-Akhaura	252.00	1.00	0	10.00	0
Gauge Conversion						
1.	Katakhal-Bhairabi	223.01	15.00	103.48	15.00	46.40
2.	Lumding-Silchar including alignment between Migrendisa- Ditokcherra and extension from Badarpur to Baraigram (National Project)	4255.37	400.00	3013.49	375	70.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	New Jalpaiguri-Siliguri-New Bongaigaon branch lines	1308.9	10.00	1023.41	1	78.18
4.	Rangiya-Murkongselek alongwith linked fingers (National Project)	1717.29	380.00	1107.75	425.00	64.5
Doubling						
1.	Lumding-Hojai Patch Doubling	246.07	1.00	0	2.00	0

(b) No, Sir. Projects are progressing as per availability of resources.

(c) Does not arise.

Output under RTE Act

*374. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether surveys have shown that enrolment of students has increased in the last three years under the Right to Education (RTE) Act;

(b) whether it is mostly an input-oriented Act and not quality education Act;

(c) whether Government would specify about the output under the RTE Act; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTF) Act, 2009, which came into force from 1st April, 2010 mandates free and compulsory elementary education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years. As

per the District Information System for Education (DISE), enrolment of children in elementary classes has increased from 18.79 crore in 2009-10 to 19.91 crore in 2011-12, which is near universalisation at the primary level. The annual drop-out rate has come down from 6.76% in 2009-10 to 6.50% in 2010-11. In order to retain children and enable them to complete the elementary education cycle, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides free text books, in-service teacher training, additional teachers to improve PTRs and specific learning enhancement programmes for early grades and upper primary classes.

(b) to (d) The schedule to the RTE Act lays down the norms and standards which are to be achieved by each school within three years of the commencement of the Act. The RTE Act also specifies quality parameters by laying down the framework for the curriculum, evaluation procedure and child centred pedagogy and that all children in the age group of 6-14 years should complete 8 years of elementary education. The RTE Act also lays down the duties of teachers with regard to teaching learning processes in schools.

Cotton yield from Bt. cotton seeds

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the cotton yield from boll worm-resistant Bt. Cotton seeds has been falling since 2006 after it was introduced in 2002;

(b) if so, the details of the acreage, production and yield since 2002; and

(c) the reasons for the falling yield and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir. The yield per unit area has increased from 421 kg per hectare in 2006-07 to 491 kg per hectare in 2011-12.

(b) The area, production and yield of cotton in the country are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) However, the reasons for yield fluctuations noticed during the period (2008-10) are unfavorable weather conditions, including delayed onset of monsoon and erratic distribution. Integrated water management strategies, remunerative cotton-based cropping systems besides location-specific cotton crop management practices are advocated in order to realize profitable cotton yields even under adverse climatic conditions.

Statement*Area, production and yield of cotton in India*

Year	Area (Million Hectare)	Production (Million bales of 170 kg each bale)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
2001-02	9.13	10.00	186
2002-03	7.67	8.62	191
2003-04	7.60	13.73	307
2004-05	8.79	16.43	318
2005-06	8.68	18.50	362
2006-07	9.14	22.63	421
2007-08	9.41	25.88	467
2008-09	9.41	22.28	403
2009-10	10.13	24.02	403
2010-11	11.24	33.0	499
2011-12	12.18	35.20	491
2012-13*	11.77	33.80	488

* As per 2nd Advance Estimates.

Warehousing facilities in rural areas

*376. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to create warehousing facilities in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total number of rural godowns constructed till 1 March, 2013 and the number of farmers benefited. State-wise, including Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) how the creation of storage facility would be utilized for agriculture and food processing industry?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government is implementing 'Grameen Bhandaran Yojana' since 01.04.2001 for creation of scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas.

Under the Scheme, subsidy is given @ 33.33% for (i) North Eastern States, Sikkim and Hilly areas with a maximum ceiling of Rs. 3.33 crores, and (ii) for Women Farmers/ SC/ST entrepreneurs and their Self Help Groups/Co-operatives with a maximum ceiling of Rs. 3.00 crores. Subsidy is given (iii) @ 25% for farmers, agriculture graduates, cooperatives and CWC/SWCs with a maximum ceiling of Rs. 2.25 crores, and (iv) @ 15% for all other categories of individuals, companies and corporations with a maximum ceiling of Rs. 1.35 crores.

The normative cost for creation of storage capacity per metric tonne (MT) is Rs. 3500/- for godowns up to 1000 MT, Rs.3000/- for godowns exceeding 1000 MT, Rs. 4000/-, irrespective of capacity, for godowns in North Eastern, Sikkim and Hilly areas and Rs. 750/- for renovation of godowns for cooperatives only. The maximum size of the godown eligible for subsidy is 25000 MT in North Eastern States, Sikkim and Hilly areas and 30000 MT in other areas. The subsidy, which is back ended, is calculated based on the project cost as appraised by the financing Bank or actual cost or normative cost given above, whichever is the lowest.

As on February, 2013, 30,923 godowns with a capacity of 391.16 lakh tonnes had been sanctioned under the scheme, as per State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The creation of storage capacity would meet various requirements for storing farm produce, processed farm produce, agricultural inputs, etc.

Statement

State-wise details of the godowns sanctioned under rural godown scheme

(Position as on 28.2.2013-Cumulative)

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects	Capacity in tonnes
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1260	5023616
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	945

1	2	3	4
3	Assam	242	474724
4	Bihar	898	357773
5	Chhattisgarh	454	1360836
6	Goa	3	290
7	Gujarat	8592	2735612
8	Haryana	1652	4476666
9	Himachal Pradesh	55	7558
10	Jammu and Kashmir	6	30648
11	Jharkhand	9	34747
12.	Karnataka	3755	2358393
13	Kerala	175	64239
14	Madhya Pradesh	2756	4184610
15	Maharashtra	2739	3947804
16	Meghalaya	16	20582
17	Mizoram	1	756
18	Nagaland	2	250
19	Orissa	400	849323
20	Punjab	1646	5759749
21	Rajasthan	1174	996854
22	Tamil Nadu	1550	955795
23	Uttar Pradesh	908	3714404
24	Uttarakhand	228	601474
25	West Bengal	2400	1158275
26	Tripura	1	996
TOTAL		30923	39116919

Shortage of manpower in Kisan Call Centres

*377. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of manpower in the extension services for farming community;

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

(c) how many farmers are currently being taken care of by one extension worker under the Kisan Call Centre Scheme;

(d) whether Government plans to increase the manpower under the said Scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the timeframe to cover all farmers under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) In order to augment manpower for agricultural extension, Government is implementing a scheme for Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA) under which 28 States have been provided assistance for creation of 18558 posts, out of which 12256 posts have been filled as per details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Kisan Call Centres (KCCs) have been established to provide extension support on telephone to farmers in all States and Union Territories using a nation-wide toll free number. The average number of calls per day handled by each KCC agent is 57. Call flow in KCCs is regularly monitored to assess the requirement of increase in number of agents. With the improvement in the quality of KCC services due to state of the art infrastructure and new technological features such as Voice Media Gateway, Dedicated Internet Bandwidth, 100% Call Recording, Call Barging Facility, Provision of Voice Mail during call waiting period and SMS to farmers (conveying gist of advisories given), number of calls flowing in to the KCCs has increased during the last 10 months. Therefore, number of seats have been increased from 144 in January, 2012 to 278 in October, 2012.

Statement*Status of Sanction and Deployment of Manpower
under Extension Reforms Scheme*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Posts Sanctioned	No. of Posts Filled
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	935	441
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	297	247
3.	Assam	242	242
4.	Bihar	1808	1746
5.	Chhattisgarh	497	139
6.	Gujarat	791	736
7.	Goa	51	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	202	162
9.	Haryana	328	153
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	526	460
11.	Jharkhand	908	829
12.	Karnataka	513	360
13.	Kerala	372	361
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1201	148
15.	Maharashtra	885	761
16.	Manipur	233	97
17.	Meghalaya	160	26
18.	Mizoram	126	80
19.	Nagaland	207	193
20.	Orissa	1044	1021
21.	Punjab	535	156
22.	Rajasthan	922	217

1	2	3	4
23.	Sikkim	45	39
24.	Tamil Nadu	1300	1311
25.	Tripura	147	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2777	2220
27.	Uttarakhand	358	28
28.	West Bengal	1148	83
	TOTAL	18558	12256

Centres of excellence with help of Dutch Embassy

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dutch Embassy in India, through Ministry of Agriculture is establishing Centres of Excellence covering vegetables, floriculture and fruit ripening in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether formal orders of approval have been given by the Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) Kerala is one of the States identified for cooperation under the Indo-Dutch Joint Agriculture Action Plan (2012-15). Two Centres of Excellence (CoEs) feature under this cooperation agreement, one for demonstration of production technologies in flowers and vegetables and the other for demonstration of latest technologies for banana ripening. Government of Kerala has been advised to finalize the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for identified CoEs and seek approval thereof from within their annual allocation under NHM.

Use of renewable energy sources

*379. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether renewable energy sources are being utilised by any of the food processing industries/units to meet their energy needs;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government provides incentives to food processing units for utilising renewable energy;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the status of the pilot projects that were being planned in the cold chain industries?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not maintain the data on use of renewable energy by Food Processing Industries in the country. The present installed capacity of power generation in the country is about 2,12,829 MW which includes 26,920 MW from renewable. This constitutes 12.5% contribution of renewable in the total power installed capacity in the country.

(c) and (d) The Government is giving various fiscal and financial incentives, to all industries including food processing industries, such as capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties to encourage the use of new and renewable energy. In addition, various other measures like preferential tariff for purchase of power generated from renewable sources, introduction of Renewable Energy Certificates and Renewable Purchase Obligation have been taken by Government.

(e) State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have been advised to take up cold storage pilot projects based on biomass/solar energy.

Regulation of fee structure of private unaided educational institutions

*380.DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to regulate the fee structure in the private unaided educational institutions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures Government proposes to adopt to make higher education affordable along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Though the Government has not laid down any norms for fee fixation in private unaided educational institutions, the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard are being followed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its judgment dated 31.10.2002 in TMA Pai Foundation & Others vs. State of Karnataka, held that the fixing of a rigid fee structure would be an unacceptable condition. The decision on the fee to be charged must necessarily be left to the private educational institution that does not seek or is not dependent upon any funds from the Government. It has further held that in the establishment of an educational institution, the object should not be to make profit in as much as education is essentially charitable in nature.

Further, in *Islamic Academy & Ors. Vs State of Karnataka & Ors* the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed (14/8/2003) that in order to give effect to the judgment in TMA Pai's case, a Committee headed by a retired High Court judge be set up in each State to approve the fee structure and fix fees for higher educational institutions in the state.

In a subsequent judgment (12/8/2005) in this connection in *PA Inamdar & Ors. Vs State of Maharashtra & Ors*, the Supreme Court held that the Committees regulating admission procedure and fee structure shall continue to exist, but only as a temporary measure and an inevitable passing phase until the Central Government or the State Governments are able to devise a suitable mechanism and appoint competent authority in consonance with the observations made herein above.

As per the Supreme Court of India's directions, State level fee Committees have been constituted by the State Governments concerned to prescribe the tuition and other fees to be charged by technical and professional higher educational institutions at undergraduate and post-graduate level and to regulate and oversee their implementation. The State Governments are responsible to ensure that all the colleges located in the State abide by the fees fixed by the State Fee Fixation Committee.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government has introduced the Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010 in Parliament, which provides for the prohibition of certain unfair practices in higher educational institutions including private institutions to protect the interest of the students. It also provides for criminal liability and civil penalties for

charging capitation fee or donations. The charging of fees over and above what is declared in the prospectus is also made punishable in the Bill.

Several measures are already in place to make higher education affordable. The Government has started a new Scheme w.e.f. 2009 to provide full interest subsidy for the period of moratorium on Education Loans taken by the students from Economically Weaker Section (EWS) with a total parental income of Rs. 4.50 lacs p.a. for pursuing approved higher educational courses in India.

In addition, the Central Government as well as University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) offer scholarships to meritorious students as well as students belonging to weaker sections of society viz. (1) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST Candidates; (2) Maulana Azad National Fellowships to Minorities students; (3) Junior Research Fellowships in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences; (4) Junior Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology; (5) Junior Research Fellowship and Research Associateships for Foreign Nationals; (6) Research Fellowships in sciences for Meritorious Students; (7) Research Fellowships for Meritorious students (in Humanities and Social Sciences); (8) Post doctoral Fellowships for women; (9) Dr. D. S. Kothari Fellowships in Science, Engineering and Technology; (10) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowships (Humanities/Social Science/languages); (11) Post Doctoral Fellowships for SC/ST; (12) Scholarships to the students of Central Universities; (13) Postgraduate Scholarships for professional courses for SC/ST candidates; (14) Post Graduate Indira Gandhi Scholarship Scheme for Single Girl Child; (15) Post Graduate Merit Scholarship Scheme for University Rank Holders at Under Graduate level and (16) P.G. Scholarships to GATE qualified students.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Workshops on dairy development

2791. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRA SEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) holds orientation workshops in various parts of the country to promote dairy development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of workshops held so far by NDDDB in the State of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) NDDDB has been organizing workshop and meetings with the potential End Implementing Agencies (EIAs) in States that have fulfilled or commit to fulfil the regulatory measures within a specified time frame for preparation of Sub Project Proposals under National Dairy Plan (Phase-I). As on date, 48 EIA level workshops/meetings and 15 state level workshops/meetings have been organized in 13 major milk producing States.

(c) In Karnataka, as on date, 10 EIA level workshops/meetings and one state level workshop/meeting have been organized.

Shortage of farm labourers

2792. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government in consultation with State Governments to enhance the use of agro machineries and modern techniques for farm related works as farmers are facing severe shortage of farm labourers;

(b) whether Government is going to enhance research work for development of agro-machineries according to geophysical requirement and increase their use to overcome the shortage of farm labourers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Agriculture is implementing two Central Sector Schemes, namely, Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training, Testing and Demonstrations and Post Harvest Technology and Management for Promotion of Agro Machinery and Modern Technology by their training and demonstration to the farmers through State Governments to overcome the shortage of labour.

Research and Development is an ongoing activity in the field of agricultural

machinery. Development of agro-machineries are carried out as per the requirement of various crops and commodities, agro-climatic regions, socio economic conditions of farmers and availability of farm power in various agro-physical regions. These are conducted through prototype feasibility testing, prototype manufacturing, front-line demonstrations, on-farm trails in farmers' field and prototype refinement based on feedback obtained from users. The Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal with its regional station at Coimbatore and the 24 Cooperating Centres of All India Coordinated Research Project on Farm Implements and Machinery are mandated to address these issues for the requirements of the country.

Schemes to make agriculture profitable

2793. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes announced/to be announced to make agriculture profitable during 2013-14;
- (b) the details of funds allocated for the same, scheme-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the details of the schemes announced and implemented to make agriculture profitable during 2012-13; and
- (d) the details of funds allocated, released and spent on these schemes during 2012-13, scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) Details of major schemes/programmes to make agriculture economically viable funds allocated, released and spent state-wise during financial year 2012-13 are given in Statement (*See* below). As against budget provision of Rs. 17,867.32 crore (Revised Estimates 2012-13), the amount released as on 11.3.2013 is Rs. 16,666.45 crore.

These schemes would be continued, rationalized into five missions, five central sector schemes and one state plan scheme in order to improve focus and to avoid overlap. An allocation of Rs. 21,609 crore has been proposed for these schemes for the year 2013-14.

Statement

(A) *Details of funds allocated, released and expenditure on Schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)			National Food Security Mission (NFSM)		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp. *	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	601.98	577.79	283.51	158.51	147.94	85.95
2	Arunachal Pradesh	40.31	20.37	0.00	1033	8.40	5.28
3	Assam	399.57	399.57	233.31	41.85	26.80	23.94
4	Bihar	724.01	687.39	346.70	105.87	65.72	65.14
5	Chhattisgarh	581.12	480.44	206.56	77.41	48.73	32.48
6	Goa	62.43	35.27	0.00			
7	Gujarat	586.87	564.24	463.63	54.79	53.20	27.24
8	Haryana	199.49	118.23	56.42	57.90	46.53	15.53
9	Himachal Pradesh	73.48	45.06	27.60	21.99	20.25	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	112.08	95.77	35.25	17.34	11.87	224
11	Jharkhand	241.55	185.84	57.80	34.10	23.27	14.78
12	Karnataka	586.52	360.27	255.35	123.05	110.21	93.37
13	Kerala	282.26	253.03	94.13	2.59	1.37	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	448.13	348.13	197.77	249.56	244.10	134.11
15	Maharashtra	1025.81	1050.81	544.67	245.56	241.81	103.16
16	Manipur	52.94	31.85	0.00	12.16	11.90	11.45

Statement

(A) Details of funds allocated, released and expenditure on Schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Macro Management Scheme (MMA)			Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)			Horticulture Mission for North East (HMNE)		
Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.*	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.*	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.*
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
68.97	43.80	2607	64.88	15.79	43.06			
0.00	20.09	6.36				48.95	41.95	36.26
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.80	30.80	14.98
42.30	23.90	15.19	12.54	9.19	3.53			
22.64	19.15	6.32	12.07	7.55	6.39			
0.44	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00			
39.27	35.34	17.67	20.78	5.18	14.04			
17.58	2.46	5.44	7.23	4.35	2.21			
21.71	19.54	6.35	0.74	0.65	0.49	30.00	27.55	10.85
40.04	16.80	0.00	2.06	0.42	0.00	35.20	18.25	9.50
9.94	2.29	2.25						
51.35	23.11	10.87	35.23	13.94	25.27			
12.34	10.41	5.55	0.65	0.00	0.08			
68.60	56.80	22.81	60.01	56.91	47.05			
91.54	82.38	30.63	49.63	36.70	30.76			
0.00	2054	10.27				45.90	45.03	22.00

44 *Written Answers to* [RAJYA SABHA] *Unstarred Questions*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	Meghalaya	105.34	22.68	0.00	9.30	3.75	3.61
18	Mizoram	200.91	181.16	96.89	6.04	3.92	378
19	Nagaland	85.75	85.75	51.75	11.64	2.97	2.97
20	Odisha	503.10	374.99	244.51	75.97	63.52	40.60
21	Punjab	146.93	45.73	0.00	63.86	37.93	0.00
22	Rajasthan	363.09	305.37	152.39	149.01	96.51	58.69
23	Sikkim	29.47	15.21	0.00	2.08	1.41	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	659.68	413.79	21454	52.06	39.70	18.18
25	Tripura	56.43	49.86	16.50	21.88	10.79	8.69
26	Uttar Pradesh	432.26	241.77	0.00	290.93	200.37	126.77
27	Uttrakhand	44.36	8.21	0.00	21.92	16.25	2.22
28	West Bengal	464.81	369.99	134.50	59.32	18.27	22.77
TOTAL		9110.68	7368.57	3713.78	1977.02	1557.49	902.95

* Expenditure as on 1.3.2013.

(B) Details of funds allocated, released and expenditure on Schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation during 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of the State	National Horticulture Mission (NHM)			National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI)		
		Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.*	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	116.45	87.34	82.00	295.00	289.93	264.61
2	Arunachal Pradesh				4.00	0.00	0.00

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0.00	23.25	9.39				35.05	29.00	24.00
0.00	14.33	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.35	34.10	33.00
0.00	23.25	11.62				43.55	43.55	34.50
35.35	10.81	0.00	20.42	10.68	10.19			
17.73	7.98	0.00	2.03	0.00	0.00			
62.43	32.89	18.14	55.00	36.89	25.74			
0.00	18.60	7.80	15.09	8.22	4.36	43.30	35.24	11.97
35.28	29.29	9.75	0.00	0.00	0.00			
0.00	18.60	5.82				44.80	44.80	33.00
117.61	105.85	36.84	19.63	6.66	7.75			
25.01	14.31	7.12				19.35	10.23	0.00
45.44	18.42	0.00	9.00	6.65	0.28			
825.57	694.19	277.76	387.03	219.80	221.20	415.25	360.50	230.07

(B) Details of funds allocated, released and expenditure on Schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation during 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms E			National Bamboo Mission (NBM)			Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)		
Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.*	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.*	Alloc.	Rel.	Exp.*
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
29.21	21.61	23.11	0.20	0.20	0.10	1.40	0.00	0.93
11.65	9.16	3.34	6.21	5.22	3.51			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Assam				4.00	0.00	000
4	Bihar	46.75	35.06	15.04	70.00	52.00	1228
5	Chhattisgarh	106.25	91.36	65.56	40.00	20.00	15.84
6	Goa	3.40	1.24	0.71	0.39	0.00	0.05
7	Gujarat	106.25	100.13	89.88	190.00	182.00	180.70
8	Haryana	90.95	90.62	82.00	32.00	30.00	15.79
9	Himachal Pradesh						
10	Jammu and Kashmir				4.00	000	0.00
11	Jharkhand	63.75	47.81	46.14	25.00	25.00	19.05
12	Karnataka	119.00	113.04	90.00	150.00	133.09	112.49
13	Kerala	72.25	35.00	31.50	3.00	2.75	2.25
14	Madhya Pradesh	55.25	22.25	23.00	100.00	60.75	35.35
15	Maharashtra	136.00	95.42	93.04	250.00	125.00	150.20
16	Manipur				5.00	0.00	0.00
17	Meghalaya				4.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram				6.00	0.00	0.00
19	Nagaland				4.00	0.00	0.00
20	Odisha	68.00	65.80	45.12	12.00	12.00	8.57
21	Punjab	62.90	57.90	40.06	20.00	10.00	3.56
22	Rajasthan	80.75	41.20	32.65	150.00	110.00	75.76
23	Sikkim				8.00	2.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	68.00	44.00	40.02	90.00	83.00	62.70
25	Tripura				5.00	0.00	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	59.50	10.00	23.00	15.61	5.95	1.34
27	Uttrakhand				6.00	1.50	0.00
28	West Bengal	38.25	19.00	12.70	1.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		1293.70	957.17	812.42	1494.00	1144.97	960.54

* Expenditure as on 1.3.2013

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20.59	7.26	6.36	10.20	7.52	7.49			
50.93	43.58	48.01	2.80	1.12	0.00			
15.53	10.50	15.62	4.04	2.02	1.86			
2.23	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00			
23.18	31.29	26.88	2.07	1.40	0.00	1.90	1.57	0.45
12.92	7.60	7.95	0.85	0.73	0.00			
7.26	7.37	9.02	1.49	0.89	0.00			
13.92	9.00	4.77	0.30	0.00	0.00			
25.72	30.66	24.22	2.52	0.64	0.62			
19.10	10.94	13.05	6.31	3.25	2.00	0.70	0.58	0.00
12.71	11.83	13.02	0.19	0.00	0.00			
38.27	34.63	23.35	2.70	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
34.91	32.01	30.82	1.50	0.00	0.00	2.40	2.34	1.17
8.93	2.76	2.11	14.69	13.36	10.06			
7.10	1.00	2.47	0.90	0.00	0.00			
4.69	4.97	2.45	18.82	17.05	14.05			
7.31	7.30	4.56	18.31	15.00	8.50			
29.38	38.19	36.13	5.02	3.50	2.00	0.85	0.85	0.21
15.46	9.92	8.63	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.06	19.45	16.98	2.52	1.88	0.87	0.70	0.63	0.30
3.02	1.05	1.93	3.42	3.27	2.76			
34.58	22.41	26.14	0.50	0.20	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00
6.71	2.89	4.10	1.05	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
85.47	57.27	50.83	2.81	0.60	0.47	0.30	0.14	0.00
10.86	4.63	2.59	2.54	0.77	0.76			
35.65	19.84	17.03	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.28	0.00
597.35	459.12	425.46	112.20	78.40	54.55	11.90	8.62	3.06

Installation of ineffective anti-hail guns in Shimla

2794. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ineffective Anti hail guns have been installed in apple belt of Shimla in Himachal Pradesh without scientific evaluation and against the norms;

(b) if so, the reasons for installing such hail guns which is not a trust worthy technique and action taken against the concerned officials who have misused public money;

(c) whether Government will remove these guns in near future and provide Anti-Hail Nets to the apple growers on subsidised rates; and

(d) if so, whether State Government had sent any proposal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) Government of Himachal Pradesh had sought assistance for installing Anti-hail guns for protecting apple crop from hailstorm during 2008-09. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation approved Rs. 3.00 crore for installation of Anti hail guns on pilot basis. Consequently, State Horticulture Department installed Hail Control System at 3 selected sites *viz.* Deori Ghat (Tehsil Rohru), Kathasu (Tehsil Jubbal) and Tumru (Khara Pathar) in Shimla district during 2010-11.

Further, Government of Himachal Pradesh sought assistance of Rs. 284 crore for installing 300 anti hail guns and 30 radars during 2011-12. After receipt of the proposal, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation constituted a committee comprising of members from Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Meteorological Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry (UHF) and representative of apple growers association to assess the effectiveness of the existing anti hail guns in Himachal Pradesh. Based on the observations of the committee, Government of Himachal Pradesh has been suggested to take action on the following points:

- (i) to designate a Nodal Officer to monitor the existing hail control system;
- (ii) to provide uninterrupted power supply to the system besides deploying 24×7 manpower at the sites;

- (iii) to undertake a study by the scientists of UHF, Solan, Himachal Pradesh and Department of Horticulture jointly, and
- (iv) to continue the prevalent method of protecting apple crops from hail by using anti hail nets.

As reported by Government of Himachal Pradesh, the orchardists in these areas have shown mixed reaction on the effectiveness of the anti hail guns.

Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH), under which assistance is provided for anti hail nets @ 50% of the cost of Rs. 20 per sq. m limited to 5000 sq.m per beneficiary to protect horticulture crops including apple from hails.

Oil palm farming

2795. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that interventions by the Technology Missions on Oil Seeds have failed to keep pace with demand of oil seeds production over the last 25 years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the concrete steps taken by Government to push oil palm farming in the country for enhancing edible oil production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Due to the interventions under Technology Mission on Oilseeds (TMOP), the production of oilseeds increased from 112.70 lakhs tonnes in 1986-87 to 324.80 lakhs tonnes in 2010-11. The productivity of oilseeds increased from 605 kg. per ha. to 1193 kg. per ha. during the same period. Consequently, the domestic production of edible oils also increased from 33.19 lakhs tonnes in 1986-87 to 97.82 lakhs tonnes in 2010-11. However, growth in production has not matched growth in consumption, which has increased from 5.0 Kgs. of edible oil per capita per year in 1986-87 to 13.6 Kgs. in 2010-11.

- (c) In order to promote Oil Palm cultivation in the Country, Government of India is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) since 2004-05. In 2011-12, Government of

India launched Oil Palm Area Expansion (OPAE) under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in 8 potential states. Under these Schemes, support is provided for new Oil Palm plantations, maintenance of existing plantations and for other components like, installation of drip irrigation systems, diesel pump sets, bore wells, construction of vermi-compost units, development of wastelands and transfer of technology through demonstrations, trainings and publicity etc.

Productivity of various crops in the country

2796. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether productivity of various crops like paddy, wheat, pulses, etc. in the country is far less in comparison to the neighbouring countries and the research activity in the field of agriculture has also slowed down to a great extent;

(b) if so, the details of productivity of different crops, country-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to strengthen research activity in the country so as to ensure that farmers are benefited to a large extent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Details of productivity of major crops in India *vis-a-vis* other neighbouring countries during 2011 are given in the Statement (*See* below). There is no slowdown of agricultural research activity in India. During the last five years (2008-2012), 645 high yielding crop varieties/hybrids that have fair degree of tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses have been released. In addition, 4.34 lakh quintal of breeder seeds of different crops were also produced and supplied to different seed producing agencies so that quality seeds of improved varieties/hybrids could reach to the farmers for cultivation.

(c) and (d) There are 99 institutes, 5 deemed universities and 79 All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) engaged in conducting basic and applied research to cater to needs of farmers across the country. 631 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country have been established for fine-tuning and transfer of the technologies developed at these institutes for the farmers. Further, Consortia Research Platform including climate resilient agriculture have been identified in Twelfth Plan to carry out research on the new frontier areas in enhancing yield and value addition for the overall benefit of farmers and the country.

Statement

*Productivity (yield) of various crops in India vis-a-vis
other neighbouring countries during 2011*

(Kg/Hectare)

Country	Paddy	Wheat	Coarse Grains	Pulses	Oil Crops (Primary)	Sugarcane	Cotton#
India*	3590	3177	1591	699	1133\$	71668	491
Bangladesh	4219	2601	5577	933	345	40210	400
Bhutan	3257	2286	2308	891	319	31667	NA
China	6686	4838	5470	1533	619	66519	1339
Myanmar	4081	1812	2169	1313	324	61842	581
Nepal	2981	2275	1993	940	258	43148	NA
Pakistan	2396	2833	2611	517	321	55997	819
Sri Lanka	3551	NA	2564	1163	495	59804	NA

Source: Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO).

*: As per official estimates for 2011-12 released by Ministry of Agriculture.

\$: Productivity of Oilseeds in India.

NA: Not available.

#: As per International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) Report dated 01.02.2013. Data relates to the year 2011-12.

Reduction in area of cultivation of pulses

2797. 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 pulses in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the demand and supply of pulses in the country for past five years, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for the wide gap in demand and supply of pulses;

(d) whether it is a fact that cultivation area for pulses has shrunk in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reasons for reduction in area of cultivation of pulses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) The domestic demand for pulses is higher than the domestic supply and the gap is met through import of pulses. The domestic production of pulses and the net imports of pulses during the last five years are as under:

Year	(Million Tonnes)	
	Domestic Production	Net Imports
2007-08	14.76	2.67
2008-09	14.57	2.34
2009-10	14.66	3.41
2010-11	18.24	2.49
2011-12	17.09	3.13

State-wise details of demand and supply are not maintained.

(d) to (f) The total pulses area under cultivation during the last five years are as under:

Year	Area (Million Hectares)
2007-08	23.63
2008-09	22.09
2009-10	23.28
2010-11	26.40
2011-12	24.46

Area under cultivation of a crop including pulses depends upon, *inter alia*, the weather situation, farmers' perception about the risk factors and comparative profitability of different crops.

Assistance to drought and flood hit farmers

2798. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan of action to help the drought hit poor farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and total allocated funds utilized in last five years. State-wise;

(c) whether Government has given any compensation to the flood hit poor farmers who have lost their lives, land and crops; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and total fund utilized so far during last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) Government of India provides financial assistance in the form of input subsidy to farmers who suffer crop loss of 50% or more due to natural calamities (including drought & flood) from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) as per extant norms and procedures. Financial assistance from NDRF is provided towards relief and is not to be construed as compensation for crop loss. The objective of NDRF is to assist affected farmers to commence farming operation by way of providing agriculture input subsidy etc. State-wise details of central assistance released from NDRF in the wake of natural calamities including drought & flood during each of last five years are given in Statement (*See* below).

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

Besides, additional wage employment upto 50 days per household beyond 100 days under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), interim assistance under calamity component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), fast tracking release of installments under NRDWP and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) were extended to drought affected areas.

Statement

Release of assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)**			NDRF	
		2007- 08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	37.51	29.82	685.81	582.11	643.39
2	Arunachal Pradesh		26.40	32.29	97.24	0
3	Assam		300.00	0.00		0
4	Bihar		1000.00	267.48	368.01	0
5	Chhattisgarh			0.00		0
6	Goa			4.04		0
7	Gujarat			0.00		0
8	Haryana			0.00		0
9	Himachal Pradesh	24.59	40.33	14.58	149.95	42.91
10	Jammu and Kashmir	13.51		0.00		0
11	Jharkhand			0.00		0
12	Karnataka	68.89	189.105	1594.36		70.23
13	Kerala	50.81	9.48	0.00	12.78	109.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	Madhya Pradesh			40.53		0
15	Maharashtra	168.92		182.10	310.48	0
16	Manipur		5.45	0.91		0
17	Meghalaya			0.00		0
18	Mizoram	8.81	49.60	0.00	4.566	0
19	Nagaland			8.47	0	
20	Odisha		98.87	0.00	560.17	678.65
21	Punjab			0.00		0
22	Rajasthan	0.34		115.12		0
23	Sikkim		8.36	0.00		200.38
24	Tamil Nadu		522.51	0.00	317.17	523.98
25	Tripura			0.00		0
26	Uttar Pradesh			148.96	554.26	189.69
27	Uttarakhand			0.00	517.66	0
28	West Bengal			166.87	704.85	0
TOTAL		373.38	2279.92	3261.52	4179.25	2458.92

** Renamed as NDRF from 2010-11.

(Source: Dept. of Expenditure, Min. of Finance, Govt. of India).

Horticulture technology mission in floriculture

2799. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- the status of Horticulture Technology Mission in Floriculture;
- whether this technology has helped in a great measure to the farmers of North East region;

- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the status of the above Mission in Odisha region;
- (e) how far has it helped in production of cash crops and fruits in NE and other States of the country; and
- (f) the status of export of flowers from NE region to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (f) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation implements two schemes viz. (i) Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and (ii) National Horticulture Mission (NHM) under which assistance is provided for development of horticulture including floriculture. As per the latest estimates, the total area covered under floriculture in the country including North Eastern Region and Odisha is 2.72 lakh ha. with production of 16.77 lakh tones of loose flowers and 7541 million cut flowers.

These Missions have helped the farmers in adoption of improved production systems to ensure better returns per unit area. This has also helped in improving the production of cash crops like tomato, capsicum, potato, roses, orchids, anthurium, gerbera, carnations, tulip, liliun and fruits like apple, banana, mandarin, kiwi, grape, strawberry, etc. The production of horticulture crops in the country has increased from 146 million tonnes in 2001-02 to 257.27 million tonnes in 2011-12. The estimated production of horticulture crops during 2012-13 is 265.88 million tones.

Under NHM, an additional area of 6804 ha has been brought under floriculture in Odisha during last three years. Detail of fund released for area expansion of flowers in Odisha is as under:

Year	Rs. in lakh
2009-10	739.33
2010-11	182.32
2011-12	460.70
2012-13	182.49

During 2012-13, 21325 metric tonnes of flowers have been exported from the country including North East Region.

Training programmes on seed production and seed technologies

2800. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether training programmes on seed production and seed technologies for farmers are organized by Government throughout the country;

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

(c) the number of farmers including women farmers benefited under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the details of the financial assistance provided and utilized by the States for conduction of such training programmers during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) Government organises training programmes for farmers on Seed Production and Seed Technologies under the Seed Village Programme. Trainings are imparted in different stages of crop growth. The State-wise details of training including Madhya Pradesh, the funds released and number of farmers including women farmers benefited under Seed Village Programme during the last three years and current year are given in Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Year-wise fund released for training programmes on seed production and seed technologies for farmers and no. of farmers benefited under Seed Village Programme

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Fund released for Farmer's Training	No. of farmer benefited/ trained	Fund released for Farmer's Training	No. of farmer benefited/ trained	Fund released for Farmer's Training	No. of farmer benefited/ trained	Fund released for Farmer's Training	No. of farmer benefited/ trained
1	Andhra Pradesh	1897.200	363955	-	882719	470.632	611756	-	182802
2	Assam	82.065	129850	-	172400	565.200	359000	-	52787
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1.200	450	39.300	13293	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	160.000	158831	434.250	308500	805.548	603905	-	252915
5	Chhattisgarh	-	122639	136.500	211583	-	230654	40.500	161950
6	Gujarat	307.500	177595	235.660	328247	1110.400	435759	420.000	268300
7	Himachal Pradesh	87.150	109870	68.100	173595	12.150	16100	45.000	12250
8	Haryana	120.497	8933	0.406	285561	80.714	259353	0.530	62203
9	Jammu and Kashmir	41.030	115700	27.100	60150	2.400	1600	32.199	52300
10	Jharkhand	247.950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Karnataka	82.475	30068	107.074	146473	10.650	45027	23.142	57683

(Rs. in lakh)

Production of edible oilseeds in Rajasthan

2801. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the production of edible oilseeds in Rajasthan during last three years, year-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan has the potential of growing edible oilseeds;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the incentives being given or proposed to be given by Government to farmers to tap the potential and promote cultivation of these oilseeds in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Details of production of edible oilseeds in Rajasthan during last three years i.e., 2009-10 to 2011-12 are as under:

(Lakh Tonnes)

Year	Production of edible oilseeds
2009-10	43.21
2010-11	63.94
2011-12	53.35

(b) and (c) Rajasthan has the potential of growing edible oilseeds. The agro-climatic conditions of Rajasthan favour cultivation of edible oilseeds particularly, rapeseed and mustard, groundnut and sesamum. Rajasthan has been contributing to almost half of the national acreage of rapeseed and mustard. The sesamum also has substantial area and production in the State. To tap the potential of these edible oilseed crops in Rajasthan, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established Directorate of Rapeseed and Mustard Research in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan which is known as the mustard bowl of the country. The All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) on rapeseed and mustard, groundnut, soyabean and sesamum of ICAR have eight cooperating centres in different agro-ecologies of the State under the jurisdiction of the two State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) to cater to research needs of edible oilseeds in the State.

(d) To increase production and productivity of oilseed crops in the country, a centrally sponsored Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) is being implemented in 14 major oilseed growing States of the country including Rajasthan.

Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for purchase of breeder seed, production of foundation seed, production and distribution of certified seed, distribution of seed minikits, distribution of plant protection chemicals/equipments, weedicides, supply of micro nutrients and improved agricultural implements, supply of rhizobium culture/phosphate solubilising bacteria, distribution of gypsum/pyrite/liming/dolomite, distribution of sprinkler sets and water carrying pipes, training, publicity, etc. to encourage farmers to grow these crops. Further to incentivise farmers, the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of oilseed crops have also been increased significantly.

Status of proposals of Chhattisgarh Government

†2802. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been sent by Government of Chhattisgarh regarding second instalment of funds under Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize Scheme and National Mission on Micro Irrigation covered under RKVY;

(b) if so, by when the said funds are to be released;

(c) whether inspite of a letter written by Government of Chhattisgarh, Central Government has not released second instalment of funds to strengthen 41 veterinary hospitals and 98 veterinary dispensaries for ensuring health of live stocks and prevent them from diseases; and

(d) if so, by when the said funds are to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) The funds allocated to States under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) including its sub-schemes are released on the basis of projects approved by State Level Sanctioned Committee (SLSC) headed by Chief Secretary and pace of utilization reported by the State Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The allocation for Chhattisgarh under RKVY (including sub-schemes) for 2012-13 is Rs.581.12 crore and an amount of Rs.571.22 crore has already been released to the State after adjusting the unspent balance of Rs.9.90 crore out of funds released in 2011-12.

Creation of drought relief fund

2803. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been provided for development of agriculture and improvement of land in drought prone areas in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last five years, State-wise;

(c) the resultant achievements thereof during the above period;

(d) whether Government has any proposal to create an exclusive Drought Relief Fund; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the fund is likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (e) Government of India is implementing Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) with an objective to minimise the adverse effects of drought on production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources finally leading to drought proofing of the affected areas. From 26.02.2009, DPAP has been subsumed under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). State wise details of financial and physical achievements under DPAP in last five years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

State Governments are empowered to initiate appropriate relief measures in the wake of loss/damage to crops due to natural calamities including drought from funds readily available under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which consists of contributions from the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25 in case of General category States and 90:10 ratio in case of Special Category States. Additional financial assistance, over and above SDRF, is provided from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), upon receipt of detailed memorandum from the State Government following which Inter Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) is deputed for assessing the situation and recommending central assistance as per established procedure and extant norms. Ministry of Agriculture is, at present, not contemplating any proposal for creating an exclusive Drought Relief Fund.

Statement

(A) State-wise Funds Released (Rs. in crore) under
DPAP during the last five years

State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	56.24	55.87	37.38	44.27	25.27
Bihar	0.20	0.00	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	13.92	24.37	20.76	14.92	16.61
Gujarat	16.34	39.33	51.31	18.65	22.28
Himachal Pradeash	8.35	8.59	4.04	19.36	6.17
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	6.40	3.87	9.61	6.31
Jharkhand	0.00	2.90	0	0	0
Karnataka	44.46	57.76	54.06	40.39	18.36
Madhya Pradesh	53.16	56.97	47.56	37.48	9.1
Maharashtra	54.21	64.03	79.79	80.93	24.72
Odisha	23.93	25.13	43.29	27.45	11.11
Rajasthan	13.96	18.10	18.71	21.93	8.72
Tamil Nadu	32.01	35.49	14.48	16.18	13.6
Uttar Pradesh	49.40	39.72	25.11	12.52	1.57
Uttarakhand	14.62	7.07	4.11	15.02	2.58
West Bengal	2.68	6.57	0	0	0
TOTAL	383.48	448.30	404.47	358.71	166.4

Source: Department of Land Resources, Government of India.

(B) State-wise Projects Completed (Nos.) and the Area of the Completed Projects
(in lakh ha) under DPAP during the last five years.

State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Projects Completed	Area	Projects Completed	Area	Projects Completed	Area	Projects Completed	Area	Projects Completed	Area
Andhra Pradesh	49	0.25	242	1.21	180	0.90	623	3.12	594	2.97
Bihar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	31	0.16	103	0.52	143	0.72	264	1.32
Gujarat	6	0.03	36	0.18	113	0.57	420	2.10	483	2.42
Himachal Pradesh	11	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	195	0.98	136	0.68
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	29	0.15	77	0.39
Jharkhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Karnataka	52	0.26	108	0.54	446	2.23	647	3.24	330	1.65
Madhya Pradesh	160	0.80	363	1.82	387	1.94	639	3.20	235	1.18
Maharashtra	0	0.00	8	0.04	374	1.87	1053	5.27	493	2.47
Odisha	0	0.00	6	0.03	134	0.67	518	2.59	184	0.92
Rajasthan	32	0.16	9	0.05	217	1.09	260	1.30	142	0.71
Tamil Nadu	6	0.03	140	0.70	21	0.11	364	1.82	305	1.53
Uttar Pradesh	20	0.10	101	0.51	545	2.73	363	1.82	14	0.07
Uttarakhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	0.06	142	0.71	48	0.24
West Bengal	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL	336	1.68	1044	5.22	2532	12.66	5396	26.98	3305	16.525

Functioning of ICAR

2804. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various research activities and the number of research projects carried at institutions of ICAR;
- (b) the details of number of students/fellows/scholars and degrees offered;
- (c) whether posts are lying vacant at ICAR;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the time since when they are lying vacant and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the measures taken by Government to fill them up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) The number of research projects in Crop Science Division, Animal Science Division, Fisheries Division, Agricultural Extension Division, Agricultural Engineering Division, National Agricultural Innovation Project, Natural Resource Management Division, Education Division, Horticulture Division are 1198, 738, 283, 30, 289, 191, 28, 15 and 729 respectively. The total research projects in ICAR are thus 3501.

(b) The total number of students/fellows/scholars at Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi; Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar; Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai; National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal are 719, 671, 129 and 816 respectively. Thus the total number of students are 2335.

The degrees offered in different disciplines in agricultural sciences at IARI, New Delhi; IVRI, Izatnagar; CIFE, Mumbai; NDRI, Karnal are 24, 42, 22 and 26 respectively. Thus the total number of degrees offered are 114.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Presently 23% of the positions in the scientific category (1475 posts) are vacant comprising of 367 Scientists, 725 Senior Scientists and 383 Principal Scientists and Research Managers. Recruitment of Scientists is a continuous process and vacancies are filled up through an established procedure subject to availability of appropriately qualified candidates in the required areas of specialization.

(e) Steps have been initiated to get these vacancies filled up on priority through the Agricultural Scientists' Recruitment Board (ASRB).

Production of off season crops

2805. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is promoting the use of Shade Nets, Plastic/poly houses and Green houses to produce off season/high value crops for local consumption and export:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has done the cost-benefit analysis of the above kind of Agri-Technology and the change of productivity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Government is promoting the use of plasticulture applications such as green houses, poly houses and shade net houses under the centrally sponsored schemes of National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and through the schemes of National Horticulture Board (NHB) for cultivation of vegetables and flowers, and for nursery raising, including hardening of tissue culture plants.

(c) and (d) Studies conducted on the cost-benefit analysis of protected cultivation indicate that cultivation in green houses is profitable. Depending on the type of structure and crops, yield increase of 92 to 338% has been reported in comparison to open field cultivation.

Assistance to farmers for obtaining agricultural implements

2806. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers below poverty line in the country, particularly in Assam;

(b) whether Government proposes to provide special assistance to farmers for obtaining agricultural implements and machineries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) According to Planning Commission the number of persons below poverty line during 2009-10 in the country and in Assam were as under:

(No. in Lakhs)

	Rural	Urban	Total
All India	2782.1	764.7	3546.8
Assam	105.3	11.2	116.4

Occupation wise information on poverty is not maintained.

(b) and (c) The Government is providing financial assistance to the farmers including farmer below the poverty line from the 25% to 50% on the procurement of agricultural implements in the country including Assam under Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme (MMA).

Houses of fishermen under Fishermen Welfare Fund

2807. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of houses provided to fishermen, under Fishermen Welfare Fund being sponsored by the Central Government, State-wise;

(b) whether Government of Assam has submitted a proposal to Central Government for construction of houses for fishermen of the State under Fishermen Welfare Fund;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when the sanction would be accorded and fund would be released according to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR.CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The details of the number of houses approved for fishermen, State-wise under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)- National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) A proposal from Government of Assam for release of Rs. 27 lakh towards Central Share was received under this scheme. The proposal could not be considered as the State Government has not provided the progress report for the amount released earlier to the State.

Statement

The number of houses approved for the fisherman, State-wise under CSS

Sl. No.	Name of States	Number of Houses Constructed	
		XI Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12)	2012-13 (As on 1.3.13)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	2000	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	720	-
3	Assam	144	-
4	Bihar	2000	-
5	Chhattisgarh	17	200
6	Daman and Diu	-	-
7	Goa	40	-
8	Gujarat	1089	-
9	Haryana	-	-
10	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1550	-
12	Jharkhand	5560	690
13	Karnataka	1000	1000
14	Kerala	2250	-
15	Lakshadweep	-	-
16	Maharashtra	958	200

1	2	3	4
17	Madhya Pradesh	1184	499
18	Manipur	400	-
19	Meghalaya	45	-
20	Mizoram	228	455
21	Nagaland	1584	675
22	Odisha	-	-
23	Puducherry	1000	-
24	Punjab	-	-
25	Rajasthan	108	-
26	Sikkim	40	-
27	Tamil Nadu	-	-
28	Tripura	495	180
29	Uttar Pradesh	4198	-
30	Uttarakhand	130	30
31	West Bengal	3500	533
32	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
33	FISHECOPFED	-	-
TOTAL		30240	4462

Wastage of agro products

2808. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agro products got wasted on a large scale due to lack of cold storage and transit facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof for last three years;

(c) whether there is any deficiency in the present system of storing agro products cereals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government for making effective arrangement to store/ preserve food products from insects, rats and weather?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) As per the report of Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (ICAR), published in September, 2012, based on nationwide sample survey, conducted during 2005 to 2007, the losses for selected cereals are in the range of 2.8% to 4.7%, while in the case of pulses, it is 3.4% to 5.0%. The annual wastage of fruits and vegetables is estimated in the range of 5.8% to 18%.

(c) and (d) Long and fragmented supply chains, inadequate post-harvest infrastructure such as cold storages and cold chain logistics, lack of proper transport facilities and poor road connectivity, translate into wastages of agricultural produce in the country. Fruits and vegetable, being perishable in nature, are prone to higher percentage of losses than foodgrains.

(e) The Government has taken a number of steps to address the problem of storage and preservation of food products. These include encouraging reforms in agricultural marketing sector to facilitate private sector investments, implementation of Central Sector Schemes, namely, Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization (AMIGS), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH). Further, another scheme 'Grameen Bhandaran Yojana' is also being implemented under which rural godowns are being established to provide scientific storage facilities for arresting losses in terms of wastage and quality.

Proposal for managing DMS

2809. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the milk production and packing capacity of Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) per day;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has been looking for a partner to manage DMS as it is not doing well;

(c) whether the proposal of Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF) to take up the operation of Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) has been examined by Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) if not, by when the proposal is likely to be examined and finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The milk processing and packing capacity of DMS is five lakh litre per day.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) The Chairman of Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF) has written to the Government proposing to take up the operation of Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS). However, GCMMF has been requested to submit a comprehensive and detailed proposal covering various aspects of the matter including the proposed valuation and monetization of assets of DMS, pending legal disputes and liabilities of DMS, infusion of equity and terms of engagement of employees of DMS etc. Such proposal has not been received from GCMMF.

Precarious condition of farmers

†2810. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the financial condition of farmers;

(b) whether it is a fact that heavy flood is a main reason behind precarious financial condition of farmers;

(c) if so, whether Government has any scheme to deal with such natural calamities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Disproportionate pressure of population on agriculture resulting *inter-alia* in low per capita income in farm sector, disparity between per capita income in farm sector and non-farm sector and other constraints such as preponderance of small and marginal holdings, imperfect market conditions and lack of backward and forward linkages adversely affect income levels of farmers. Natural calamities including heavy floods also adds to the miseries of the farmers.

In addition to various developmental interventions such as National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Technology Mission on Horticulture for North Eastern States, Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India, etc., Government has taken several steps for improving financial condition of farmers including enhancement in Minimum Support Prices of agricultural commodities, interest rate subvention for timely repayment of crop loans, debt waiver/debt relief, increase in credit flow to agriculture sector etc.

(c) and (d) In the event of notified calamity, financial assistance is extended from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in accordance with the Government of India approved norms of scheme. As per existing scheme of financing relief expenditure, the State Governments are primarily responsible for undertaking relief and rehabilitation measures in the areas affected by natural calamities. The distribution of relief on ground is the responsibility of the concerned state. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Government by providing financial and logistic support, wherever necessary.

Strategy for farm mechanization

2811. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to formulate a new strategy for farm mechanization through various schemes and programmes of Agriculture during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aim and objectives thereof;

(c) whether small and marginal farmers in various parts of the country will be able to obtain their own appropriate farm equipments after the introduction of such strategy;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which such new strategy for farm mechanization will be finalized?

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

(b) The aims and objectives of the proposed Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) under National Mission on agricultural Extension and Technology are as under:

- Increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers;
- Establishment of 'Custom Hiring Centre' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership;
- Passing on the benefit of hi-tech, high value and hi-productive agricultural machinery to farmers through creating hubs for such farm equipment;
- Promotion farm mechanization through demonstration and capacity building activities; and
- Ensuring quality control of newly developed agricultural machinery.

(c) to (e) It is expected that the small and marginal farmers would avail the benefits under the scheme to acquire farm implements of their use.

Action plan to improve soil health and productivity

2812. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the health of soil including the quality after continued use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides etc. and its likely impact on the overall food production;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the plan of action initiated to improve soil health and productivity;
- (c) whether Government proposes to promote sustainable growth in agriculture in the country;

- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction;
- (e) the number of soil testing laboratories in each State/UT at present; and
- (f) the steps taken by Government to set up more such laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research under All India Coordinated Research Project on 'Long-Term Fertilizer Experiments' has assessed the soil health and quality in different soil types (fixed locations) under dominant cropping systems. The investigation over the last few decades indicated that continuous use of nitrogenous fertilizer alone produced the highest decline in crop yields at almost all the locations showing deficiencies of other nutrients. Even in NPK fertilized system, the deficiency of micro and secondary nutrients surfaced after few years affecting crop productivity. Only integrated use of optimal dose of NPK and organic manure maintained soil health/quality with higher crop productivity.

Similarly, increased use of pesticides may cause decline in beneficial agriculturally useful soil organisms (earthworms, microflora).

The Council is advocating soil test based integrated nutrient management and integrated pest management to sustain good soil health and higher crop productivity in the country.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is implementing various schemes/programmes, namely, Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Technology Mission on Oilseeds, Pulses and Maize (TMOPM), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSHF) and National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) to promote sustainable growth in agriculture in the country.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is providing requisite technology support, training and extending improved agro-advisories on real time weather data for appropriate agronomic interventions. The Council has completed contingency plans for 400 districts out of the 572 target districts of the country. A Network Project entitled 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture' (NIGRA) has also been initiated to cope up with climatic vulnerability.

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

(f) The Government under National Project for Management of Soil Health and Fertility (NPMSHF) has made provision for setting up soil testing laboratories (STLs) in the country. The ICAR has also proposed setting up of soil testing facilities in 156 more Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) during Twelfth Plan.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise number of soil testing laboratories in the country

State/Union Territories	Under State Govt. and Fertilizer Industries	Under Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)	Total
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	01	3
Andhra Pradesh	118	18	136
Arunachal Pradesh	6	02	8
Assam	11	10	21
Bihar	39	24	63
Chhattisgarh	9	05	14
Delhi	1	-	1
Goa	2	01	3
Gujarat	130	19	149
Haryana	34	15	49
Himachal Pradesh	15	11	26
Jammu and Kashmir	20	09	29
Jharkhand	8	16	24
Karnataka	28	24	52
Kerala	24	13	37

1	2	3	4
Lakshadweep	-	01	1
Madhya Pradesh	78	29	107
Maharashtra	36	30	66
Manipur	5	03	8
Meghalaya	6	01	7
Mizoram	6	03	9
Nagaland	3	02	5
Odisha	11	14	25
Puducherry	1	01	2
Punjab	70	15	85
Rajasthan	48	28	76
Sikkim	4	02	6
Tamil Nadu	48	27	75
Tripura	6	02	8
Uttarakhand	15	44	59
Uttar Pradesh	283	06	289
West Bengal	20	13	33
TOTAL	1087	389	1476

Implementation of NHM in Jammu and Kashmir

2813. SHRI G N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects undertaken, progress on these projects and amount spent so far under National Horticulture Mission (NHM), State-wise;

(b) the details of fiscal and physical achievements of National Horticulture Mission in Jammu and Kashmir, project-wise;

(c) the reasons for deficit, if any, in achievements in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(d) whether Government proposes to extend the duration and enhance the grounds of the mission activities in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (d) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation implements Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in remaining States/UTs of the country. Under these missions, assistance is provided for establishment of nurseries and tissue culture units, area expansion of horticulture crops, rejuvenation of old and senile orchards, creation of water resources, protected cultivation, bee keeping for pollination support, integrated nutrient management, integrated pest management, organic farming, establishment of cold storages, creation of marketing infrastructure, setting up of processing units, human resource development, etc. Detail of funds released so far under these missions are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

State of Jammu and Kashmir covers under HMNEH, which comprises of four mini missions *i.e.* Mini Mission-I (Research), Mini Mission-II - (Production and Productivity), Mini Mission-III (Post harvest Management and Marketing) and Mini Mission-IV (Processing). The scheme is being implemented during the Twelfth plan. The details of financial and physical achievements on major components are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Funds released so far under National Horticulture Mission(NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH)

Rs. in lakh	
State/UT	Funds Released
1	2
A. NHM States	
Andhra Pradesh	70838.45
Bihar	17951.00
Chhattisgarh	50436.17
Goa	1305.77

1	2
Gujarat	38631.32
Haryana	41757.82
Jharkhand	26512.73
Karnataka	72637.88
Kerala	38421.58
Madhya Pradesh	35073.35
Maharashtra	92972.72
Odisha	32248.41
Punjab	24411.64
Rajasthan	30510.07
Tamil Nadu	54318.99
Uttar Pradesh	45555.66
West Bengal	17288.67
Delhi	300.00
Lakshadweep	92.90
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1002.00
Puducherry	199.26
B. HMNEH States	
Arunachal Pradesh	24936.55
Assam	25347.29
Manipur	27157.28
Meghalaya	23861.30
Mizoram	30279.13

1	2
Nagaland	30520.00
Sikkim	27196.03
Tripura	24358.70
Jammu and Kashmir*	20096.00
Himachal Pradesh*	20925.62
Uttarakhand*	20103.01

*Since 2003-04

Statement-II

Financial and physical achievements under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) in Jammu and Kashmir

A. Financial achievement	Rs. in lakh
Mini Mission	Amount
Mini Mission-I (Research)	2584.49
Mini Mission-II (Production and Productivity)	20096.00
Mini Mission-III (PHM and Marketing)	2614.69
Mini Mission-IV (Processing)	1001.31
B. Physical achievement of major components.	
Components	ha/nos.
1	2
Area Expansion (ha.)	27642
Rejuvenation (ha.)	18755
Nurseries (No.)	222
Community Tanks (No.)	696
Water harvesting system/Tube Wells (No.)	2850
Protected cultivation/Green house (Sq.m)	481688
Vermi-compost/Earthworm unit (No.)	1127

1	2
Mushroom Unit (No.)	3
Training of Farmers including women (No.)	55361
Horticulture Mechanization (No.)	7504
Wholesale Markets (No.)	15
Cold Storages (No.)	5
Processing unit (No.)	14

National Saffron Mission in Jammu and Kashmir

2814. SHRI G. N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Saffron Mission and projects undertaken in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the details of targets and achievements made under the mission;

(c) the percentage of allocation expended so far, year-wise and activity-wise;

(d) the expected date of completion of projects undertaken under the mission; and

(e) how is the mission expected to benefit the saffron growers and enhance the quality and production of saffron?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Government of India sanctioned National Mission on Saffron in 2010 to be implemented over a period of 4 years. The Mission is designed to cover all aspects from production to marketing and quality check with an outlay of Rs. 372.18 crore, out of which Government of India share is Rs.288.06 crore under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and balance amount to be met by the beneficiaries/farmers. The Mission has components of rejuvenation, replanting, planting material, irrigation systems, enhancing product quality, mechanization, weather station, infrastructure development, transfer of technologies, quality testing and marketing and enhancing research and extension capabilities. The targets and achievements under major components of the mission are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	% Expenditure against allocation
1	2010-11	39.44	19.72	0.84	2.12
2	2011-12	104.30	10.00	25.06	24.02
3	2012-13	80.36	50.00	25.34	31.53

upto Feb., 2013

(d) The activities taken up under the Mission are expected to be completed by 2014.

(e) The Mission is expected to benefit the farmers by increasing the production and productivity of Saffron through adoption of improved production technologies, improving soil health and by strengthening of irrigation system. The Mission is also expected to improve the quality of Saffron and promotion of marketing through establishment of quality laboratory and e-trading centre at Dassu, Pampore.

Statement

Physical targets and achievements under major components of National Mission on Saffron (upto February, 2013)

Sl. No.	Component	Physical Target	Physical Achievement
1	2	3	4
1	Re-planting and Rejuvenation (ha)	3715	1313
2	Improving Soil Health by INM, IPM and IDM (ha)	3715	1313
3	Nurseries for corm production		
	a. Area in ha	82	49.45
	b. Inputs (MT)	892	538.04
4	Strengthening of Irrigation System		
	a. Establishment of Tube wells (Nos.)	128	64

1	2	3	4
5.	Saffron Mechanization (Nos.)		
	a. tractor	4	2
	b. Weeders	507	71
6.	Infrastructure Development (Nos.)		
	a. Vermi Compost Units	758	375
7.	Transfer of Technology (Nos.)		
	a. Demonstrations	200	151
	b. Literature/farmers Day etc.	16	7
8.	Saffron Park	1	*

* The land for establishment for Saffron park has been handed over to the Agriculture Department. The demarcation has been completed and fencing is in progress. The consultancy agency has been identified by NHB. After the completion of park, Agriculture Department of J & K will operationalize the park.

Impact of climate change

2815. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any studies have been performed to assess the impact of climate change on agriculture;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has undertaken or proposes to implement any adaptation measures in response to the impact of climate change on agriculture;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. ICAR has assessed the impact of climate change on agriculture using the crop simulation models under the Network Program on Climate Change. Reduction in crop yields has been projected for irrigated maize, wheat, irrigated and rainfed rice to the extent of 18, 6, 4 and 6 per cent respectively in 2020.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture' (NICRA) has undertaken adaptation measures through demonstration of improved practices on farmers' fields in 130 districts to cope up with various climatic aberrations. Contingent plans for 400 districts have been completed out of targeted 572 districts in the country. Automatic weather stations have been established in 100 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) located in vulnerable districts to improve the agro-advisory services to the farmers. Besides, 100 Village Climate Risk Management Committees (VCRMCs) and Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs) are being established. A total of 34 training programmes were conducted to train 1443 scientific personnel on climate resilient agriculture and more than 27,000 farmers were trained through 370 farmers' awareness programmes.

Department of Agriculture Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India has implemented various schemes/programmes, namely, Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), and National Mission on Microirrigation (NMMI) etc. to make Indian Agriculture climate resilient by embedding and mainstreaming various adaptation measures. Besides, National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) is under consideration in Twelfth Plan for implementation of various interventions to address the issue of climate change.

(f) Not applicable.

Twelfth plan for agriculture sector

2816. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Twelfth Five Year Plan for agriculture sector has been finalized;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) how the plan envisages increase in productivity of foodgrains as well as cash crops; and

(d) the details of the measures stipulated for the welfare of farmers in the plan?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Twelfth Five Year Plan was approved by the National Development Council at its meeting held on 27th December, 2012.

(b) to (d) Twelfth Plan aims to continue with the decentralization thrust of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana while rationalizing the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored schemes in order to provide more focused attention on food and cash crops and transfer of technology to the farmers, thereby increasing productivity, incomes and welfare of farmers. The main objectives of the plan, *inter alia*, are: bringing in scale for economic viability through development of Farmer Producer Organizations; emphasizing technology, both on the research and development sides; stressing standards and protocols in schemes; improving statistics and evaluation; initiating a shift towards sustainable and climate resilient agriculture.

Investment in agriculture sector

2817. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether public investment in agricultural sector has increased during the last two decades of liberalization;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is sufficient to address the problems faced by this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) As per the latest estimates supplied by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Public investment/Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in agricultural sector has increased from Rs. 9239 crore in 1991-92 to Rs. 22095 crore in 2011-12 at 2004-05 prices.

Present rate of public investment (GCF) in 2011-12 in the agriculture and allied sectors is at 3 per cent of agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP). As per the draft Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) document, the plan aims to realize public investment in agriculture to 4 per cent of agricultural GDP.

Development of hybrid crops for drought prone areas

2818. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has develops hybrid crops for the drought prone areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the action Government has taken to percolate this achievement of ICAR amongst thi farmers of the drought prone areas; and
- (d) the action Government proposes to take to distribute the hybrid seeds of ICAR to the farmers of Maharashtra facing worst drought conditions?

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

(b) For drought prone areas, hybrids have been developed mainly in crops grown in rainfed areas like pearl millet, maize, sunflower, sorghum, cotton and castor. The list of such important hybrids is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The popularization of such hybrids is undertaken through Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) by ICAR and State Agricultural Universities (SAUs). In food crops, the seed is also provided to farmers under the programmes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI) and Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millets Promotion (INSIMP).

(d) The public institutes are now having MOUs with private companies to produce and sell seeds of ICAR and SAUs hybrids. Additionally, per indent from Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), ICAR produces the breeder seed of parental lines of hybrids and in turn, State Seed Corporations, like MAHABEEJ in Maharashtra, produce the foundation and certified seed of these hybrids. Seed of hybrids is also sold by ICAR institutes and SAUs at the time of Farmers' fair.

Statement

List of some important drought tolerant hybrids in different crops

Maize	Vivek 21, Vivek 23, Vivek 25, Vivek 27, Vivek 39, Vivek 43, PMH 2, PMH 5, Vivek Hybrid 33, PAU 352, Vivek Hybrid Maize 15, Vivek Hybrid Maize 17, Pusa Extra Early Hybrid 5, Pratap Hybrid 1, Vivek QPM 9
Sorghum	CSH15R, CSH19R, CSH 13, CSH 14, CSH 16

Pearl Millet	HHB 67 improved, GHB 538, GHB 719, GHB 757, RHB 154, RHB 177, HHB 68, HHB 216, HHB 226
Cotton	G Cot. MDH11, G Cot. Hyl02, PKVHy 4, PKV Hy 5, PKV DH 1, PKV (Suvarva), NHH 206, Phule 492, Mahabeej 106, Mahabeej DH 986, LAHH 4, LAHH 5, DHH 543 (Suvidha) and NDLHH 240
Sunflower	LSFH 35
Castor	DCH 177
Mustard	NRCHB 506, DMH-1, PAC 437, PAC 432 and 44S01

Functioning of KVKs in Maharashtra

2819. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) presently functioning in Maharashtra and how many of them are in the worst drought affected regions like Marathwada, Khandesh etc. in the State;
- (b) the details thereof; and
- (c) the action KVKs have taken to educate farmers to face the drought conditions in drought affected areas of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) There are presently 44 KVKs functioning in Maharashtra of which 4 districts in Marathwada and 5 districts in Western Maharashtra region are affected by drought. The KVKs functioning in these areas are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The details of KVKs functioning in Maharashtra are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The KVKs have taken action to educate farmers to face drought conditions by conducting demonstrations of drought tolerant varieties, *in-situ* moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, training for crop management under drought micro-irrigation management, fodder preservation etc. and extension related activities. In addition, under National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) programme, KVKs of Ahmednagar, Aurangabad and Pune have undertaken various technological interventions in selected villages to help the farmers to overcome drought conditions.

Statement-I*Details of KVKs in drought affected districts of Marathwada and Western Maharashtra regions*

Sl. No.	Name of the region	KVKs (Existing)/Districts	Drought affected districts
1.	Marathwada region	Aurangabad, Beed, Hingoi, Jalna, Latur, Nanded, Osmanabad and Parbhani	Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna & Osmanabad
2.	Western Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Dhule, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Nandurbad, Nashik, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur	Ahmednagar, Pune, Sangli, Satara & Solapur

Statement-II*Total number of KVKs functioning in Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Location
1	2	3
1.	Ahmednagar	Babhaleshwar
2.	Amaravati (D)	Durgapur
3.	Amaravati (G)	Ghatkhed
4.	Aurangabad	Paithan Road
5.	Beed	Digholamba, Ambajogai
6.	Bhandara	Sakoli
7.	Buldhana	Jalgaon, Jamod
8.	Chandrapur	Sindewahi
9.	Dhule	Parola Chauphuli

1	2	3
10.	Gadchiroli	Sonapur
11.	Gondia	Hiwara, Ratnara
12.	Hingoli	Warabgaq, Kalamnuri
13.	Jalgaon	Raver
14.	Jalna	Kharpudi
15.	Kolhapur	Hatkananagale
16.	Latur	Harangul(B),
17.	Nagpur	Shankarnagar Post
18.	Nanded	Pokharini
19.	Nandurbar	Kolde
20.	Nashik	Gyangangotri, Govardhan Area
21.	Osmanabad	Tuljapur
22.	Parbhani	Jintur
23.	Pune	Baramati
24.	Raigadh	Roha
25.	Ratnagiri	Lanja
26.	Sangli	Kanchanpur, Miraj
27.	Satara	Karad
28.	Sindhudurg	Kirlos
29.	Solapur	Kegaon Barshi Road
30.	Thane	Kosbad Hill
31.	Wardha	Selsura
32.	Washim	Karda
33.	Yavatmal	Waghapur Road

1

2

3

Additional KVKs in larger districts of Maharashtra

34.	Beed (K)	Khamgaon
35.	Buldhana (ARS)	Ajinttha Road
36.	Satara (B)	Borgaon
37.	Jalgaon (M)	Mumurabad
38.	Akola (U)	Udeagaon
39.	Pune (N)	Narayangaon
40.	Nashik (M)	Malegaon
41.	Aurangabad (G)	Gandeli
42.	Solapur (M)	Mohol
43.	Nanded (S)	Sagroli
44.	Ahmednagar (D)	Dhaigaon

Steep fall in prices of coconut

2820. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is a steep fall in the prices of coconut in Kerala putting thereby millions of coconut growers into horrendous misery and destitution;

(b) whether Government knows that discontinuance of NAFED from purchasing copra has accentuated the situation; and

(c) whether Government would direct NAFED to continue purchase of copra and extend at least the same subsidy it is now giving to palm oil to coconut oil as well, to mitigate the plight of coconut farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) and (b) NAFED, the Central Agency for procurement of copra has reported that the prices of copra ruled below the Minimum Support Price

(MSP) during January/February, 2013 and therefore it has purchased 261 MTs of Milling Copra and 46 MTs of Ball Copra under PSS during 2013 season, till 18.02.2013. However, thereafter, NAFED has suspended procurement operation of Copra under PSS due to restriction on reimbursement of loss @ 15% of procurement cost.

- (c) There is no such proposal.

Growth rate of agriculture production

†2821. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had fixed target of annual growth rate of agricultural production at 4 per cent for Eleventh Five Year Plan in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the target of 4 per cent was also fixed during Tenth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether Government could not achieve the target of 4 per cent agriculture production growth rate fixed during Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (e) As against the targeted growth rate of 4 per cent during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans for the Agriculture and Allied Sectors, achievement was 2.4 per cent during the Tenth Plan and 3.6 per cent during the Eleventh Plan.

Suicide by farmers

†2822. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers who have committed suicide in the country during last three years and the current year, till now;

(b) the details thereof, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the reasons for these suicides; and
- (d) the measures taken to prevent these suicides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) to (c) State-wise details of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons, during last three years and the current year, till now, as reported by respective State Government are given in Statement (*See* below). Reasons of suicide by farmers, as reported by State Governments, are manifold which, *inter-alia*, include indebtedness, crop failure, drought, socio-economic and personal reasons.

(d) Government has taken various measures to ameliorate agrarian distress, prevent suicides by farmers, revitalize agriculture sector and improve economic condition of farming community on sustainable basis, which include implementation of rehabilitation package in identified districts, increase in minimum support prices of agricultural commodities and credit flow to agriculture, debt waiver/relief, crop insurance, interest subvention on crop loans, issue of Kisan Credit Cards, assisting formation of Joint Liability Groups, provision of agricultural inputs and support services, infrastructure for storage, transportation and marketing of agriculture produce, increase in public investment in agriculture and allied sectors through implementation of various other programmes/schemes etc.

Statement

State-wise details of suicide by farmers

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT.	Period/ (Date of report)	Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons as reported by State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2010	254
		2011	231
		2012	29
		2013 (28.02.2013)	Nil

1	2	3	4
2.	Karnataka	2010	125
		2011	90
		2012 (26.11.2012)	33
3.	Maharashtra	2010	548
		2011	485
		2012 (22.02.2013)	473
4.	Punjab	2010 (20.09.2010)	04
5.	Assam	04.03.2013	Nil
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.07.2012	Nil
7.	Bihar	05.03.2013	Nil
8.	Chhattisgarh	06.01.2011	Nil
9.	Goa	01.03.2013	Nil
10.	Gujarat	28.02.2013	Nil
11.	Haryana	26.07.2012	Nil
12.	Himachal Pradesh	21.02.2013	Nil
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	27.02.2013	Nil
14.	Jharkhand	18.06.2010	Nil
15.	Kerala	01.08.2011	Nil
16.	Manipur	02.12.2010	Nil
17.	Meghalaya	08.03.2013	Nil
18.	Madhya Pradesh	18.01.2011	Nil
19.	Mizoram	19.02.2013	Nil
20.	Nagaland	08.09.2011	Nil

1	2	3	4
21.	Odisha	06.03.2013	Nil
22.	Rajasthan	23.11.2010	Nil
23.	Sikkim	22.02.2013	Nil
24.	Tamil Nadu	28.02.2013	Nil
25.	Tripura	14.06.2012	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	28.04.2011	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	19.07.2011	Nil
28.	West Bengal	13.12.2010	Nil
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.02.2013	Nil
30.	NCT of Delhi	27.02.2013	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	28.02.2013	Nil
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	04.03.2013	Nil
33.	Lakshadweep	28.12.2012	Nil
34.	Puducherry	23.04.2012	Nil
35.	Chandigarh	01.03.2013	Nil

Research and invention in agriculture sector

‡2823. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the role of research in agricultural sector is important for making agriculture remunerative;

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that new seeds have been developed by scientists and researchers to increase the production of pulses, oilseeds, wheat, paddy and sugarcane during the last five years; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details of these seeds, their rate of yield and the quantity of commercial production of the above seeds in 2012-13?

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

(b) The agricultural research conducted in the country has made impressive contribution towards making agriculture remunerative to farmers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of seeds, their yield and quantity of commercial production

Crop	Varieties/hybrids released during last five years (2008-2012)	Yield Range (Kg/ha)	Breeder seed produced during current year (q)
1	2	3	4
Rice	109	2400-7000	6868
Wheat	40	1800-5200	35745
Sugarcane	17	66-113*	1761
Oilseeds			
Rape seed-Mustard	32	1000-3000	151
Groundnut	35	1600-4000	20076
Sunflower	8	1200-2500	48
Linseed	10	800-1600	157
Sesame	12	600-1500	67
Soybean	11	1700-2600	20853
Niger	6	600-800	15

1	2	3	4
Castor	5	1500-2200	28
Safflower	1	1400-2000	53
Pulses			
Chickpea (20)	20	1300-2400	11141
Mung bean (16)	16	900-1500	1343
Urdbean(18)	18	1000-1400	1031
Lentil (12)	12	1400-2000	718
Field pea (10)	10	2000-3000	959
Pigeon pea (9)	9	1500-2400	1317
Rajmash (1)	1	1500-2000	5
Horse gram (3)	3	700-1000	3
Cluster bean (5)	5	900-1600	425
Cow pea (7)	7	900-1200	37
Lathyrus (1)	1	1600	-

(*) Yield in tons per hectare.

Introduction of GM crops for commercial farming

‡2824.SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of GM crops introduced for commercial farming and the research has been/is being done by ICAR regarding such crops;

(b) whether any objections were raised by certain parties regarding farming of Bt. cotton;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether the objectives of increasing the production of these crops and lessening the use of pesticides and insecticide have been achieved;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the benefit farmers have got from this; and

(f) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government to tackle their likely ill effects on the health of human beings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) Bt. cotton is the only transgenic crop approved for commercialization in India. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is undertaking agricultural research projects related to bio-technology and GM crops like cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton and vegetables through its Research Institutes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) From the inception of the Bt. cotton, there has been a sustained objection from some of the Non-Governmental Organizations besides Civil Society, Technical Expert Committee (TEC) constituted by Hon'ble Supreme Court, Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture, etc. on the grounds that (i) Biosafety assessment of Bt. cotton before its introduction and post release monitoring of Bt. cotton is not adequate; (ii) Bt. cotton is not suitable for cultivation in rainfed areas which has adversely affected the economy of small farmers, and (iii) Cattle death and farmers' suicides have been attributed to introduction of Bt. cotton in some regions such as Warangal and Vidarbha.

The objections have been very speculative, without any reasonable assessment of the technological strengths of Bt. cotton. In spite of the controversy regarding Bt. cotton, the ground reality is that during the last decade, area under cotton cultivation (approx. 12 million hectares of which 90% is under Bt. cotton) and productivity of cotton has gone up significantly. During the post Bt. cotton era, Indian economy has benefited as India is the second largest exporter of cotton. Pursuant to the release of Bt. cotton in 2002, the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) of Ministry of Environment and Forests had sought the views of the State Governments in 2005 on whether approval for Bt. cotton cultivation should be renewed or not. So far, the Ministry of Environment and

Forests has not received any request from any of the State Government to withdraw the approval for Bt. cotton cultivation in the cotton growing States. There is no scientific evidence to show that Bt. cotton has adversely impacted the bio-diversity or human/cattle health.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The main purpose of Bt. cotton was to control the dreaded insect pests, viz., bollworms. Bt. cotton effectively controls bollworms, especially *Helicoverpa armigera*, thus preventing yield losses from an estimated damage of 30 to 60% each year in India. The biggest gain from the technology was in the form of reduced insecticide usage for bollworm control. Prior to the introduction of Bt. cotton, about 9,400 metric tonnes of insecticides were used for bollworm control in cotton during 2001-02, while only 222 metric tonnes were used for bollworm control in 2011-12. Yields are estimated to have increased at least by 30% due to effective protection from bollworm damage.

(f) The Government of India is following a policy of case by case approval of genetically modified (GM) crops. Extensive evaluation and regulatory approval process takes place before any GM crop is approved for commercial cultivation. This includes generation of relevant biosafety information, its elaborate analysis to ensure food, feed and environmental safety. The environmental safety assessment includes studies on pollen escape, out-crossing, aggressiveness and weediness, effect of the gene on non-target organisms, presence of protein in soil and its effect on soil micro-flora, confirmation of the absence of terminator gene and baseline susceptibility studies. A final view on the commercialization of GM crop plants is taken only when there is a clear economic and technical justification besides suitability for environment and human consumption.

Use of banned pesticides

2825. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that farmers are using banned pesticides to grow fruits and vegetables;

(b) whether Government is aware that pesticides used in eatables in the country is as higher as 750 times as per European standards;

(c) whether it is a fact that banned pesticides cause serious neurological problems, kidney damages and skin diseases;

(d) whether there is any mechanism and device to stop forthwith use of pesticides in growing fruits and vegetables in the interest of people's health;

(e) if not, whether Government proposes to introduce the required mechanisms and devices; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) In the past, certain reports in the media have referred to vegetables available in the market containing banned pesticides. However, analysis of samples of agricultural commodities, including vegetables, collected for detection of pesticide residues under the Central Sector Scheme of Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level' does not indicate use of any pesticide banned under the Insecticides Act, 1968.

(b) Government is not aware that pesticides used in eatables in the country is as higher as 750 times as per European standards.

(c) Registration Committee constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers safe and effective pesticides only after evaluating comprehensive and exhaustive data on Chemistry, Bio-efficacy, Safety (Toxicity) and Packaging. Based on data, maximum residue limits are fixed by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. 'Pesticides are banned in the country when efficacy against pest and diseases, and safety to humans and animals can no longer be assured.'

(d) to (f) The Government is popularizing the strategy of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) through a Central Sector Scheme "Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India" which includes cultural, mechanical, biological and other methods of pest control and emphasizes safe and judicious use of pesticides.

Under the ambit of IPM programme, the Government has established 31 Central IPM Centers in 28 State and one UT. The mandate of these Centers is pest/disease monitoring, production and release of bio-control agents/bio-pesticides, conservation of bio-control agents and Human Resource Development in IPM by imparting training to Agriculture/Horticulture Extension Officers and farmers at grass root level by organizing Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) in farmers' fields. The basic aim of FFS is to train the farmers on the latest IPM technology so that they are able to take decision in pest management operation. Besides, large number of locally available bio-control agents are augmented from field to field based on the requirement. Major emphasis is given on judicious use of chemical pesticide as a last resort and safety in use of pesticides, alternate tools for pest management viz; cultural, physical, mechanical methods of pest control as well as use of biopesticides and biocontrol agents, effects of pesticides on natural enemies of pests, do's and don'ts of pesticide use including proper application equipment and the technique. FFSs are run by trained personnel to train 30 farmers and 5 Agricultural Extension Officers (AEOs) for 14 weeks. At the end of training, Kisan Mela is organized at the FFS site to popularize the IPM approach among neighboring farmers.

Partly as a result of re-orientation of plant protection strategy and adoption of IPM as the main plank of plant protection strategy since 1994, the consumption of chemical pesticides in the country has declined from 65,462 metric tonnes (technical grade) in 1994-95 to 50,583.47 MT (Technical Grade) in 2011-12.

Implementation of Grameen Bhandarn Yojana

2826. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than 70 per cent of rural godowns are owned by farmers;
- (b) whether it means that the Grameen Bhandaran Yojana is a success;
- (c) if so, how farmers are facing problem in storage of foodgrains they produce;

(d) the total number of rural godowns constructed in the country since inception of the scheme in 2001, State-wise and year-wise;

(e) the details of subsidy given under this scheme;

(f) whether farmers are demanding for increasing the subsidy; and

(g) if so, the steps Ministry has taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): (a) As per the Report of the evaluation study of Central Sector Scheme of Construction of Rural godowns received in 2006, the godown owners are predominantly farmers (70%).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. As against the target of 90 lakh Metric Tonnes (MT), capacity of 135.01 lakh MT has been sanctioned under the scheme during Eleventh Plan period. The scheme is being continued in order that the storage issue for farmers are gradually resolved.

(d) Since inception of the scheme in 2001, 30,929 godowns have been sanctioned upto February, 2013 under the scheme. The State-wise and year-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(e) Subsidy of Rs. 1065.30 crore has been released upto February, 2013 under the Scheme. State-wise details of subsidy released are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(f) and (g) There is no representation with the Ministry from farmers for increase of subsidy.

Statement-I*State-wise and year-wise details of godowns sanctioned under Rural Godown Scheme*

Sl. No.	State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013 (Up to Feb. 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Andhra Pradesh	82	277	194	45	57	80	112	-50	72	191	103	97	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	2	20	31	20	47	27	18	15	11	7	44	
4	Bihar	101	47	12	0	1	131	79	530	-227	75	78	71	
5	Chhattisgarh	0	82	34	94	14	21	54	9	23	17	41	65	
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	97	92	339	295	1064	1280	1429	770	1144	1577	505	
8	Haryana	36	131	21	139	17	3	229	275	367	271	65	98	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	24	0	1	0	0	4	2	16	3	-3	2
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	-1	2	1	1	1
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	3
12	Karnataka	26	273	300	194	190	220	469	350	146	408	729	450
13	Kerala	12	13	10	8	12	10	33	35	32	-19	18	11
14	Madhya Pradesh	31	216	288	381	164	100	394	241	35	-55	140	821
15	Maharashtra	6	32	466	396	396	163	498	87	195	24	409	67
16	Meghalaya	30	0	1	7	1	0	2	-3	-27	4	1	0
17	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	1	0	0	4	-4	0	1	0	0	0
19	Odisha	0	24	41	20	53	39	36	50	21	12	0	104
20	Punjab	11	200	20	2784	185	283	-2099	38	5	42	35	142
21	Rajasthan	85	21	7	14	127	191	222	45	220	64	48	130

22	Tamil Nadu	17	8	9	14	22	260	47	190	217	662	30	74
23	Uttar Pradesh	42	169	604	27	44	43	47	-46	-13	-92	14	69
24	Uttarakhand	5	13	2	10	15	26	37	11	6	34	41	28
25	West Bengal	0	107	500	49	503	155	975	367	-434	72	46	60
26	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
27	UTs	0	0	1	1	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	0
28	NAFED	0	0	0	0	4	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0
29	NCCF	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		490	1736	2625	4554	2120	2843	2448	3577	1444	2869	3381	2842

Negative figures are due to de-sanction of projects.

Statement-II*State-wise details of subsidy released under Rural Godown Scheme*

Sl. No.	State	Subsidy released Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	18751.4889
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6.3
3	Assam	2460.0799
4	Bihar	1268.1825
5	Chhattisgarh	3639.117
6	Goa	0.897
7	Gujarat	10203.4619
8	Haryana	15220.0881
9	Himachal Pradesh	43.0069
10	Jammu and Kashmir	15.343
11	Jharkhand	20.354
12	Karnataka	8904.6169
13	Kerala	250.8856
14	Madhya Pradesh	12535.5312
15	Maharashtra	12321.751
16	Meghalaya	110.5154
17	Mizoram	2.5164
18	Nagaland	0.8333
19	Odisha	1899.94
20	Punjab	4328.01275
21	Rajasthan	2283.3339
22	Tamil Nadu	2152.10215
23	Uttar Pradesh	5362.7665
24	Uttarakhand	1884.749

1	2	3
25	West Bengal	2860.3278
26	Tripura	4.15
TOTAL		106530.3511

Settlement plan for Ramagundam Fertilizer Plant

2827. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

(a) whether Government has not agreed for one time settlement of the fertilizer units in the country particularly Ramagundam fertilizer unit in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the present position of each fertilizer unit financially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) As per the Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS), approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in 2011 for revival of closed units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL), Department of Fertilizer shall take up the matter for settlement of liabilities of HFCL/FCIL towards Central Government agencies/CPSUs @ around 30% of their total dues as per the books of FCIL/HFCL. Major unsecured creditors of Ramagundam unit are Northern Power Distribution Co. Ltd. of Andhra Pradesh (APNPDCL) and Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL), who have agreed to accept 30% of their dues as One Time Settlement.

(c) During the year 2011-12, FCIL and HFCL have incurred a net loss of Rs.538.68 crore and Rs. 380.89 crore respectively.

Revival of IDPL units

2828. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether Government is reviving the IDPL units in the country including that in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount released for revival of these units in the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Proposal for Revival of IDPL including Hyderabad Unit is under consideration.

(b) and (c) Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has appointed Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) as the Operating Agency (OA). BIFR has directed IDBI to submit the Final Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS) to BIFR and the Ministry for consideration. No funds have been released for revival of IDPL including Hyderabad Unit in the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period pending approval of Rehabilitation Scheme.

Revival plan of FCIL plant at Ramagundam, Andhra Pradesh

2829. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

(a) whether Government is insisting on the one time settlement of amount from Ramagundam plant of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Andhra Pradesh to revive the unit, as recommended by BIFR; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (b) As per the Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS), approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in 2011 for revival of closed units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL), Department of Fertilizer shall take up the matter for settlement of liabilities of HFCL/FCIL towards Central Government agencies/CPSUs @ around 30% of their total dues as per the books of FCIL/HFCL. Major unsecured creditors of Ramagundam unit are Northern Power Distribution Co. Ltd. of Andhra Pradesh (APNPDCL) and Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL), who have agreed to accept 30% of their dues as One Time Settlement.

Market-based pricing of drugs

2830. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to replace the time-tested and hitherto unchallenged cost-plus-based pricing of medicines by market-based pricing; and

(b) if so, how Government is going to ensure availability of essential life saving drugs at affordable prices to the low and medium income earners, particularly when 80 per cent outpatient visits and 60 per cent hospital visits occur at private health care facilities/chemists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Department of Pharmaceuticals has notified the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy-2012 under which the prices of National List of Essential Medicines-2011 are to be controlled and regulated price on the basis of Simple Average Price of all the brands having market share (on the basis of Moving Annual Turnover) more than and equal to 1% of the total market turnover of that medicine. The objective is to put in place a regulatory framework for pricing of drugs so as to ensure availability of required medicines - "essential medicines" at reasonable prices even while providing sufficient opportunity for innovation and competition to support the growth of industry, thereby meeting the goals of employment and shared economic well being for all.

Requirement of fertilizers

2831. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints regarding non-supply of fertilizers as per the requirement of farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizers to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): The State-wise requirement, availability and sales of all the fertilizers from 2009-10 to 2011-12 is given in Statement-I (*See below*) and for current year (April, 2012 to February-2013) is given in Statement-II (*See below*). The total requirement, availability and sales on all India basis of all the fertilizers from 2009-10 to current year is as below:

Year	Urea		DAP		MOP		NPK					
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability				
2009-10	281.90	265.97	264.48	106.98	104.09	103.92	43.85	47.60	46.74	87.73	83.38	82.03
2010-11	290.79	284.62	282.23	120.92	113.09	112.87	47.80	39.83	38.91	92.00	104.39	102.98
2011-12	305.16	298.65	294.77	126.16	117.44	111.95	48.27	31.64	29.91	107.36	124.27	113.93
2012-13*	304.30	293.72	274.90	119.83	111.07	83.53	45.03	24.66	19.55	106.69	88.14	69.49

*Figures from April 2012 to February, 2013.

It can be seen from the above table that the availability of all fertilizers has been comfortable.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The following steps are being taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizers to the farmers:

- (I) The month-wise demand is assessed and projected by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) in consultation with the State Governments before commencement of each cropping season.
- (II) On the basis of month-wise and State-wise projection given by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Fertilizers allocates sufficient/adequate quantities of fertilizers to the States by issuing monthly supply plan and continuously monitors the availability through following system:
 - (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS);
 - (ii) The State Governments are regularly advised to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies through timely placement of indents for railway rakes through their State institutional agencies like Markfed etc.
 - (iii) Regular weekly Video conference is conducted jointly by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Department of Fertilizers (DoF), and Ministry of Railways with State Agriculture Officials and corrective actions are taken to dispatch fertilizer as indicated by the State Governments.
 - (iv) The gap in the demand and domestic production of fertilizer is met through imports.
- (III) Department of Fertilizer is providing reimbursement of rail freight for all the fertilizers as a primary freight subsidy and along with this secondary freight *i.e.* distribution from rail head to block level subsidy is also provided to urea only.
- (IV) Department of Fertilizers (DOF) has notified for P &K fertilizers (except SSP) Special Freight Scheme *w.e.f.* 01.04.2012 for giving special freight for difficult, hilly and accessible States like Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, all North Eastern States and Andaman and Nicobar Islands in order to have equitable distribution of fertilizers. As a result of which, it is expected that the fertilizer availability in these States would improve.
- (V) Department of Fertilizers monitors the availability of subsidized chemical fertilizers upto the State level and further distribution within the State is responsibility of the concerned/respective State Government/UTs.

Statement-I

State-wise requirement, availability and sales of urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilisers during the year 2008-10 to 2011-12

Name of State	Year	UREA			
		Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	2009-10	27.50	26.16	25.95	9.75
	2010-11	28.50	31.73	31.30	11.00
	2011-12	31.00	29.87	29.34	12.30
Karnataka	2009-10	13.75	13.77	13.77	8.20
	2010-11	14.00	14.28	14.28	8.60
	2011-12	14.60	14.53	14.45	8.75
Kerala	2009-10	1.63	1.53	1.53	0.35
	2010-11	1.90	1.44	1.44	0.35
	2011-12	1.90	1.50	1.49	0.47
Tamil Nadu	2009-10	11.50	9.98	9.98	4.25
	2010-11	11.50	10.23	10.15	4.25
	2011-12	11.50	10.47	10.45	4.30
Gujarat	2009-10	18.75	18.21	18.12	8.00
	2010-11	19.50	21.26	21.19	8.40
	2011-12	22.75	21.26	21.18	8.80
Madhya Pradesh	2009-10	15.25	16.00	15.93	8.50
	2010-11	16.75	17.05	16.92	10.00
	2011-12	17.50	18.16	17.86	10.95

(Figures in Lakh MT)

DAP		MOP			Complex		
Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.89	8.85	6.60	6.07	6.01	20.50	18.69	18.15
10.40	10.30	6.60	6.09	6.04	20.50	22.12	21.88
10.93	10.39	6.60	4.44	3.82	22.30	25.73	23.58
8.46	8.46	5.15	6.12	6.08	11.20	10.95	10.76
8.46	8.42	5.65	4.24	4.14	11.20	13.78	13.51
9.40	9.06	5.65	3.82	3.64	13.10	17.34	16.40
0.30	0.30	1.54	1.57	1.54	1.90	2.12	2.05
0.42	0.41	1.56	1.58	1.56	2.50	2.28	2.22
0.44	0.41	1.80	1.51	1.42	2.55	2.20	1.99
2.94	2.94	5.84	5.14	5.12	4.00	6.18	6.13
3.20	3.19	5.84	4.74	4.72	4.25	6.91	6.83
3.84	3.71	5.31	4.27	4.16	6.61	8.75	7.56
7.64	7.62	2.30	2.86	2.69	4.72	4.20	4.01
8.11	8.09	2.30	2.02	2.02	4.83	6.62	6.55
6.99	6.80	2.30	1.75	1.72	5.10	7.32	7.08
9.52	9.47	1.20	1.67	1.43	3.55	2.48	2.43
10.94	10.92	1.45	1.36	1.33	3.69	3.55	3.52
11.89	10.57	1.65	0.93	0.75	4.05	5.33	4.66

112 <i>Written Answers to</i>		[RAJYA SABHA]		<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh	2009-10	5.48	5.27	5.27	1.77
	2010-11	5.70	5.56	5.54	2.84
	2011-12	6.25	6.30	6.30	2.90
Maharashtra	2009-10	24.75	22.87	22.87	12.50
	2010-11	25.25	25.52	25.51	16.70
	2011-12	27.50	25.67	25.43	17.25
Rajasthan	2009-10	15.10	13.37	13.15	6.50
	2010-11	15.60	15.73	15.70	7.00
	2011-12	18.25	17.58	16.90	7.30
Haryana	2009-10	19.65	18.05	17.95	7.00
	2010-11	19.65	18.75	18.38	7.20
	2011-12	19.75	19.45	19.15	7.20
Punjab	2009-10	25.50	24.65	24.46	8.50
	2010-11	26.00	27.61	27.17	9.25
	2011-12	26.00	28.50	28.25	10.15
Uttar Pradesh	2009-10	56.00	53.64	53.08	17.00
	2010-11	57.60	55.08	54.51	19.60
	2011-12	58.00	59.12	58.05	19.65
Uttarakhand	2009-10	2.15	2.33	2.33	0.40
	2010-11	2.20	2.24	2.23	0.40
	2011-12	2.40	2.51	2.50	0.33
Jammu and Kashmir	2009-10	1.40	1.22	1.22	0.78
	2010-11	1.50	1.28	1.27	0.85
	2011-12	1.45	1.20	1.19	0.85
Bihar	2009-10	19.00	17.04	17.03	4.50

<i>Written Answers to</i>			[22 March, 2013]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>			113
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2.65	2.65	0.84	0.96	0.90	1.42	1.04	1.04
2.41	2.41	1.06	0.96	0.94	1.40	1.32	1.32
2.71	2.58	1.15	0.85	0.83	1.54	2.21	197.00
13.83	13.82	5.60	7.07	7.06	14.00	11.25	11.13
14.35	14.31	6.75	6.52	6.37	14.80	17.98	17.92
12.69	12.22	6.40	4.26	3.99	18.30	20.86	19.74
5.86	5.85	0.35	0.55	0.42	1.37	0.78	0.78
7.20	7.16	0.55	0.35	0.28	1.18	1.40	1.37
7.33	7.07	0.50	0.25	0.23	1.76	1.54	1.40
6.66	6.66	0.52	0.90	0.90	0.45	0.48	0.48
7.40	7.37	0.70	0.66	0.66	0.55	0.69	0.69
8.45	8.32	0.75	0.48	0.46	0.85	0.79	0.71
8.08	8.06	0.91	1.00	1.08	0.55	0.57	0.55
9.04	9.01	1.06	1.06	0.96	0.70	1.05	1.03
10.08	9.66	1.06	0.73	0.69	1.00	1.30	1.19
16.51	16.49	2.85	3.47	3.43	8.50	9.47	9.40
17.71	17.64	3.70	2.17	1.92	9.45	10.61	10.30
18.76	18.15	4.00	1.82	1.80	11.25	12.86	11.26
0.38	0.38	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.45	0.41	0.40
0.28	0.28	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.50	0.57	0.57
0.39	0.38	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.71	0.53	0.50
0.48	0.48	0.26	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.81	0.81	0.36	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.67	0.65	0.35	0.09	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.98	3.97	2.10	2.26	2.26	3.10	2.68	2.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2010-11	19.50	16.96	16.94	4.75
	2011-12	20.75	18.16	18.11	5.00
Jharkhand	2009-10	2.05	1.50	1.50	1.15
	2010-11	2.10	1.36	1.35	1.10
	2011-12	2.60	2.19	2.16	1.25
Odisha	2009-10	5.75	4.61	4.59	2.25
	2010-11	5.75	4.74	4.57	2.50
	2011-12	6.40	5.28	5.10	2.60
West Bengal	2009-10	13.00	11.71	11.71	4.80
	2010-11	13.00	11.26	11.26	5.10
	2011-12	13.25	12.76	12.74	5.10
Assam	2009-10	2.60	2.56	2.56	0.35
	2010-11	2.60	2.50	2.50	0.60
	2011-12	3.00	2.68	2.68	0.60
All India	2009-10	281.90	265.97	264.48	106.98
	2010-11	290.79	284.62	282.23	120.92
	2011-12	305.16	298.65	294.77	126.16

Statement-II

Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during the year 2012 (April '12 to February' 13) along with Stock Pre-positioned

States	UREA			
	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	31.50	27.73	27.16	11.80

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4.60	4.59	2.30	2.00	1.97	3.35	3.14	3.11
4.72	4.41	2.45	1.29	1.26	3.75	4.03	3.56
0.82	0.82	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.50	0.69	0.68
0.66	0.65	0.15	0.08	0.06	0.85	0.36	0.36
0.71	0.68	0.34	0.06	0.06	1.08	0.52	0.47
2.24	2.21	1.70	1.31	1.27	3.00	2.28	2.24
2.20	2.19	1.90	1.36	1.32	3.00	2.33	2.31
1.90	1.73	2.05	0.92	0.83	3.14	3.46	3.12
4.56	4.55	4.15	4.97	4.97	7.50	8.39	8.39
4.64	4.62	4.00	3.29	3.23	8.25	8.95	8.76
5.05	4.76	4.00	3.08	3.01	9.00	8.96	8.13
0.22	0.22	1.26	0.97	0.97	0.06	0.06	0.06
0.29	0.27	1.30	0.96	0.96	0.05	0.11	0.11
0.37	0.28	1.40	0.94	0.91	0.27	0.07	0.05
104.09	103.92	43.85	47.60	46.74	87.73	83.38	82.03
113.09	112.87	47.80	39.83	38.91	92.00	104.39	102.98
117.44	111.95	48.27	31.64	29.91	107.36	124.27	113.93

Statement-II

Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during the year 2012 (April '12 to February' 13) along with Stock Pre-positioned

(Figures in LMT)

DAP		MOP			MPK		
Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7.51	5.67	6.45	3.65	2.76	21.75	20.00	16.12

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	14.20	13.05	12.76	8.50
Kerala	1.97	1.29	1.29	0.44
Tamil Nadu	10.99	8.83	8.76	4.36
Gujarat	22.65	18.16	17.52	8.40
Madhya Pradesh	18.42	19.54	18.04	11.48
Chhattisgarh	6.80	6.84	5.69	3.07
Maharashtra	26.25	21.45	20.61	14.87
Rajasthan	16.61	17.93	17.34	7.18
Haryana	19.75	20.42	18.94	7.00
Punjab	25.70	28.94	26.11	7.95
Himachal Pradesh	0.63	0.68	0.64	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	1.42	1.37	1.00	0.83
Uttar Pradesh	59.00	62.29	56.78	18.05
Uttarakhand	2.36	2.39	2.28	0.33
Bihar	20.60	19.48	18.91	4.90
Jharkhand	2.64	1.94	1.78	1.23
Odisha	6.00	5.02	4.70	2.70
West Bengal	12.28	13.25	11.55	4.93
Assam	2.94	2.37	2.32	0.60
ALL INDIA :	304.30	293.72	274.90	119.83

<i>Written Answers to</i>			[22 March, 2013]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>			117
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5.72	3.34	5.25	2.88	2.31	13.40	10.76	7.77
0.29	0.22	1.84	1.00	0.85	2.44	1.67	1.47
2.33	2.14	5.17	2.29	2.11	6.49	6.39	5.21
4.93	3.18	1.90	0.81	0.74	5.25	5.56	3.83
13.73	9.55	1.40	1.01	0.73	4.34	2.90	2.18
3.00	1.92	1.18	0.98	0.61	1.70	1.32	0.94
8.73	6.03	5.85	3.45	2.93	18.01	14.92	11.15
7.08	5.56	0.48	0.15	0.12	1.55	0.85	0.81
8.65	6.17	0.71	0.21	0.19	0.93	0.26	0.24
10.19	8.52	1.01	0.43	0.33	1.45	0.48	0.39
0.00	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.45	0.23	0.17
0.58	0.43	0.34	0.15	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.99	19.75	3.40	1.54	1.25	11.28	7.70	6.46
0.33	0.24	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.55	0.39	0.31
5.95	4.97	2.25	1.51	1.05	3.60	3.47	2.66
0.59	0.49	0.32	0.07	0.03	1.24	0.26	0.26
1.35	1.24	1.88	0.75	0.71	3.89	2.40	1.91
4.72	3.75	3.63	2.85	1.99	7.61	8.35	7.43
0.33	0.27	1.36	0.71	0.53	0.21	0.06	0.05
111.07	83.53	45.03	24.66	19.55	106.69	88.14	69.49

Administration of fertilizer subsidy

2832. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is satisfied with the extant arrangements for administration of fertilizer subsidy;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Twelfth Finance Commission had recommended developing of an alternative instrument for release of fertilizer subsidy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the recommendations of the Finance Commission has been accepted by the Government; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement the same?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Twelfth Finance Commission has in para 3.17 of its report observed that "There is a clear need to develop an alternative instrument so that the volume of subsidy is small and its benefits are targeted better. The present mechanism needs to be phased out as soon as possible." Twelfth Finance Commission has, however, not given any specific recommendations regarding fertilizer subsidy.

(e) and (f) In view of (c) and (d) above, the question does not arise.

Direct cash transfer to farmers for fertilizer procurements

2833. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to introduce direct cash transfer to farmers for procurement of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether Government has set up any panel to study the impact of such a step;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Fertilizers with the technical support of National Informatics Centre (NIC) is following the phased approach for direct transfer of subsidies for fertilizers in the following manner:

- I. Phase I: Information visibility till the retailer's level where part subsidy is disbursed to the manufacturers on the basis of the information of retail acknowledgements reported in mFMS.
- II. Phase II: Part subsidy payment to the manufacturers on the basis of the information of retailer sales of fertilizers captured in mFMS.
- III. Phase III: Subsidy payment to the farmer on the basis of fertilizer sales made to him/her.
- IV. Phase IV: Subsidy payment to the farmer as per his entitlement on the basis of details of sales made to him/her

Phase I has been made operational from November 2012.

It has been decided to conduct a Pilot of Phase II (To capture the retailer sales of fertilizers to farmers) before its implementation across the country. 12 Districts across 11 States have been selected for the Phase II pilot based on Aadhaar penetration, fertilizer consumption, geographical variance, dealer network etc. The pilot is to be launched by April, 2013.

In the subsequent phases of the project, the mechanism to transfer subsidy directly to the intended beneficiaries (Farmer) will be formulated and implemented once the implementation of Phase I & II are stabilized.

(c) and (d) A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, UIDAI, was set up by the Government to suggest an implementable solution for the transfer of direct subsidy in fertilizers, LPG and kerosene to the farmer. The mandate of the Task Force was to recommend and implement a

mechanism for transfer of direct subsidy including, *inter-alia*, to identify and suggest the required changes in the existing systems, processes and procedures, IT frameworks and supply chain management. The Task Force is also to oversee and evaluate the implementation of the solutions proposed on pilot based through the concerned implementing Ministries.

- (e) Does not arise in view of reply to item (c) and (d)

Proposal to reduce subsidy on fertilizers

‡2834. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal in the budget to reduce the subsidy being given on fertilizers;
- (b) if so, how much subsidy will be given to farmers after the reduction;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that farmers have reduced the use of Potash fertilizers due to their higher cost; and
- (d) the types of fertilizers being produced at present and steps being taken by Government to enhance their production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The subsidy rates of Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers under Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy being implemented *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010, are fixed on annual basis taking into consideration all factors including international and domestic prices of these fertilizers, inventory level and exchange rate. Since the present international prices of P&K fertilizers are comparatively less as compared to those in last year, the subsidy rates for the year 2013-14 will be fixed accordingly.

(c) The consumption of Potash has nearly been the same in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11. However, the consumption went down due to non-availability of Potash during Kharif Season of 2011-12 as Potash could not be imported because of high international prices.

(d) A list of chemical fertilizers mainly produced in the country is given in Statement (*See below*).

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In order to augment Urea production in the country the Government has announced the New Investment Policy to encourage new investments in the urea sector. In respect of P&K fertilizers, the country is nearly fully dependent on imports either in the form of finished products or its raw materials. In order to enhance production of P&K fertilizers, the Government is encouraging fertilizer companies to enter into Joint Venture for acquiring fertilizer assets abroad and also to enter into long term off take agreements on preferential prices for supply of raw materials.

Statement

Different fertilizers production in the country

Sl. No.	Categories
1	Urea
2	A/S (Ammonium Sulphate)
3	DAP (Di Ammonium Phosphate)
4	SSP (Single Super Phosphate)
5	NPK Complex Grade Fertilizers:
	i. 20:20:0
	ii. 15:15:15
	iii. 20.8:20.8
	iv. 17:17:17
	v. 10:26:26
	vi. 12:32:16
	vii. 14:35:14
	viii. 19:19:19
	ix. 28:28
	x. 24:24:0
	xi. 16:20.0
	xii. 14:28:14

Besides above many other chemical fertilizers and organic fertilizers are also produced in the country.

Decline in consumption of Potash Fertilizers

2835. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that consumption of Potash fertilizers has dropped in the country due to exorbitant increase in price;
- (b) if so, the estimated drop in the fiscal year 2013-14 due to cut in subsidy on fertilizers;
- (c) the average import of Potash in last five years;
- (d) the names of the countries from which we import Potash and in what ratio; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, decline in the consumption of potash has been registered in last three years. Details of consumption of Potash in last three years are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The reasons for decline in the consumption of Potash may be on account of less imports in 2011-12 due to high international prices and also comparatively less retail prices of Urea.

(b) The fiscal year 2013-14 has not started, thus data is not available.

(c) to (e) The details of average import of Potash in last five years from various countries is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Consumption of MOP

State/U.T.	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	Consumption	Consumption	Consumption
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	599.40	601.23	381.36
Karnataka	608.25	413.74	363.80
Kerala	151.39	155.62	161.21
Tamil Nadu	511.64	472.34	416.31
Pondicherry	10.30	8.92	5.02
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.19	0.25	0.24
SZ TOTAL	1881.17	1652.10	1327.94
Gujarat	268.97	201.22	164.37
Madhya Pradesh	139.54	125.02	77.82

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	85.10	90.13	82.06
Maharashtra	667.79	658.03	385.39
Rajasthan	42.18	28.38	22.87
Goa	1.14	0.95	1.61
Daman and Diu	0.02	0.04	0.01
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.08	0.05	0.00
WZ TOTAL	1204.82	1103.82	734.13
Haryana	88.64	63.91	46.67
Punjab	107.76	96.57	68.85
Uttar Pradesh	342.53	192.06	180.27
Uttarakhand	4.00	5.30	3.85
Himachal Pradesh	5.40	4.70	5.77
Jammu and Kashmir	21.13	18.59	8.82
Delhi	0.50	0.00	0.00
NZ TOTAL	569.96	381.13	314.23
Bihar	226.09	197.38	126.32
Jharkhand	17.27	5.72	6.84
Odisha	118.54	135.48	80.91
West Bengal	497.17	323.26	301.55
EZ TOTAL	859.07	661.84	515.62
Assam	110.44	123.33	130.53
Tripura	5.13	5.77	4.55
Manipur	0.61	0.50	0.73
Meghalaya	0.57	0.81	0.42
Nagaland	0.28	0.29	0.33
Arunachal Pradesh	0.25	0.25	0.25
Mizoram	1.76	1.78	0.20
NE TOTAL	119.04	132.73	137.01
ALL INDIA	4634.06	3931.62	3028.93

Statement-II*Average Import of Potash in last five years and current year*

Country of Origin	(Quantity in 000 MT)									
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 up to February, 2013	Total 8=(2+3+4+5 6+7)	Average 9=8/6 (no.of yrs.)	ratio	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8=(2+3+4+5 6+7)	9=8/6 (no.of yrs.)	10	
Canada	1066	1404	557	596	559	170	4352	725.3	17.19	
China	21	0	0	0	84		105	21.0	0.41	
Spain	0	0	25	74	25		124	24.8	0.49	
Chile	0	6	0	41	0		47	9.4	0.19	
CIS	858	1473	1468	1104	444		5347	1069.4	21.13	
Germany	165	153	103	80	110	61	672	112.0	2.66	
Israel	1125	1143	1686	1097	893	345	6289	1048.2	24.85	
UK	19	112	23	0	0		154	30.8	0.61	
Jordan	766	745	684	546	396	205	3342	557.0	13.20	

Russia	401	636	351	801	1106	820	4115	685.8	16.26
Latin America			22	0	0		22	7.3	0.09
Ventsplis				0	0		0	0.0	0.00
Lithuania			161	141	34	336	112.0	1.33	
Singapore			0	0	0	0	0.0	0.00	
Latvia			0	227	227	113.5	0.90		
Belarus				85	85	85.0	0.34		
Saudi Arabia				67	67	67.0	0.26		
Ukraine				27	27	27.0	0.11		
TOTAL :	4421	5672	4919	4500	3985	1813	25310	4218.3	100

Awarding of research contracts

2836. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of advisors, Non -Government Organizations (NGOs), Education and Research organizations which have been awarded research contracts by Government during each of the last three years, name-wise;

(b) the criteria adopted to award such contracts;

(c) whether Government proposes to review the criteria of awarding research contracts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The number of organizations and their names which were awarded research contracts by the Government under the Science & Technology Scheme of the Department of Fertilizers during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Nos	Names of organizations	Title of the Project
1	2	3	4
2009-10	1	RCF Mumbai	Pilot Plant of production of 100% water soluble Mono-ammonium Phosphate
2010-11	5	1) PDIL Noida	Chlorine Guard catalyst for protection of Low Temperature Shift Conversion Catalyst
		2) PDIL Noida	Use of Spent Low Temperature Shift Conversion Catalyst for Preparation of Fresh Low Temperature Shift Catalyst
		3) L&T, Mumbai	Evaluation of Degradation of Ammonia conversion materials of construction by simulating the environment in a pilot scale reactor

1	2	3	4
		4) FAGMIL, Jodhpur	Promotion of Rock Phosphate as an alternative to Chemical Phosphatic Fertilizers in field crops and agro - forestry system of Uttarakhand and western Uttar Pradesh
		5) FAGMIL, Jodhpur	Response of FCI Aravali Gypsum in Reclamation of Calcareous Sodic Soils in Muzaffarpur District of Bihar
2011-12	3	1) FAGMIL, Jodhpur	Studies and Demonstration of Gypsum efficacy in various agro-climate conditions of Uttarakhand (4HA Area)
		2) FAGMIL, Jodhpur	Studies and Demonstration of Gypsum efficacy in various agro-climate conditions of Himachal Pradesh (4HA Area)
		3) PDIL Noida	Use of Spent Nickel Catalyst as Raw Material for the preparation of Fresh Nickel of Catalyst

(b) The proposals received from research Institutions are appraised and recommended by a Screening Committee headed by the Economic Adviser for their relevance and usefulness. The recommendations are then considered by Project Approval Committee (PAC) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Fertilizers), for final approval. Technical Experts are represented in both the Committees.

(c) and (d) The Government does not propose to review the criteria of awarding research contracts.

JV with foreign countries

2837. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to purchase fertilizers for a long period Government has entered into a Joint Venture (JV) with any foreign countries which have surplus fertilizers;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) At the behest of the Government, Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) and Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO) have collaborated with Oman Oil Company to set-up a Joint Venture entity namely 'Oman India Fertilizer Company'(OMIFCO) for production of urea and ammonia. Under this arrangement, OMIFCO is supplying its urea to the Government of India at pre-determined prices for a period of 15 years from the year 2005 and OMIFCO is supplying ammonia through IFFCO as per the Ammonia Off-take Agreement for 10 years at a fixed price from the year 2005.

Requirement of gas for Matix Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.

2838. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Matix Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. has decided to double its urea capacity to 3 million tonnes per annum from 1.4 mtpa at its upcoming fertilizer complex at Panagarh in West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how their gas requirement would be met and from which source?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Matix Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. has proposed to set up a Greenfield 3 MMTPA gas based Ammonia-Urea complex consisting of 2 Trains at Paragarh, West Bengal.

- (c) The Department of Fertilizers has forwarded the requirement of 2.4 mmscmd (0.5 CBM and 1.9 NG) gas to Ministry of Petroleum for allocation to Matix Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.

Shortage of Fertilizers

†2839. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the State-wise demand, production and supply of fertilizers in the country, during each of the last three years;
- (b) whether there is a shortage of fertilizers in the country at present and farmers have to face problems and suffer losses;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of assistance provided to farmers, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The State-wise demand (requirement), supply(availability) and sales of fertilizers during the year 2009-10 to 2011-12 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The State-wise production details of all the fertilizers during the year 2009-10 to 2011-12 with current year 2012-13 is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir. The requirement, availability and sales of fertilizers during the year 2012-13 (April' 12 to February' 13) along with stock pre-positioned is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

Statement-I

*State-wise Requirement, Availability and Sales of Urea, DAP, MOP
and Complex fertilisers during the year 2009-10 to 2011-12*

Name of State	Year	UREA			
		Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	2009-10	27.50	26.16	25.95	9.75
	2010-11	28.50	31.73	31.30	11.00
	2011-12	31.00	29.87	29.34	12.30
Karnatka	2009-10	13.75	13.77	13.77	8.20
	2010-11	14.00	14.28	14.28	8.60
	2011-12	14.60	14.53	14.45	8.75
Kerala	2009-10	1.63	1.53	1.53	0.35
	2010-11	1.90	1.44	1.44	0.35
	2011-12	1.90	1.50	1.49	0.47
Tamil Nadu	2009-10	11.50	9.98	9.98	4.25
	2010-11	11.50	10.23	10.15	4.25
	2011-12	11.50	10.47	10.45	4.30
Gujarat	2009-10	18.75	18.21	18.12	8.00
	2010-11	19.50	21.26	21.19	8.40
	2011-12	22.75	21.26	21.18	8.80
Madhya Pradesh	2009-10	15.25	16.00	15.93	8.50
	2010-11	16.75	17.05	16.92	10.00
	2011-12	17.50	18.16	17.86	10.95

Statement-I

State-wise Requirement, Availability and Sales of Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilisers during the year 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Figures in Lakh MT)

DAP		MOP			Complex		
Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability	Sales
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.89	8.85	6.60	6.07	6.01	20.50	18.69	18.15
10.40	10.30	6.60	6.09	6.04	20.50	22.12	21.88
10.93	10.39	6.60	4.44	3.82	22.30	25.73	23.58
8.46	8.46	5.15	6.12	6.08	11.20	10.95	10.76
8.46	8.42	5.65	4.24	4.14	11.20	13.78	13.51
9.40	9.06	5.65	3.82	3.64	13.10	17.34	16.40
0.30	0.30	1.55	1.57	1.54	1.90	2.12	2.05
0.42	0.41	1.56	1.58	1.56	2.50	2.28	2.22
0.44	0.41	1.80	1.51	1.42	2.55	2.20	1.99
2.94	2.94	5.84	5.14	5.12	4.00	6.18	6.13
3.20	3.19	5.84	4.74	4.72	4.25	6.91	6.83
3.84	3.71	5.31	4.27	4.16	6.61	8.75	7.56
7.64	7.62	2.30	2.86	2.69	4.72	4.20	4.01
8.11	8.09	2.30	2.02	2.02	4.83	6.62	6.55
6.99	6.80	2.30	1.75	1.72	5.10	7.32	7.08
9.52	9.47	1.20	1.67	1.43	3.55	2.48	2.43
10.94	10.92	1.45	1.36	1.33	3.69	3.55	3.52
11.89	10.57	1.65	0.93	0.75	4.05	5.33	4.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh	2009-10	5.48	5.27	5.27	1.77
	2010-11	5.70	5.56	5.54	2.84
	2011-12	6.25	6.30	6.30	2.90
Maharashtra	2009-10	24.75	22.87	22.87	12.50
	2010-11	25.25	25.52	25.51	16.70
	2011-12	27.50	25.67	25.43	17.25
Rajasthan	2009-10	15.10	13.37	13.15	6.50
	2010-11	15.60	15.73	15.70	7.00
	2011-12	16.25	17.58	16.90	7.30
Haryana	2009-10	19.65	18.05	17.95	7.00
	2010-11	19.65	18.75	18.38	7.20
	2011-12	19.75	19.45	19.15	7.20
Punjab	2009-10	25.50	24.65	24.46	8.50
	2010-11	26.00	27.61	27.17	9.25
	2011-12	26.00	28.50	28.25	10.15
Uttar Pradesh	2009-10	55.00	53.64	53.08	17.00
	2010-11	57.60	55.08	54.51	19.60
	2011-12	58.00	59.12	58.05	19.65
Uttarakhand	2009-10	2.15	2.33	2.33	0.40
	2010-11	2.20	2.24	2.23	0.40
	2011-12	2.40	2.51	2.50	0.33
Jammu and Kashmir	2009-10	1.40	1.22	1.22	0.78
	2010-11	1.50	1.28	1.27	0.85
	2011-12	1.45	1.20	1.19	0.85

<i>Written Answers to</i>			[22 March, 2013]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>			133
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2.65	2.65	0.84	0.96	0.90	1.42	1.04	1.04
2.41	2.41	1.06	0.96	0.94	1.40	1.32	1.32
2.71	2.58	1.15	0.85	0.83	1.54	2.21	197.00
13.83	13.82	5.60	7.07	7.06	14.00	11.25	11.13
14.35	14.31	6.75	6.52	6.37	14.80	17.98	17.92
12.69	12.22	6.40	4.26	3.99	18.30	20.86	19.74
5.86	5.85	0.35	0.55	0.42	1.37	0.78	0.78
7.20	7.16	0.55	0.35	0.28	1.18	1.40	1.37
7.33	7.07	0.50	0.25	0.23	1.76	1.54	1.40
6.66	6.66	0.52	0.90	0.90	0.45	0.48	0.48
7.40	7.37	0.70	0.66	0.66	0.55	0.69	0.69
8.45	8.32	0.75	0.48	0.46	0.85	0.79	0.71
8.08	8.06	0.91	1.00	1.08	0.55	0.57	0.55
9.04	9.01	1.06	1.06	0.96	0.70	1.05	1.03
10.08	9.66	1.06	0.73	0.69	1.00	1.30	1.19
16.51	16.49	2.85	3.47	3.43	8.50	9.47	9.40
17.71	17.64	3.70	2.17	1.92	9.45	10.61	10.30
18.76	18.15	4.00	1.82	1.80	11.25	12.86	11.26
0.38	0.38	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.45	0.41	0.40
0.28	0.28	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.50	0.57	0.57
0.39	0.38	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.71	0.53	0.50
0.48	0.48	0.26	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.81	0.81	0.36	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.67	0.65	0.35	0.09	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	2009-10	19.00	17.04	17.03	4.50
	2010-11	19.50	16.96	16.94	4.75
	2011-12	20.75	18.16	18.11	5.00
Jharkhand	2009-10	2.05	1.50	1.50	1.15
	2010-11	2.10	1.36	1.35	1.10
	2011-12	2.60	2.19	2.16	1.25
Odisha	2009-10	6.75	4.61	4.59	2.25
	2010-11	5.75	4.74	4.57	2.50
	2011-12	6.40	5.28	5.10	2.60
West Bengal	2009-10	13.00	11.71	11.71	4.80
	2010-11	13.00	11.26	11.26	5.10
	2011-12	13.25	12.76	12.74	5.10
Assam	2009-10	2.60	2.56	2.56	0.35
	2010-11	2.60	2.50	2.50	0.60
	2011-12	3.00	2.68	2.68	0.60
All India	2009-10	281.90	265.97	264.48	106.98
	2010-11	290.79	284.62	282.23	120.92
	2011-12	305.16	298.65	294.77	126.16

<i>Written Answers to</i>			[22 March, 2013]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>			135
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.98	3.97	2.10	2.26	2.26	3.10	2.68	2.68
4.60	4.59	2.30	2.00	1.97	3.35	3.14	3.11
4.72	4.41	2.45	1.29	1.26	3.75	4.03	3.56
0.82	0.82	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.50	0.69	0.68
0.66	0.65	0.15	0.08	0.06	0.85	0.36	0.36
0.71	0.68	0.34	0.06	0.06	1.68	0.52	0.47
2.24	2.21	1.70	1.31	1.27	3.00	2.28	2.24
2.20	2.19	1.90	1.36	1.32	3.00	2.33	2.31
1.90	1.73	2.05	0.92	0.83	3.14	3.46	3.12
4.56	4.55	4.15	4.97	4.97	7.50	8.39	8.39
4.64	4.62	4.00	3.29	3.23	8.25	8.95	8.76
5.05	4.76	4.00	3.08	3.01	9.00	8.96	8.13
0.22	0.22	1.26	0.97	0.97	0.06	0.06	0.06
0.29	0.27	1.30	0.96	0.96	0.05	0.11	0.11
0.37	0.28	1.40	0.94	0.91	0.27	0.07	0.05
104.09	103.92	43.85	47.60	46.74	87.73	83.38	82.03
113.09	112.87	47.80	39.83	38.91	92.00	104.39	102.98
117.44	111.95	48.27	31.64	29.91	107.36	124.27	113.93

Statement-II

(A) *State-wise Production of urea from 2009-10 to 2011-12 and 2012-13 (April, 2012 to February, 2013)*

(000' MT)

Name of State/Zone	Production			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Apt 12 to Feb, 13
1	2	3	4	5
South Zone				
Andhra Pradesh	1480.1	1655.6	1561.6	1425.0
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	379.5	379.4	379.4	348.3
Tamil Nadu	435.9	778.8	1108.4	886.5
TOTAL (South Zone):	2295.5	2813.8	3049.4	2659.8
West Zone				
Goa	387.5	396.8	365.4	359.6
Madhya Pradesh	1828.1	1878.1	1913.8	1735.2
Maharashtra	2089.1	2124.5	2108.5	2109.3
Gujarat	3264.0	3329.1	3020.8	3484.7
Rajasthan	2413.0	2503.6	2531.9	2252.0
TOTAL (West Zone):	9981.7	10232.1	9940.4	9940.8
East Zone				
Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bihar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Odisha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	309.6	285.0	278.8	355.6
TOTAL (East Zone)	309.6	285.0	278.8	355.6
North Zone				
Haryana	512.9	470.0	500.3	378.6
Punjab	988.7	1031.5	986.3	822.2
Uttar Pradesh	7023.9	7048.1	7229.2	6477.8
TOTAL (North Zone):	8525.5	8549.6	8715.8	7678.6
GRAND TOTAL	21112.3	21880.5	21984.4	20634.8

(B) Plant-wise production of DAP for the years 2009-10 to 2011-2012 and 2012-13 (April, 2012 - February, 2013)

Name of Zone/State	Production (000' MT)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Apr. 12 to Feb.13
1	2	3	4	5
South Zone				
Andhra Pradesh	520.6	434.3	366.6	195.9
Kerala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	198.1	177.8	128.2	107.6
Tamil Nadu	0.0	30.4	180.5	154.4
Total (SZ)	718.7	642.5	675.3	457.9
West Zone				
Goa	351.8	151.6	180.2	56.3
Gujarat	1826.3	980.4	1240.4	1318.6
TOTAL (WZ)	2178.1	1132.0	1420.6	1374.9

1	2	3	4	5
East Zone				
Odisha	1166.0	1572.1	1597.4	1348.1
West Bengal	183.7	190.3	269.3	159.3
TOTAL (EZ)	1349.7	1762.4	1866.7	1507.4
GRAND TOTAL	4246.5	3536.9	3962.6	3340.2

(C) *State-wise production of NPK for the year 2009-10 to 2011-12 & 2012-13 (April 2012 to February 2013)*

(000' MT)

Name of Zone/ State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	April 2012 to February 2013
South Zone				
Andhra Pradesh	1789.0	1817.6	1719.8	1313.6
Kerala	758.1	643.8	616.4	537.9
Karnataka	84.1	45.7	44.0	42.3
Tamil Nadu	387.0	436.2	500.1	440.6
Total (SZ)	3018.2	2943.3	2880.3	2334.4
West Zone				
Goa	366.2	509.5	370.6	195.0
Maharashtra	603.9	727.4	825.0	714.9
Gujarat	2111.1	2902.8	2110.5	1467.0
Total (WZ)	3081.2	4139.7	3306.1	2376.9
East Zone				
Odisha	1544.9	1282.8	1271.9	879.0
West Bengal	394.0	361.2	311.9	258.3
TOTAL (EZ):	1938.9	1644.0	1583.8	1137.3
GRAND TOTAL	8038.3	8727.0	7770.2	5848.6

Statement-III

*Requirement, Availability and Sales of Fertilizers during the year 2012
(April, 2012 to February, 2013) along with Stock Pre-Positioned)*

(Figures in LMT)

States	UREA			DAP			MOP			NPK		
	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Sales									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	31.50	27.73	27.16	11.80	7.51	5.67	6.45	3.65	2.76	21.75	20.00	16.12
Karnataka	14.20	13.05	12.76	8.50	5.72	3.34	5.25	2.88	2.31	13.40	10.76	7.77
Kerala	1.97	1.29	1.29	0.44	0.29	0.22	1.84	1.00	0.85	2.44	1.67	1.47
Tamil Nadu	10.99	8.83	8.76	4.36	2.33	2.14	5.17	2.29	2.11	6.49	6.39	5.21
Gujarat	22.65	18.16	17.52	8.40	4.93	3.18	1.90	0.81	0.74	5.25	5.56	3.83
Madhya Pradesh	18.42	19.54	18.04	11.48	13.73	9.55	1.40	1.01	0.73	4.34	2.90	2.18
Chhattisgarh	6.80	6.84	5.69	3.07	3.00	1.92	1.18	0.98	0.61	1.70	1.32	0.94
Maharashtra	26.25	21.45	20.61	14.87	8.73	6.03	5.85	3.45	2.93	18.01	14.92	11.15

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajasthan		16.61	17.93	17.34	7.18	7.08	5.56	0.48	0.15	0.12	1.55	0.85	0.81
Haryana		19.75	20.42	18.94	7.00	8.65	6.17	0.71	0.21	0.19	0.93	0.26	0.24
Punjab		25.70	28.94	26.11	7.95	10.19	8.52	1.01	0.43	0.33	1.45	0.48	0.39
Himachal Pradesh		0.63	0.68	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.45	0.23	0.17
Jammu and Kashmir		1.42	1.37	1.00	0.83	0.58	0.43	0.34	0.15	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh		59.00	62.29	56.78	18.05	24.99	19.75	3.40	1.54	1.25	11.28	7.70	6.46
Uttarakhand		2.36	2.39	2.28	0.33	0.33	0.24	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.55	0.39	0.31
Bihar		20.60	19.48	18.91	4.90	5.95	4.97	2.25	1.51	1.05	3.60	3.47	2.66
Jharkhand		2.64	1.94	1.78	1.23	0.59	0.49	0.32	0.07	0.03	1.24	0.26	0.26
Odisha		6.00	5.02	4.70	2.70	1.35	1.24	1.88	0.75	0.71	3.89	2.40	1.91
West Bengal		12.28	13.25	11.55	4.93	4.72	3.75	3.63	2.85	1.99	7.61	8.35	7.43
Assam		2.94	2.37	2.32	0.60	0.33	0.27	1.36	0.71	0.53	0.21	0.06	0.05
All India		304.30	293.72	274.90	119.83	111.07	83.53	45.03	24.66	19.55	106.69	88.14	69.49

Revival of closed pharmaceutical companies

2840. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of pharmaceutical companies closed during last five years, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether closure of these companies has badly affected the supply of cheaper drugs in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reactions of Government thereto; and
- (d) the action taken by Government for revival of these closed pharmaceutical companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No such information is maintained by the Department.

- (b) to (d) In view of reply to part (a) above, do not arise.

Delay in appointing regular Director in NIPER, Mohali

2841. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for delay in appointing a regular Director in the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali despite the fact that Board of Governors (BoG) were constituted in June, 2011;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Punjab and Haryana High Court judgment in November, 2012 had struck down the selection and appointment of the Registrar of NIPER which was one of the points raised in the special requisition meeting of BoG called in July, 2012; and
- (c) if so, the reasons and justification for not holding BoG meeting after July, 2012 on such administrative and financial lapses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Recommendations of the Board of Governors (BoG), National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali in regard to selection of a regular Director are awaited.

(b) NIPER, Mohali has reported that the operation of the order of Hon'ble single Judge in Civil Writ Petition No. 6458 of 2012 has been stayed by a Double Bench headed by Chief Justice of Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court in Later Patents Appeals No. 2094 of 2012 and 2106 of 2012. The matter is *sub-judice*.

(c) NIPER, Mohali has reported that requisite meetings of the BoG were held in 2012 as per the provisions of the NIPER Act, 1998 and the Statutes of the NIPER.

Results of fertilizers subsidy

2842. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidy given to fertilizer industry in the country in the last few years have not yielded any results in terms of increased production and the country continues to be dependent on imports;

(b) if so, whether consignments valued several crore of rupee were dispatched by industries and subsidy paid to them, but fertilizer not received at the State level;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to ensure availability of fertilizer to farmers at a reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The subsidy is given to fertilizer industry to compensate the cost of production of urea which is more than the MRP fixed by the Governments. The MRP of urea is fixed by the Government and urea is supplied to farmers at subsidized rate. As regards phosphatic and potassic fertilizers (P&K) fertilizers is concerned, Nutrient Based Subsidy(NBS) 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 subsidized P&K fertilizers depending upon their nutrient content. Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of P&K fertilizers are fixed by the fertilizer companies. As no investment has been made by the fertilizer industry during the last few years except few urea revamp projects, the urea production has increased in the country by around 2 Million MT. The country is fully dependent on imports in Potassic sector due to non availability of potash in the country and to the extent of 90% in Phosphatic sector in the form of either finished products or its

raw material. The country is therefore, dependent on import of fertilizers to meet the gap between the requirement and indigenous production in the country.

(b) and (c) 95% of the subsidy on indigenous urea is paid only when consignment is received in the District. In case of Phosphatic & Potassic (P&K) fertilizers, 85-90% on account payment (90% with Bank guarantee) is released when fertilizers is received in the District and the balance 15-10% is released on receipt of acknowledgement from the retailers (last point of sale to farmer) that he/she has received the fertilizers. This ensures transparency in the supply chain of fertilizers as also availability of fertilizers for the farmers.

(d) Urea is provide to farmers at a fixed subsidized Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of Rs. 5360 PMT. The difference between the delivered cost and MRP of urea is provided as subsidy. In respect of Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers, a fixed subsidy, decided on annual basis, is provided based on their nutrient content under Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme being implemented w.e.f. 1.4.2010. At present, 22 P&K fertilizers covered under NBS Scheme are provided at subsidized prices to farmers.

Cash subsidy for fertilizers to farmers

2843. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress on the direct transfer of cash subsidies for fertilizers to farmers;
- (b) the details of the pilot project tracking fertilizers' sales up to the farmer level;
- (c) whether any amount has been transferred so far; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The Department of Fertilizers with the technical support of National Informatics Centre (NIC) is following the phased approach for direct transfer of subsidies for fertilizers in the following manner:

- I. Phase I: Information visibility till the retailer's level where part subsidy is disbursed to the manufacturers on the basis of the information of retail acknowledgements reported in mFMS.
- II. Phase II: Part subsidy payment to the manufacturers on the basis of the information of retailer sales of fertilizers captured in mFMS.
- III. Phase III: Subsidy payment to the farmers customer on the basis of fertilizer sales made to them.
- IV. Phase IV: Subsidy payment to the entitled farmers on the basis of details of sales made to him/her.

Phase I has been made operational from November, 2012.

It has been decided to conduct a Pilot of Phase II (To capture the retailer sales of fertilizers to farmers) before its implementation across the country. 12 Districts across 11 States have been selected for the Phase II pilot based on Aadhaar penetration, fertilizer consumption, geographical variance, dealer network etc. The pilot is expected to be launched by April, 2013.

In the subsequent phases of the project, the mechanism to transfer subsidy directly to the intended beneficiaries (Farmer) will be formulated and implemented once the implementation of Phase I and II are stabilized.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply given in item (c).

Disclosure of features of electronics items

†2844. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is now going to make it compulsory to clearly explain the features of electronics items while selling them in the market;
- (b) the parameters Government has set for it; and
- (c) the electronics items that would come under this category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Government of India

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has, *vide* Notification entitled "Electronic and Information Technology Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012" issued on 3.10.2012 made it mandatory that 15 electronic items be registered with BIS for compliance to notified safety standards. The order comes into effect from April, 3, 2013.

The relevant Indian Safety Standards require necessary safety related information to be displayed on to the products or in the operation manual.

(b) and (c) The list of items and the applicable relevant Indian Safety Standards are mentioned in Schedule of the "Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012". The Gazette Notification is available on <http://deity.gov.in/content/electronic-hardware#std>.

Setting up of local servers by ILD players

2845. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel set up by DoT has asked the International Long Distance (ILD) telephone players to set up local servers in the country;

(b) if so, whether this move is aimed at enabling security agencies to access these networks within the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the follow up action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Based on the recommendations of a Committee constituted by Department of Telecommunications in respect of monitoring of on-line mirror image and audit trail of Remote Access (RA) logs, a direction has been issued *vide* letter dated 31.01.2013 to all the Telecom Service Providers including ILD Service Providers to install a local RA Storage Server in the country and store all the RA command logs in the said server for the purpose of audit by Security Agencies.

Call drop rate of service providers

2846. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the percentage of call drops or the call drop rates by service providers since 2010;

(b) whether Government is taking steps to improve the quality of service regarding call drop rates;

(c) whether Government has taken any action against the excessive call drop rates by the service providers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Sir, as per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act 1997, TRAI monitors the quality of service provided by service providers. TRAI has laid down the quality of service standards for Cellular Mobile Telephone Service through 'The Standards of Quality of Service of Basic Telephone Service (Wireline and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) Regulations, 2009 dated 20th March, 2009'. As per these regulations, the benchmark of < 2% for call drop rate is prescribed. The performance of the service providers against the benchmark for this parameter is assessed through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports submitted by service providers and also through audit and assessment of quality of service through independent agencies. As per the Performance Monitoring Reports submitted by the service providers, the service providers are generally meeting the benchmark for the parameter Call Drop Rate. The details in respect of percentage of call drops by service providers since 2010 are being collected and will be provided.

TRAI has been taking various steps to ensure quality of service by Cellular Mobile Service Providers. Some of these steps are given below:

1. TRAI has been monitoring the performance of Cellular Mobile Service against the benchmarks given for the various parameters laid in Quality of Service Regulations through Quarterly and Monthly Performance Monitoring Reports. In addition, POI congestion is also being monitored on monthly basis.
2. TRAI also undertakes objective assessment of the Quality of Service of Cellular Mobile Services through an independent agency. A customer satisfaction survey is also conducted quarterly through this agency. The results of these audit and survey were widely published for public/ Stakeholders knowledge.

3. TRAI has been following up with the Service Providers for addressing deficiencies in meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks.
4. TRAI has recently prescribed financial disincentive on Service providers for not meeting the benchmark.

Setting up of telephone exchanges in rural areas

2847. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Telephone Exchanges set up by BSNL in the rural areas during the year 2011-12;
- (b) the number of exchanges proposed to be set up during the current year 2012-13, State-wise along with the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken steps to improve telecommunication facilities in rural areas of the country; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) As per information provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), sufficient spare capacity is available, therefore, BSNL did not set up new telephone exchanges for providing service to wireline consumers in rural areas during the year 2011-12. Keeping in view the present capacity available and demand, BSNL does not propose to set up new telephone exchanges during 2012-13 in rural areas.

(c) and (d) Various schemes are being implemented with financial support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for improving telecommunication facilities in rural and remote areas of the country. Some of the USOF supported schemes are as follows:

- National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) to link 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats with Optical Fibre.
- Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District Network in North-Eastern Region.
- Rural Broadband Scheme for expanding provision of Wireline Broadband connectivity upto village level.

- Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme
- Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in balance unserved villages.

Hike in call rates by private mobile companies

†2848. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private mobile companies operating in the country are increasing their call rates arbitrarily;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these companies are exploiting their pre-paid customers; 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) As per the existing tariff framework, tariff for mobile services is under forbearance except for national roaming where ceiling tariff has been specified. Mobile operators have flexibility to offer different tariffs depending on the market conditions and other commercial considerations. Tariff for mobile services are offered as a bouquet consisting of various components. The revisions carried out by mobile operators may be in one or more of the price items and the same may be different for different operators and for different service areas.

Tariff plans are of bundled nature and the trade-off is generally between monthly fixed charges and variable (call) charges. The average outgo per outgoing minute (Rental revenue + Airtime revenue per outgoing minute), therefore, is a realistic indicator of tariff levels. The average outgo per outgoing minute for the GSM and CDMA Full Mobility service since March, 2008 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Tariff for mobile services have been showing a downward trend for the past several years. However, recently some telecom access service providers hiked certain components of mobile tariff. In many cases, the hike is in the nature of withdrawal of concessions, reduction of free minutes and /or reduced validity in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Special Tariff Vouchers. Such hikes, however, have not substantially altered the average outgo per outgoing minute, as evident from the Statement.

(c) and (d) With a view to protect the interest of the subscribers from frequent hike in tariff, it has been mandated that no tariff items in the tariff plan shall be increased:

- (i) In respect of tariff plans with prescribed periods of validity of more than six months including tariff plans with lifetime or unlimited validity and also involving an upfront payment to be made by the subscribers towards such validity period, during the entire period of validity specified in the tariff plans;
- (ii) In respect of other tariff plans, within six months from the date of enrolment of the subscriber; and
- (iii) In the case of recharge coupons with a validity of more than six months under any tariff plan, during the entire period of validity of such recharge coupon.

Whenever tariffs are revised upward, it is ensured that the charges are not applied to subscribers who enjoy tariff protection as per the above mentioned provisions of Tariff Orders issued by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

Statement

*The average outgo per outgoing minute for the GSM and
CDMA Full Mobility service since March, 2008*

(In Rs.)

Quarter Ending	GSM	CDMA
1	2	3
March, 2008	0.92	0.79
June, 2008	0.84	0.68
September, 2008	0.79	0.67
December, 2008	0.78	0.61

1	2	3
March, 2009	0.76	0.57
June, 2009	0.74	0.56
September, 2009	0.71	0.57
December, 2009	0.64	0.52
March, 2010	0.57	0.49
June, 2010	0.55	0.48
September, 2010	0.55	0.50
December, 2010	0.52	0.48
March, 2011	0.51	0.47
June, 2011	0.50	0.50
September, 2011	0.50	0.47
December, 2011	0.51	0.49
March, 2012	0.49	0.47
June, 2012	0.48	0.47
September, 2012	0.48	0.49

Misuse of SIM cards

2849. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SIM cards used in mobile phones can be faked leading to misuse of user's data;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether small chip (SIM card) can be a major threat to national security as these are manufactured abroad; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to direct the service providers to manufacture SIM cards indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Cloning of Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) in GSM (Global System for Mobile communication) networks is difficult due to elaborate authentication and encryption mechanism used in GSM mobile networks. No case has been reported so far regarding cloning of SIM card in GSM networks. However, in CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) networks lot of cloning cases were reported in past, due to absence of encryption keys in CDMA handsets. Accordingly, it was decided to mandate presence of encryption keys in CDMA handsets. The same has been implemented and no cloning case has been reported since Sept. 2011.

(c) As such, the telecom equipments including SIM cards (manufactured in India or abroad) are prone to spyware/malwares etc. if attempted by the outfits, antisocial or anti national activists. Security agencies have pointed out the vulnerabilities associated with use of SIM cards in India which are manufactured/personalized outside India.

(d) Policy has been laid down by Department of Electronics and Information Technology for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products in procurements in Government procurement and Government funded projects. Department of Telecom (DoT) has already notified Preferential Market Access (PMA) for Government procurement including USO projects on 5th October, 2012. In order to extend PMA to Telecom Licensees for domestically manufactured telecom products based on security considerations, a committee was constituted by Department of Telecom. The recommendations of the committee have been sent for inter ministerial consultation.

Incentives for mobile phone manufacturers

2850. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Cellular Association (ICA) has asked Government to exempt ail products used across mobile phone manufacturing value chain from duties and taxes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the industry body has also asked for a ten year tax holiday on profits earned by mobile phone industry and reduce the price of mobile devices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) The Indian Cellular Association (ICA) in its recommendation to the Department of Telecommunications for Union Budget 2013-14 has, inter-alia, recommended as follows:

- Continuation of the existing dispensation on Custom duties i.e. Countervailing Duty (CVD) and Excise Duty and requested for a withdrawal of the 1% National Calamity Contingencies Duty on the mobile phone segment.
- Zero duty eco system for manufacturing of parts and accessories and service industry.
- Ten year tax holiday on a block of 15 years on all profits and gains from manufacturing or rendering of services in or in relation to the mobile phone industry.

Hike in tariff by private telecom players

2851. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of recent call tariff hikes by a number of private telecom players;

(b) whether Government would intervene if such tariff hikes continue to add burden to the rural consumers of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, including the kind of intervention contemplated; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) As per the existing tariff framework, tariff for telecom services is under forbearance except rental, free call allowances and local call charges in the case of fixed line rural subscribers, roaming services in mobile telephony and for leased circuits. The telecom operators, including private players, have the flexibility to offer different tariffs depending on

the market conditions and other commercial considerations. Tariff for mobile services have been showing a downward trend for the past several years. However, recently some mobile service providers hiked certain components of mobile tariff. In many cases the hike is in the nature of withdrawal of concessions and promotional offers, reduction of free minutes and/or reduced validity in Special Tariff Vouchers.

(b) and (c) The tariff, in respect of landline telephones in Rural areas, is regulated tariff and ceilings/floors have been laid down by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) for monthly rental, pulse charges, and the number of free calls. However, with a view to protect the interest of the mobile subscribers from frequent hike in tariff, it has been mandated that no tariff items in the tariff plan shall be increased:

- (i) In respect of tariff plans with prescribed periods of validity of more than six months including tariff plans with lifetime or unlimited validity and also involving an upfront payment to be made by the subscribers towards such validity period, during the entire period of validity specified in the tariff plan;
- (ii) In respect of other tariff plans, within six months from the date of enrolment of the subscriber; and
- (iii) In the case of recharge coupons with a validity of more than six months under any tariff plan, during the entire period of validity of such recharge coupon.

Whenever tariffs are revised upward, it is ensured that the charges are not applied to subscribers who enjoy tariff protection as per the above mentioned provisions of Tariff Orders issued by TRAI.

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

Cyber attacks on organisations in the country

2852. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a report published in a leading English daily on 19 February, 2013 captioned 'China army behind Cyber attacks expressing fear of involvement of a shadowy Chinese military unit in reported cyber attacks on hundreds of Organizations around the world, including in India.

- (b) whether Government has checked its authenticity and if so, whether our

sensitive organizations including military establishments are safe from such attacks; and

(c) the action taken by such Government for safeguarding the sensitive information of the country from any such unauthorized persons/country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Government is aware of news reports published by Indian dailies mentioning findings of a report produced on February 19, 2013 by an American computer security company called Mandiant, indicating a People's Liberation Army unit in Shanghai, China as the likely source of hacking attacks against more than a hundred companies around the world.

(b) As per the report 3 out of 141 worldwide affected organizations are in India. The reportedly affected systems in these three organizations are not part of Military establishments as well as sensitive. As per the policy implemented by the Government, strict exclusion between Internet and official networks is being maintained by organisations involved in strategic activities.

(c) The Government has adopted an integrated, multi pronged strategy covering aspects such as technical, administrative, legal and people steps to protect the cyber space. The government has taken the following specific measures for safeguarding the sensitive information of the country from unauthorized persons:

- (i) Department of Information Technology and Electronics has circulated Computer Security Guidelines and Cyber Security Policy to all the Ministries/ Departments on taking steps to prevent, detect and mitigate cyber attacks.
- (ii) All Central Government Ministries/Departments and State/Union Territory Governments have been advised to conduct security auditing of entire Information Technology infrastructure including websites periodically to discover gaps with respect to security practices and take appropriate corrective actions.
- (iii) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) tracks latest cyber threats and issues advisories and alerts to organizations suggesting measures to prevent and respond to the cyber security incidents. CERT-In regularly publishes Security

Guidelines and advisories for safeguarding computer systems including Websites from hacking and these are widely circulated.

- (iv) The "Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism" was prepared and circulated for implementation by all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors. As part of best practices, user awareness is being created by conducting workshops and training.
- (v) The Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 has been enforced on 27.10.2009. The Act provides legal framework to address the issues connected with security breaches of information technology infrastructure.
- (vi) National Informatics Centre (NIC) managing Govt, websites and providing e-mail services is implementing measures to secure the Govt. IT infrastructure from cyber attacks.
- (vii) National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been directed not to host web sites, which are not audited with respect to cyber security.

Radiation from telecom towers

2853. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1460 given in the Rajya Sabha on 24 August, 2012 and state the status of implementation of the new EMF radiation guidelines to reduce emission levels, nationwide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): Sir, the revised Electromagnetic Field (EMF) radiation norms to reduce emission levels from Base Transmitting Stations (BTSs) have been implemented with effect from 01.09.2012.

Strict monitoring and nforcement of revised radiation norms has been initiated by DoT. In 102 cases, where the Base Station Emissions were found to be higher than the prescribed norms, corrective actions have been taken immediately and necessary show cause notices/demand notices have been issued.

Single service provider for multiple services

2854. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal whereby the end users get composite services like mobile, landline, DTH, Cable TV etc. from the single service operator;

(b) if so, whether views of all stakeholders have been obtained and a broad consensus arrived at, which would ensure streamlining and simplification of the procedural formalities involved; and

(c) whether a single service operator would have the necessary expertise for provision and maintenance of such multiple services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Sir, convergence of services *i.e.* convergence of voice, data, video, Internet Telephony (VoIP), value added services and broadcasting services has been envisaged in National Telecom Policy, 2012 (NTP-2012). The above mentioned convergence of services is a long term strategy.

Computerisation and opening of new post offices in Uttar Pradesh

†2855. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of post offices and sub-post offices in the country especially in Uttar Pradesh as on date, district-wise;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to computerise the post offices in the country especially in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of new post offices likely to be opened during the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) There are 1,29,374 Branch Post Offices and 24,638 Sub-Post Offices (as on 31.3.2012) in the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

country including 15,119 Branch Post Offices and 2,478 Sub-Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh. The district-wise number of Branch Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices (as on date) in Uttar Pradesh is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Department of Posts is computerising all Post Offices in the country including Uttar Pradesh under IT Modernisation Project 2012. 24,969 Departmental Post Offices (as on 31.3.2012) have already been computerised including 2,513 Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh.

(d) There is a proposal for opening of 400 Branch Post Offices and 412 Sub-Post Offices by relocation and redeployment during the current Five Year Plan subject to availability of plan support.

Statement

*District-wise number of Branch Post Offices and Sub Post
Offices in Uttar Pradesh (as on date)*

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Branch Post Offices	No. of Sub Post Offices
1	2	3	4
1	Agra	262	90
2	Aligarh	303	57
3	Hathras	106	15
4	Jhansi	176	36
5	Jalaun	219	25
6	Lalitpur	139	14
7	Mathura	196	52
8	Etah	175	17
9	Kasganj	103	11
10	Etawah	153	24
11	Auraiya	136	18

1	2	3	4
12	Mainpuri	144	20
13	Firozabad	147	20
14	Bulandshahr	291	43
15	GB. Nagar	29	06
16	Allahabad	332	98
17	Kaushambi	118	14
18	Gazipur	326	51
19	Jaunpur	374	54
20	Mirzapur	201	24
21	Sonbhadra	90	23
22	Pratapgarh	319	43
23	Varanasi (W)	194	59
24	Varanasi (E)	233	57
25	Bareilly	235	52
26	Pilibhit	130	14
27	Moradabad	134	30
28	Amroha	84	15
29	Rampur	107	22
30	Sambhai	118	14
31	Meerut	194	62
32	Baghpat	123	17
33	Muzaffar Nagar	159	36
34	Shamli	109	15

1	2	3	4
35	Saharanpur	167	44
36	Badaun	255	27
37	Bijnor	258	43
38	Hardoi	296	36
39	Kheri	355	31
40	Sahajahanpur	270	33
41	Gorakhpur	343	60
42	Maharajganj	194	16
43	Basti	302	34
44	Santkabir Nagar	128	13
45	Siddharthnagar	196	14
46	Bailiya	304	46
47	Deoria	250	31
48	Kushinagar	304	20
49	Azamgarh	363	44
50	Mau	178	24
51	Bahraich	233	24
52	Shrawasti	130	06
53	Gonda	215	39
54	Balrampur	167	15
55	Kanpur City	77	95
56	Kanpur Dehat	280	23
57	Unnao	246	22

1	2	3	4
58	Banda	180	16
59	Mahoba	76	09
60	Chitrakut	86	08
61	Hamirpur	127	14
62	Fatehpur	226	28
63	Farukhabad	119	35
64	Kannauj	126	21
65	Lucknow	157	126
66	Faizabad	322	55
67	Ambedkarnagar	290	31
68	Ghaziabad	168	49
69	Gautam Budh Nagar	38	20
70	Barabanki	319	39
71	Sitapur	377	40
72	Sultanpur	445	48
73	Rae Bareli	392	53
TOTAL		15118	2480

Changing of one-time fee for spectrum

2856. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 6.2 MHz is the contracted spectrum for the GSM Services and 5 MHz for the CDMA services under the UAS licence;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the GSM and CDMA telecom operators were entitled upto 6.2 MHz for GSM and 5 MHz for CDMA on their one-time entry fee; and

(c) if so, the rationale behind charging one-time fee again for spectrum allocation from 4.4 MHz for GSM and 2.5 to 5 MHz for CDMA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Initial/ Start up spectrum of 4.4 +4.4 MHz (GSM) and 2.5 +2.5 MHz (CDMA) has been allotted to the telecom service providers, based on the provisions of the respective Service Licenses. Additional spectrum beyond the initial/ start up spectrum has also been allotted to the operators, based on their request, justification and guidelines and subscriber based criteria applicable at the time of such allotments.

(c) Government took a decision to levy onetime charges for spectrum beyond 4.4 MHz for GSM and 2.5 MHz FOR CDMA, taking into consideration, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) recommendations, Telecom Commission recommendations, opinion of the Attorney General of India, and recommendations of the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM). Necessary orders have been issued in this regard. Copies of the orders are given in Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

A. Details of the levy of one time spectrum charges for GSM/CDMA spectrum held by the incumbent Telecom Service Providers

Government of India
Ministry of Communications and IT
Department of Telecommunications
WPC Wing

No.: P-11014/19/2008-PP (Pt.I)

Dated the 28th December, 2012

ORDER

Sub:- Levy of one time spectrum charges for GSM/CDMA spectrum held by the incumbent Telecom Service Providers.

In pursuance of power conferred by Section 4 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (Act No. 13 of 1885) the Central Government hereby prescribes the following rates of one time spectrum charges for GSM spectrum held in 900 MHz and 1800 MHz by Telecom service providers.

- (i) For spectrum holding above 6.2 MHz (GSM) rates applicable for the period 01.07.2008 to 31.12.2012 shall be as per Schedule of Rates given in Annexure.

- (ii) For spectrum holding above 4.4 MHz (GSM), one time charge shall be effective from 01.01.2013 as per Schedule of Rates given in Annexure. Licensees may surrender spectrum beyond 4.4. MHz if they do not wish to pay the charge.
- (iii) In respect of service areas Delhi, Mumbai, Karnataka and Rajasthan, the rates for 1800 MHz with effect from 01.01.2013 are provisional subject to adjustment against auction determined rate, when available.
- (iv) Like-wise in respect of 900 MHz Band, in all service areas these rates will be adjusted against Auction determined rate, when available.
- (v) For calculating the upfront charges in the case of spectrum holding in multiple bands (900 MHz & 1800 MHz), spectrum in 1800 MHz Band will be accounted for first, towards the limit of 4.4 MHz
- (vi) These rates shall be charged on applicable quantum of spectrum held for the balance period of license on prorata basis.
- (vii) The charges shall be taken as non interest bearing advance on annual basis and adjusted against the Auction determined rate, when available.

2. For CDMA spectrum holding above 2.5 MHz in 800 MHz band, order regarding the rate for one time spectrum charges with effect from 01-01-2013 shall be issued separately.

3. Terms of payment:

Licensees are permitted to pay in equated annual installments for balance number of years of License (such that the last installment is payable later than 12 calendar months prior to the expiry of the license) with simple interest @ 9.75 %. The licensees shall also have option of upfront payment or prepayment of one or more installments.

4. The above order shall come into force with effect from 1st January, 2013.

5. This order is issued with the concurrence of DoT Finance vide Dy. No 1859 Adv (F) dated 28.12.2012.

Sd/-

(R.K. Niranjana)

Assistant Wireless Advisor to
the Government of India

Copy to:-

1. Secretary (T), All Members of Telecom. Commission
2. Chairman, TRAI.
3. Chief Vigilance Officer, DoT.
4. DG P&T, Audit, Delhi.
5. Sr. DDG (WPF), DoT.
6. Sr. DDG (AS), DoT.
7. Director Wireless Monitoring Organization, New Delhi.
8. Director Internal Audit, DoT.
9. All Access Service Providers.

*B. Schedule of Rate/MHz/Year for One time Spectrum Charges for GSM
Spectrum held by incumbent telecom Service Providers*

(Amt in cr.)

Sl. No.	LSA	1800 MHz Band		900 MHz Band	
		'A'	'B'	'C'	'D'
		Rate/MHz/ Year for Spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz for the period from 01.07.2008 to 31.12.2012	Rate/MHz/ Year for Spectrum beyond 4.4 MHz for the period from 01.01.2013 onward	Rate/MHz/ Year for Spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz for the period from 01.07.2008 to 31.12.2012	Rate/MHz/ Year for Spectrum beyond 4.4 MHz for the period from 01.01.2013 onward
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.97	11.48	5.94	22.96
2	Assam	0.14	0.35	0.28	.070
3	Bihar	0.29	1.86	0.58	3.72
4	Delhi	4.92	19.41	9.84	38.82
5	Gujarat	3.14	8.99	6.28	17.98
6	Haryana	0.62	1.86	1.24	3.72
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.03	0.31	0.06	0.62

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0.06	0.25	0.12	0.50
9	Karnataka	5.96	9.24	11.92	18.43
10	Kerala	1.17	2.61	2.34	5.22
11	Kolkata	2.25	4.55	4.50	9.10
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.50	2.16	1.00	4.32
13	Maharashtra	5.45	10.51	10.90	21.02
14	Mumbai	5.87	19.00	11.74	38.00
15	North East	0.06	0.35	0.12	0.70
16	Odisha	0.14	0.81	0.28	1.62
17	Punjab	4.37	2.69	8.74	5.38
18	Rajasthan	0.93	1.88	1.86	3.76
19	Tamil Nadu	6.71	12.24	13.42	24.48
20	UP East	1.30	3.05	2.60	6.10
21	UP West	0.88	4.30	1.75	8.60
22	West Bengal	0.03	1.03	0.06	2.06

Statement-II

A. Details about levy of one time spectrum charges for CDMA spectrum held by the incumbent TSP

Government of India
Ministry of Communications and IT
Department of Telecommunications
WPC Wing

No.; P-11014/19/2008-PP (Pt.I)

Dated the 15th March, 2013

ORDER

Sub:- Levy of one time spectrum charges for CDMA spectrum held by the incumbent Telecom Service Providers.

1. This is in continuation to the Department of Telecommunications order No. P-11014/19/2008-PP (Pt.I) dated 28th December, 2012 specifying **Levy of one time spectrum charges for GSM/CDMA spectrum held by the incumbent Telecom Service Providers.** For CDMA spectrum holding above 2.5 MHz in 800 MHz band, the rate for one time spectrum charges shall be applicable from 01-01-2013.

2. In pursuance of power conferred by Section 4 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (Act No.13 of 1885) the Central Government hereby prescribes the following rates of one time spectrum charges for current spectrum holding in 800 MHz band (CDMA) by existing operators.
- (i) For spectrum holding above 2.5 MHz rates applicable from 01.01.2013 shall be as per schedule Licensees may surrender spectrum beyond 2.5 MHz, if they do not wish to pay the charge.
 - (ii) Provisional payment would be adjusted against the amount actually due, in all service areas these rates will be adjusted against Auction determined rate, when available.
 - (iii) These rates shall be charged on applicable quantum of spectrum held for the balance period of license on prorata basis.
 - (iv) The charges shall be taken as non interest bearing advance on annual basis and adjusted against the Auction determined rate, when available.

3. Terms of payment:

Licensees are permitted to pay in equated annual installments for the balance number of years of License (such, that the last installment is payable not later than 12 calendar months prior to the expiry of the license) considering interest @ 9.75%. The licensees shall also have option of upfront payment or prepayment of one or more installments.

4. This issues with the concurrence of DoT Finance vide Dy. No.780/M (F)/13 dated 14.03.2013.

Sd/-

(R.K. Niranjana)

Assistant Wireless Advisor to the
Government of India

Copy to:-

1. Secretary (T), All Members of Telecom Commission.
2. Chairman, TRAI.
3. Chief Vigilance Officer, DoT.
4. DG P&T, Audit, Delhi.
5. Sr. DDG (WPF), DoT
6. Sr. DDG (AS), DoT.
7. Director Wireless Monitoring Organization, New Delhi.
8. Director Internal Audit, DoT.
9. All Access Service Providers.

*B. Schedule of Rate/MHz/Year for one time spectrum charges for
CDMA Spectrum held beyond 2.5 MHz by incumbent
Telecom service providers in 800 MHz Band*

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	LSA	Rate/MHz/year for Spectrum beyond 2.5MHz for the period 01.01.2013 onwards
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.46
2	Assam	0.23
3	Bihar	1.1.1
4	Delhi	18.02
5	Gujarat	5.85
6	Haryana	1.21
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.20
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0.16
9	Karnataka	8.58
10	Kerala	1.70
11	Kolkata	2.96
12	Madhya Pradesh	1.40
13	Maharashtra	6.83
14	Mumbai	17.64
15	North East	0.23
16	Orissa	0.53
17	Punjab	1.75
18	Rajasthan	1.74

1	2	3
19	Tamil Nadu	7.96
20	Uttar Pradesh (East)	1.98
21	Uttar Pradesh (West)	2.79
22	West Bengal	0.67

Scheme to reduce telephone charges

2857. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a scheme wherein telephone registration fees, telephone call charges and the rent have been planned to be brought down;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve telephone services in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) As per the existing framework, tariff for telecom services is under forbearance except rental, free call allowances and local call charges in the case of fixed line rural subscribers, roaming services in mobile telephony and for leased circuits. Currently there is no proposal in Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to bring down telephone registration fees, telephone call charges and the rent.

(c) Various schemes are being implemented with financial support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for improving telecommunication facilities in rural and remote areas of country. Details of USOF supported schemes are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of USOF Schemes

1. Creation of General Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) infrastructure

(a) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN): The optical fibre has predominantly reached state capitals, districts and blocks, at present,

NOFN is planned to connect all the 2,50,000 Gram panchayats in the country through optical fibre utilizing existing fibre of Public Sector Undertakings viz. BSNL, RailTel and Power Grid and laying incremental fiber wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks, for providing broadband connectivity.

(b) **Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District OFC Network in North Eastern Region**

- Scheme has been launched, in Assam to start with, to provide sufficient back-haul capacity to integrate the voice and data traffic from the access network in the rural areas to their core network by strengthening the OFC network.
- OFC Schemes in North Eastern region are undertaken on OOO model, *i.e.* build, operate and own basis.
- The scheme considers OFC Network augmentation between the blocks' HQ and Districts' HQ. USOF shall provide subsidy support on the condition that it will be shared with other Telecom Operator at the rates prescribed in the Agreement.

2. **Rural Broadband Scheme for expanding provision of Wireline Broadband Connectivity upto village level** - For providing broadband connectivity to rural and remote areas, USOF has signed an Agreement with BSNL on January 20, 2009 under the **Rural Wireline Broadband Scheme** to provide wire-line broadband connectivity to rural and remote areas by leveraging the existing rural exchanges in infrastructure and copper wire-line network.
3. **Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme** – A scheme has been launched by USO Fund to provide subsidy support to setting up and managing 7,353 infrastructure sites/towers in 500 districts spread over 27 states for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there was no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. Villages or cluster of villages having population of 2000 or more and not having mobile coverage were taken into consideration for installation of the tower under this scheme.
4. **Public Access: Village Public Telephones** – As on 31.01.2013, 5,81,610

villages *i.e.* 97.97% of the Census 2001 inhabited revenue villages have been covered with Village Public Telephone (VPTs) with subsidy support from USO Fund. VPTs are being provided in remaining inhabited villages through USOF scheme for VPTs in newly identified uncovered villages as per census 2001.

Food Park Scheme

2858. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the States that are covered under the recently launched Food Park Scheme;
- (b) the funds allocated to each State; and
- (c) whether Government plans to attract investments under this Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The Food Parks Scheme has been discontinued by the Government with effect from 01.04.2007. However, during Eleventh Plan, Government had launched Mega Food Parks Scheme under Infrastructure Development for Food Processing Industries. Under the new Scheme, 30 projects have been approved so far. The State-wise list of these projects is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The projects are implemented by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) which is a body corporate registered under Indian Companies Act. Subject to fulfilment of the conditions of Scheme Guidelines, the funds are released to the SPVs and not to the respective State Governments. The scheme provides for grant-in-aid @ 50% of the project cost in general area and 75% of the project cost in difficult areas including the North-Eastern States excluding the cost of land subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 crore per project. Amount of grant-in-aid approved and amount released to various SPVs for implementation of the projects so far is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) For attracting investments under this Scheme the Ministry has been organising Investors' Meets/Workshops from time to time. During the current Financial Year, 4 workshops have been organised at Mumbai, Chandigarh, Bengaluru and Kolkata to attract investments in the Mega Food Parks.

Statement*State-wise List of 30 Mega Food Parks Projects*

Sl. No.	Name of the Mega Food Park	Name of the State	Date of in-principle approval	Date of Final Approval	Amount of grant approved (Cr.)	Amount of grant released (Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Srimi Food Park Pvt. Ltd.,	Andhra Pradesh	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	45.00
2.	Patanjali Food & Herbal Park Ltd,	Uttarakhand	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	30.00
3.	North East Mega Food Park Ltd.,	Assam	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	30.00
4.	Jharkhand Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.,	Jharkhand	16.12.2008	27.03.2009	50.00	15.00
5.	Tamil Nadu Mega Food Park Ltd.,	Tamil Nadu	16.12.2008	16.03.2010	50.00	5.00
6.	Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.,	West Bengal	16.12.2008	16.03.2010	50.00	30.00
7.	M/s. Integrated Food Park Pvt. Ltd.,	Karnataka	03.08.2010	27.03.2011	50.00	15.00
8.	M/s. International Fresh Farm Products (India) Ltd. Punjab		03.08.2010	25.05.2011	50.00	30.00
9.	M/s. Keventer Food Park Infra Ltd.	Bihar	29.04.2011	30.11.2011	50.00	5.00

10.	M/s. Sikaria Infra. Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Tripura	29.04.2011	30.11.2011	50.00	15.00
11	M/s. Anil Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	29.04.2011	13.01.2012	50.00	5.00
12.	M/s. MITS Mega Food Park Ltd.	Odisha	29.04.2011	16.04.2012	50.00	5.00
13.	M/s. Indus Mega Food Park Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	10.10.2011	27.08.2012	50.00	5.00
14.	M/s. Paithan Mega Food Park Ltd.	Maharashtra	05.04.2011	19.02.2013	50.00	-
15.	M/s. Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	24.09.2010	'In principle' approval has accorded.		
16.	M/s. Sindhu Farms Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	06.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.		
17.	M/s. Goenka Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Puducherry	06.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.		
18.	M/s. Chhattisgarh Agro Mega Food Park Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.		
19.	M/s. Greens Food Park India Pvt. Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.		
20.	M/s. Soma New Towns (P) Ltd.	Haryana	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.		
21.	M/s. Green Tech Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.,	Rajasthan	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	M/s. Godavari Mega Aqua Park Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.		
23.	M/s. Pristine Logistics and Infraprojects Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.		
24.	M/s. Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park	Gujarat	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.		
25	M/s. Poliyam Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.		
26	M/s. Satara Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.,	Maharashtra	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.		
27	M/s. Huma Coastal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Odisha	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.		
28.	M/s. Himalayan Organic Mega food Park Ltd.	Sikkim	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.		
29.	M/s. Himalayan Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	Uttarakhand	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.		
30.	M/s. Bengal Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal	21.09.2012	"In-principle" approval has been accorded.		

Food processing industries set up by MNCs

2859. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Food Processing Industries (FPIs) established by Multi National Companies (MNCs) in the country during the last three years;
- (b) the total investment made by these companies in FPI; and
- (c) the quantity of processed food items imported by these companies during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) In the liberalised economic regime, foreign companies do not require approval from the Government to set up food processing units in the country; therefore such type of data is not maintained in the Ministry.

- (b) Total Foreign Direct Investment in FPI Sector during April, 2009 to December, 2012 is Rs. 6197.63 crore (US \$1253.77 million)
- (c) Unit-wise import data is not maintained.

Survey to set up FPIs

†2860. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any survey of the backward and rural areas of the country for setting up Food Processing Industries (FPIs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether there is a shortage of skilled manpower in the FPIs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has not conducted any country-wide survey of the backward and rural areas of the country for setting up Food Processing Industries (FPIs). However, this Ministry has conducted/ assisted State Governments to conduct

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

surveys and studies for development of Food Processing Industries upto Eleventh Plan under its Plan Scheme of Promotional Activities. Such studies/surveys have been completed for the States of Assam, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. A study has also been assigned to North-East Regional Agricultural and Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC), Guwahati for identifying prospective food processing industries in the States of Assam, Mizoram and Tripura.

These studies generally cover an assessment of local raw material resources, potential for industrial exploitation and suggest approach towards the development of food processing sector in general and infrastructure in particular. The recommendations of the studies/surveys are focused generally on need for food safety regulations and standards, propagation of best practices, popularizing new products improving linkages between various components of value chain, patenting local unique products and developing products/processes/packages etc.

The NERAMAC in its draft report, *inter-alia*, stated that though the region being predominantly an agrarian economy, the production volumes of various crops currently do not provide the economics of scale for large food processing industries except pineapple. In the current scenario of crop production in the region the strategy and action plan for development of agribusiness and food processing industries *inter-alia* have to be driven by an integrated approach that would take into consideration enhancing raw material production with a stress on bridging the productivity gap, expansion of area under select fruit crops like orange, litchi, mango and banana, vegetable crops like peas and carrots, post harvest handling, storage, preservation, processing, marketing and distribution.

(c) As per the study on mapping of human resource skill gaps in India till 2022 conducted by ICRA Management Consulting services Ltd., for National Skill Development Corporation in October 2009, the available skilled human resource supply in the organized sector in food processing, for the period 2008-2014 is 20400 on an annual basis as compared to an annual demand of 112633. This requirement is estimated to be over 5.3 lakh if the un-organized sector is also taken into account.

The Ministry has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) *w.e.f.* Twelfth Plan (2012-13), which is implemented through States/UTs. The Scheme of Promotional Activities has been

subsumed in the NMFP. In addition, the NMFP has a component of Human Resource Development (HRD) for providing financial assistance for training and skill development in food processing under National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP). Government has also established National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship & Management (NIFTEM) and Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT) for skill development in food processing and preservation technology.

People employed in FPIs

†2861. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated number of persons engaged in Food Processing Industries (FPIs), in public as well as in private sector, in the country;
- (b) whether Government has estimated the possible number of jobs to be created by FPIs in the country by the year 2015;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) what additional incentives would be provided to States/Union Territories for setting up FPIs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The total number of persons engaged in Food Processing Industries (FPIs) as per the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) and National Sample Survey (NSS) 67th Round for both registered and unregistered units during 2010-11 was 64.67 lakh.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Government has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme-National Mission in Food Processing (NMFP) on 1.4.2012 to support food processing industry with active participation of the State/UT Governments. The scheme provides for the establishment of a National Mission as well as corresponding Missions at the State and District level for implementation of the scheme. The various components under the scheme relate to (i) Technology Up-gradation/

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries; (ii) Setting up Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Non-Horticultural Products; (iii) Modernisation of Abattoirs; (iv) Human Resource Development; and (v) Promotional Activities.

NMFP is implemented with financial contribution of Government of India and States/UTs in the ratio of 75:25, except for North-Eastern States, where the ratio is 90:10. Further, in UTs administered by Government of India, it is funded 100% by Government of India. This funding pattern is applicable to all components under the scheme.

Development and expansion of FPIs

†2862. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Food Processing Industries (FPIs) of the country have huge potential for growth and expansion;
- (b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has implemented special schemes for encouraging foreign investment for the development and expansion of this industry; and
- (d) if so, the names of the schemes implemented during 2012-13 and the details of financial concessions provided by Government to this industry?

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

(b) In order to develop the base of Food Processing Sector, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing a scheme for Infrastructure Development which includes components of (i) Mega Food Parks; (ii) Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure; and (iii) Modernisation of abattoirs. For promoting Research and Development in food processing sector, the Ministry has been extending financial assistance to Central/State Government organizations/ NTs/Universities for undertaking projects aimed at reduction of wastage and spoilage of food and food products, development of technologies and methods for processing/ preservation of food products, development and standardization of packaging technologies for food products, development of new products/processes, etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Apart from this, Government has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme-National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) on 1.4.2012 to support food processing industry with active participation of the State/UT Governments. The scheme provides for the establishment of a National Mission as well as corresponding Missions at the State and District level for implementation of the scheme. The NMFP has subsumed the schemes relating to (i) Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries; (ii) Setting up Cold Chain, Value Addition and Preservation Infrastructure for Non-Horticultural Products; (iii) Modernisation of Abattoirs; (iv) Human Resource Development; and (v) Promotional Activities.

NMFP is implemented with financial contribution of Government of India and States/UTs in the ratio of 75:25, except for North-Eastern States, where the ratio is 90:10. Further, in UTs administered by Government of India, it is funded 100% by Government of India. This funding pattern is applicable to all components under the scheme.

(c) and (d) 100% Foreign Direct Investment is allowed in Food Processing Sector except items reserved for small scale sector. Foreign investors can also take advantage of the development schemes being implemented by this Ministry, as per guidelines of the respective schemes.

Filling up of vacant posts in primary schools

2863. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: .

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

(a) whether Government is taking up the filling up of the vacant posts in primary schools under Rajiv Vidya Mission to ensure implementation of the Right to Education (RTE) Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this direction so far, State-wise, particularly in Andhra Pradesh during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has requested the State Government and Union Territories to expedite recruitment of teachers as well as to carry out the redeployment of existing teachers to ensure that all schools have pupil-teacher ratios as laid down under

the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory education (RTE) Act 2009. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 19.82 lakh teachers have been sanctioned to States/ Union Territories against which 12.86 lakh teacher have been recruited till December, 2012. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has recruited 38,319 teachers till date against the 39,189 teacher posts sanctioned to them under the SSA.

**Development of primary schools and education in
minority populated districts**

2864. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated, released and spent for development of primary schools and education in minority populated districts of the country during the current financial year, State-wise;

(b) whether Government had set target for setting up of 260 new primary schools in minority populated areas by March, 2013;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of schools opened so far, State-wise;

(d) whether Government has failed to achieve its targets;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the reasons for the same; and

(g) the steps Government would take to improve the educational condition in minority populated areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): The total outlay and expenditure incurred under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme in 121 minority concentration districts of the country during the current financial year is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) In 2012-13, 258 new primary schools had been sanctioned for the minority-populated districts, out of which 172 new primary schools have been opened till 31.12.2012. State-wise list is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) to (g) In order to improve the educational opportunities for elementary education in minority districts, the SSA provides for, *inter alia*, new schools, additional classrooms, additional teachers, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas for girls, free textbooks to all children from classes I-VIII including Urdu textbooks in Urdu medium schools, free uniforms to girls and BPL boys.

Statement-I

Total outlay and expenditure incurred under SSA Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	No. of Districts	Allocation of funds under SSA 2012-13	Expenditure Upto 31.12.2012
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2803.02	1528.74
Andhra Pradesh	1	16182.94	9334.17
Arunachal Pradesh	7	25769.92	8692.35
Assam	13	128425.99	56486.40
Bihar	7	204929.10	73520.84
Delhi	2	3935.07	2393.59
Goa	1	1280.88	943.47
Haryana	2	23366.73	8235.37
Himachal Pradesh	2	1042.66	771.25
Jammu and Kashmir	1	3246.22	2824.81
Jharkhand	4	44710.57	6235.41
Karnataka	3	27047.39	1449.19
Kerala	14	40967.57	36369.19
Madhya Pradesh	1	5144.48	348.01

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	9	51860.60	19071.59
Manipur	6	33370.91	4615.72
Meghalaya	1	9064.48	3081.92
Mizoram	2	7501.36	2470.29
Odisha	1	6452.63	3226.32
Puducherry	1	152.08	129.27
Rajasthan	1	9302.86	1810.59
Sikkim	4	6007.48	2180.11
Tamil Nadu	1	2047.17	655.10
Uttar Pradesh	21	281151.56	266530.28
Uttarakhand	2	11024.77	4203.39
West Bengal	12	480430.47	228382.04

Statement-II*State-wise list of new primary schools*

Sl. No.	State	Primary School Sanctioned	Progress till 31.12.2012
1	Andaman and Nicobas Islands	15	1 5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	60	60
3	Delhi	2	0
4	Madhya Pradesh	3	3
5	Manipur	63	63
6	Uttarakhand	15	15
7	West Bengal	100	16
TOTAL		258	172

Allocation of funds to universities

2865. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated and released to various Central Universities during 2012-13 university-wise;

(b) the details of the funds utilized and lying unutilized so far during 2012-13, university-wise;

(c) whether Government has increased allocation for various universities during 2013-14;

(d) if so, the details thereof, university-wise;

(e) whether some of the Central Universities are facing shortage of funds due to reduced allocation;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps Government proposes to take to increase the allocation during 2013-14 to those universities which are facing shortage of fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The details of funds allocated and released to the Central Universities (CUs) during 2012-13 under the Plan and the Non-Plan heads are given in Statement-I and II, respectively (*See* below.)

(b) The details of funds utilized by the CUs and the amount remaining unutilized with them as on 01.12.2012 under the Plan and the Non-Plan heads during 2012-13 are given in Statement-I and II, respectively (*See* below.)

(c) The University-wise allocation of funds for a particular year is made by the UGC only after the Budget is passed by the Parliament. The Budget of the year 2013-14 has not been passed as yet.

(d) to (g) In view of (c) above, do not arise.

Statement-I*Funds Allocated, Released, Utilized and Unutilized Under Plan to Central Universities during 2012-2013*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Plan				Upspent Balance as on 1.12.2012
			Funds allocated	Funds Released	Funds Utilised	Funds Unutilised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	(Rs. in lakhs)
Non NER Central Universities							
1	Andhra Pradesh	M.A. N. Urdu University University of Hyderabad The English and Foreign	5300.00 8100.00 4800.00	5112.50 6275.00 4700.00	1887.48 1772.82 986.09	3225.02 4502.18 3713.91	
2	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	6200.00	6100.00	1980.39	4119.61	
3	Delhi	University of Delhi UCMS Jamia Millia Islamia	11152.40 1500.00 7325.00	5202.40 1500.00 5825.00	975.64 1028.85 2704.30	4226.76 471.15 3120.70	

	Indira Gandhi National Open University	10500.00	10039.00	7239.00	2800.00
	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	7200.00	2100.00	806.26	1293.74
4	Madhya Pradesh Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	5250.00	1575.00	62.58	1512.42
	I.G. National Tribal	10200.00	10075.00	6610.44	3464.56
5	Maharashtra M.G.A. Hindi	3350.00	3250.00	607.19	2642.81
6	Puducherry Pondicherry University	7500.00	6700.00	3982.82	2717.18
7	Uttarakhand H.N.B. Garhwal	6450.00	6350.00	1497.22	4852.78
8	Uttar Pradesh Aligarh Muslim Banaras Hindu B.B.A.U.	13784.66 11941.73 4556.22	13559.66 10666.73 1693.72	1015.45 6015.31 340.67	12544.21 4651.42 1353.05
9	West Bengal University of Allahabad Visva Bharati	4100.00 2350.00	2020.00 525.00	502.08 0.00	1517.92 525.00
	TOTAL (I) (Non- NER Central Universities)	131560.01	103269.01	40014.59	63254.42
New Central Universities					
19	Bihar C.U. of Bihar	2120.00	2030.00	524.05	1505.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	3250.00	3175.00	815.78	2359.22
11	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	4140.00	2565.00	1916.05	648.95
12	Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	2650.00	2575.00	566.10	2008.90
13	Jammu and Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu	3120.00	3037.50	683.84	2353.66
		C.U. of Kashmir	2620.00	781.25	500.01	281.24
14	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	5150.00	5075.00	4678.65	396.35
15	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	10150.00	2575.00	902.15	1672.85
16	Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	4950.00	4875.00	1697.11	3177.89
17	Odisha	C.U. of Odisha	5150.00	2531.25	1048.07	1483.18
18	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	3150.00	825.00	459.15	365.85
19	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	10150.00	10031.25	6149.01	3882.24
20	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	10150.00	7531.25	2585.27	4945.98
TOTAL-II			66750.00	47607.50	22525.24	25082.26
			(New CUs)			

NER Central Universities								
21	Assam	Assam University	4600.00	4372.50	725.79	3646.71		
		Tezpur University	6309.64	6218.39	3109.41	3108.98		
22	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	2300.00	1006.25	79.59	926.66		
23	Manipur	Manipur University	4450.00	2895.50	1172.05	1723.45		
24	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	5400.00	1132.00	330.38	801.62		
25	Mizoram	Mizoram University	5350.00	5258.75	1729.39	3529.36		
26	Nagaland	Nagaland University	2250.00	678.75	134.37	544.38		
27	Sikkim	Sikkim University	5750.00	5672.50	1104.01	4568.49		
28	Tripura	Tripura University	2800.00	840.00	105.75	734.25		
TOTAL (III) (NER)			39209.64	28074.64	8490.74	19583.90		
GRAND TOTAL (Non NER + New CUs + NER CUs)			237519.65	178951.15	71030.57	107920.58		

Statement-II**Funds Allocated, Released Utilized and Unutilized Under Non-Plan to Central Universities during 2012-2013**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Plan				Upspent Balance as on 1.12.2012
			Funds allocated	Funds Released	Funds Utilised as on 30.11.2012	Funds Utilised as on 1.12.2012	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Non-NER Central Universities							
1	Andhra Pradesh	M.A. N. Urdu University	1973.00	1452.93	1442.72	10.21	
2		University of	14510.00	10669.06	9969.03	700.03	
3		The English and Foreign	3592.00	2595.43	2426.51	168.92	
4	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas	3080.00	886.72	2160.85	0.00	
5a	Delhi	University of Delhi	32405.00	22350.08	25945.00	0.00	
5b		UCMS	6518.25	3850.43	4004.27	0.00	
6		Jamia Millia Islamia	18148.78	14103.82	12556.68	1547.14	

(Rs. in lakhs)

7		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	19521.68	14297.44	14363.77	0.00
8		Indira Gandhi National Open University*	0.00	0.00		0.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	7168.00	3968.00	5090.65	0.00
10		I.G. National Tribal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi	1091.89	867.47	658.59	208.88
12	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	6235.46	4738.77	5176.22	0.00
13	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal	5926.64	2115.00	4894.47	0.00
14	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim	55820.48	41652.86	39172.15	2480.71
15		Banaras Hindu	57445.88	45090.13	40928.62	4161.51
16		B.B.A.U.	1424.32	894.66	846.52	48.14
17		University of Allahabad	19760.89	12297.76	13123.66	0.00
18	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	13913.73	9454.01	9351.15	102.86
		TOTAL (I) (Non-NER Central Universities)	268536.00	191284.57	192110.86	9428.40
		New Central Universities				0.00
19	Bihar	C.U. of Bihar*	0.00	0.00		0.00
20	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat*	0.00	0.00		0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Himachal	C.U. of Himachal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Jammu and Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24		C.U. of Kashmir*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Kerala	C.U. of Kerala*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Odisha	C.U. of Odisha*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL-II (New CUs)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	NER Central Universities					
32	Assam	Assam University	3859.70	2233.61	2602.97	0.00
33		Tezpur University	2702.52	2009.70	2001.96	7.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	2238.08	1675.28	1596.54	78.74
35	Manipur	Manipur University	5294.09	3933.61	3641.71	291.90
36	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	12560.31	8631.05	7723.45	907.60
37	Mizoram	Mizoram University	4665.85	3506.96	2967.78	539.18
38	Nagaland	Nagaland University	4663.04	3281.47	3527.78	0.00
39	Sikkim	Sikkim University*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	Tripura	Tripura University	2347.82	1812.55	1504.08	308.47
TOTAL (III) (NER)			38331.41	27084.23	25566.27	2133.63
GRAND TOTAL (Non-NER + New CUs + NER CUs)			306867.41	218368.80	217677.13	11562.03

* Do not have Non-Plan Budget Provision.

Scheme for providing Quality Education in Madarsas

2866. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

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

- (a) whether the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) is in English and has not been translated and published in Hindi, Urdu and other regional languages;
- (b) whether there is a provision for publishing the scheme accordingly;
- (c) if so, the reasons for not doing the same so far; and
- (d) the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The guidelines of the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) are published in English and Hindi. The State Governments/UTs have been requested to ensure translation of the guidelines in Urdu and other regional languages. Maharashtra has reported the translation of the Scheme into Marathi.

Hike in fee for IITs

2867. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has set up a task force to examine the Anil Kakodkar Committee's recommendation for hiking fee for under-graduate IIT students;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether economically well to do people can afford the hike in fee but not the children of poor;
- (d) the steps the Ministry is taking to safeguard the interest of various economic sections by hiking the fee by 20 per cent every year and not by over a lakh in just one year; and
- (e) if so, by when and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Pursuant to the decision taken by the Council of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), in its 43rd meeting held on 14.09.2011, an Empowered Task Force headed by Dr. Anil Kakodkar, Chairman, Board of Governors, NT-Bombay, had been constituted for the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on "Taking IITs to Excellence and Greater Relevance," which *inter-aila* includes revision of fee for IIT students. Based on the recommendations of the Group of Directors of the IITs and the Standing Committee of the IIT Council, the Council of the IITs, in its 46th meeting, held on 07.01.2013, decided to revise the existing fees in respect of the Under-Graduate (UG) students of IITs from Rs. 50,000 per annum to Rs. 90,000 per annum from the academic year of 2013-14. The fee structure would be reviewed every year. The present increase in the annual fees of the UG students of IITs has come after the last increase in 2008-09 from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000.

(c) to (e) The SC/ST students are exempted from payment of tuition fees irrespective of their parental income. They are also entitled to travelling allowance (II class train fare/ordinary bus fare) from the place of residence to the Institute to join the B.Tech. programme. The SC/ST students admitted to the B.Tech. and Dual Degree programmes are given free book bank facilities and those whose parental income is below Rs. 4.50 lakhs per annum, are entitled to free hostel seat rent, basic messing and pocket allowance of Rs. 250 per month.

The students (other than SC/ST categories), upto 25% of intake strength whose annual parental income is less than Rs. 4.50 lakhs, are exempted from payment of tuition fee and are paid a stipend of Rs. 1000 per month for ten months in an academic year.

Shortage of trained teachers

†2868. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of trained teachers in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to open training institutes at central level to fill the gap; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the manner in which the shortage of trained teachers would be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have sought relaxation from the minimum qualifications required for appointment as a teacher, due to the non-availability of teachers possessing minimum qualifications as laid down by the National Council for Teacher Education, under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

To address this issue, the Government has sanctioned a Rs. 6308 crore project to strengthen Teacher Education in the Country during the Twelfth Plan. The main components of the revised Scheme are the setting up of new District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institutes of Advance Study in Education (LASEs) as well as strengthening of existing DIETs, CTEs and LASEs. The Scheme also envisages establishment of Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) in 196 identified SC/ST Minority concentration districts as elementary pre-service teacher education institutions.

In addition, NCTE has given permission to respective State Governments for training the 5,09,736 in-service untrained teachers through distance mode.

Establishment of new educational institutions

2869. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to constitute any new central educational institutions like IIT, IIIT, IEST in the country; and

(b) 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.

Distance education programme by universities

2870. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain formalities are required to be completed before Distance Education Council (DEC) permits UGC listed recognised universities to start conducting distance education programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make similar regulation for distance education programmes by empowering Central/State universities to conduct and award both full-time as well as distance education programmes, since both UGC and DEC are now under one umbrella?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the Distance Education Council (DEC), the university concerned has to submit a proposal to the DEC in the prescribed Proforma for offering programmes through the distance mode. The recognition of a distance mode programme *inter-alia* requires scrutiny of the proposal at the level of the DEC as per its guidelines, visit of an expert committee consisting of subject experts, nominees of the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) etc., submission of the recommendations of the expert committee to the competent authority of the DEC and finally conveying of the decision of the competent authority to the concerned university in the matter.

(c) The DEC is responsible for the promotion, coordination and determination of standards of the open and distance education system offered in a flexible mode in the country. The regulations of the DEC or the UGC are applicable to the Central/State universities as well, if they intend to offer distance education programmes.

Introduction of financial education in post-primary level curriculum

2871. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBSE has decided to take a lead in introducing financial education in its post-primary level curriculum;

(b) whether RBI has also preferred integration of financial education at an early stage of a person's life cycle as the rate of school drop-out is high in the country; and

- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) In compliance with the recommendations of the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 on relating education to daily life, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has constantly been working to introduce financial education in its post primary level classes in an inter-disciplinary approach. The CBSE considers that creating awareness of saving, banking, debit and credit is essential to make education more meaningful for daily life requirement and transactions.

(b) and (c) The Reserve Bank of India has constituted a Technical Group on Financial inclusion and Literacy. As per the decision taken in the meetings, the CBSE has developed some portions of the content of the work book for Classes VI, VII, VIII, IX and X in related subjects like Geography, History, Economics, English and Mathematics with the help of a group of teachers.

Internet based knowledge sharing platform for colleges

2872. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an internet based knowledge sharing platform will soon connect 20,000 colleges across the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that with A-VIEW, one good teacher can teach tens of thousands of students simultaneously at different locations all over 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) Under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT), it has been envisaged to provide 15-20 Virtual Private Network over Broadband (VPNoBB) internet connections of 512 Kbps each to over 25000+ colleges and 2000 polytechnics. As on 28.02.2013, connectivity to 19875 colleges in various States has been provided.

(c) and (d) Yes. A-VIEW is one of the video conferencing tools suitable for on line learning and can be used for training students and teachers at remote locations simultaneously.

Universal education system

†2873. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is provision for providing universal education to all children in the country through compulsory education;

(b) if so, the details of the courses through which it is implemented in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government gives permission for changing syllabus in private and Government schools; and

(d) if so, the details of the norms for giving such permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a centrally sponsored scheme for universal elementary education which has been designated as the main vehicle for meeting of the RTE Act.

(c) and (d) The Section 29 of the RTE Act mandates that the academic authority, as notified by the appropriate government, shall lay down the curriculum and evaluation procedure for elementary education. While laying down the curriculum and evaluation procedure, the academic authority shall take into consideration the following, namely (a) conformity with the values enshrined in the Constitution; (b) all round development of the child; (c) building up child's knowledge, potentiality and talent; (d) development of physical and mental abilities to the fullest extent; (e) learning through activities, discovery and exploration in a child friendly and child-centered manner; (f) medium of instruction shall, as far as practicable, be in the child's mother tongue; (g) making the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety and helping the child to express views freely; and (h) comprehensive and continuous evaluation of the child's understanding of knowledge and his or her ability to apply the same.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Provision of mid-day-meals for school children

2874. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of school children who were fed mid-day-meals in the country during the last three years;

(b) the amount of money earmarked for the same each year and the amount spent during these years;

(c) the prescribed ingredients of mid-day-meals and the per capita allocation by Central and State Governments;

(d) whether the mid-day-meals so distributed satisfy the nutritional needs of children; and

(e) whether there are complaints that children do not get enough food and part of the allotment is diverted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The average number of children covered, funds released and expenditure under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme during the last three years are as under:

Year	Average number of children covered	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
2009-10	110453794	693726	562167
2010-11	104631566	912452	778656
2011-12	105439889	989072	923582

(c) to (d) The MDMS norms provide for a nutritious hot cooked meal prepared from 100 gms of food grains (rice/wheat), 20 gms of pulses, 50 gms of vegetables and 5 gms of oil to ensure an energy content of 450 calories and 12 grams of proteins for children studying in primary classes. At the upper primary level the entitlement goes up to 150 gms of food grains (rice/wheat), 30 gms of pulses, 75gms of vegetables and 7.5 gms of oil to ensure an energy content of 700 calories and 20 grams of proteins. Nutrition content is further improved by using double fortified salt as well as green leafy vegetables, as per the Mid Day Meal guidelines.

The per capita allocation by Centre and State is Rs. 5.64 for primary classes and Rs. 7.41 for upper primary classes. The Central Government provide 100% funds for cost of foodgrains, transportation assistance and management, monitoring, and evaluation whereas the cooking cost and the honorarium to the cook-cum-helpers are shared in the ratio of 90:10 in respect of States in North East (NER) and 75:25 in respect of other States.

(e) Three complaints of diversion of foodgrains from Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Kerala were received during 2008 to 2012. These complaints were investigated and action taken against the concerned officials, which included suspension of the erring official, issuing of charge-sheet and the recoument of the entire quantity of the sice from the responsible officials.

Assistance to better performing States in education sector

2875. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed the problems of States like Kerala in getting funds from SSA and RMSA because these States have progressed in Lower Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Education;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning for any scheme to help these States in their quality upgradation schemes;

(c) whether Government has noticed the need for improving the quality and quantity of higher education in Kerala;

(d) whether Government has any scheme or plan to help the needs of higher education for States which are not getting the SSA and RMSA funds like other States; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) are centrally sponsored schemes to support the States/UTs in elementary and secondary education respectively. The States/UTs which had progressed in the education sector prior to the launch of these schemes are supported not for substitution of funding already done by the State, but for further strengthening the

educational sector. In the last three years, Rs. 486.73 crore of Central funds have been released under the SSA and Rs. 44.56 crore under the RMSA to Kerala.

(c) Three model degree colleges have been approved in Kerala for higher education. Also 2324 college/university students in Kerala were provided scholarships under the central sector scheme of scholarships during 2012-13.

(d) and (e) All States are availing of funds under the SSA and the RMSA.

Central Universities under PPP mode

2876. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to run Central Universities under PPP mode for infrastructure creation and putting more supernumerary seats for foreign students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action plan for such universities to raise funds for better development of their infrastructure; and

(d) how far this would help to bridge the gap in "education for all in India"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Central Universities (CUs) are autonomous organisations governed by their respective Acts and the Statutes and the Ordinances framed there-under. They are competent to mobilize additional resources from private establishments also for, *inter-alia*, infrastructure development and make their action plan for such purposes. The UGC has informed us that it has issued directions to all the Universities to allot 15% supernumerary seats for the admission of foreign students in the Under-graduate and the Post-Graduate courses.

(d) Supplementing the Budgetary support received from the Government with additional resources mobilised from the private sector would definitely help enhance the access, equity and quality of higher education in the Central Universities. The contribution of CUs in the overall enrolment in the higher education sector in the country is about 4%.

Central and State Universities

2877. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of Central Universities and State Universities in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the number of male and female students enrolled in these Universities;

(c) the details of the percentage of employment of male and female students across the Central and State Universities;

(d) whether Government is considering setting up additional/upgrading universities in Bihar;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the financial assistance provided by Government, the courses that are likely to be offered and the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The State-wise number of Central Universities and State Universities is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of male and female Students enrolled in the Central Universities as on 31.03.2012 are given in Statement-II (*See* below). Such enrolment data in respect of State Universities is not maintained in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD).

(c) The data on the percentage of employment of male and female students across the Central and State Universities is not maintained in the MHRD.

(d) and (e) The Government has decided to establish a second Central University in Bihar for which an amendment Bill to the Central Universities Act 2009 has been moved in the Parliament.

(f) In view of (d) and (e) above, question does not arise.

Statement-I*State-wise number of Central Universities and State Universities**

Sl. No.	State	Central Universities	State Universities*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-
3.	Assam	2	05
4.	Bihar	1	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	10
6.	Goa	-	01
7.	Gujarat	1	18
8.	Haryana	1	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	06
11.	Jharkhand	1	07
12.	Karnataka	1	22
13.	Kerala	1	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	15
15.	Maharashtra	1	19
16.	Manipur	1	-
17.	Meghalaya	1	-
18.	Mizoram	1	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-
20.	Odisha	1	12
21.	Punjab	1	07

1	2	3	4
22.	Rajasthan	1	14
23.	Sikkim	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	24
25.	Tripura	1	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4	23
27.	Uttarakhand	1	06
28.	West Bengal	1	20
29.	NCT of Delhi	4	05
30.	Pondicherry	1	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	01
		40	286*

*Source: Annual Report of UGC-2011-12.

Statement-II

Gender-wise Enrollment in Central Universities as on 31.03.2012

Sl. No.	State	Central University	Enrollment		
			Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	911	356	1267
		Hyderabad University	3159	1666	4825
		The English and Foreign Languages University	1267	651	1918
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	585	666	1251
3	Assam	Assam University	2238	1943	4181

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Tezpur University	1434	928	2362
4	Bihar	Central University of Bihar	93	66	159
5	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas University	2409	1232	3641
6	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	212	132	344
7	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	50	43	93
8	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	220	201	421
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	26	43	69
		Central University of Kashmir	155	75	230
10	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	153	102	255
11	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	231	118	349
12	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	74	110	184
13	Madhya Pradesh	The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	787	529	1316
		Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalay.	2440	1357	3797
14	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalay	330	184	514

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Manipur	Manipur University	1487	1551	3038
16	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	1722	2125	3847
17	Mizoram	Mizoram University	1786	1526	3312
18	Nagaland	Nagaland University	944	687	1631
19	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	87	98	185
20	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	32	35	67
21	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	306	155	461
22	Sikkim	Sikkim University	95	112	207
23	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	105	145	250
24	Tripura	Tripura University	1205	1201	2406
25	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	13792	6999	20791
		Banaras Hindu University	21387	9311	30698
		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	1175	595	1770
		Allahabad University	15644	6971	22615
26	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	4896	5135	10031
27	West Bengal	Visva-Bharati	3269	2362	5631
28	NCT of Delhi	Delhi University	12879	10155	23034

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jamia Millia Islamia	10873	4137	15010
		Jawaharlal Nehru University	4062	3242	7304
		Indira Gandhi National Open University*	1609875	1008643	2671516*
29	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	3621	2183	5804
TOTAL			1726016	1077770	2856784

*Data in respect of 52998 students not available as they are from Armed Forces and Collaborative programmes such as Vertically Integrated Engineering Programmes etc. where gender-wise data is not generated.

Demands of teachers and allied staff of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas

†2878. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers and allied staff of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, all over the country have gone on an indefinite strike thereby interfering with the studies of students;

(b) whether they have been submitting memorandum to Government since 1994 in support of their demands and have also been holding agitations;

(c) if so, their demands and the views of Government thereto; and

(d) the reasons for delay in taking decision on demands submitted by the teachers and the allied staff of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The teaching and non-teaching staff of some of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas had proceeded on indefinite strike with effect from 6.02.2013 for fulfillment of various demands relating to their service conditions. The strike has since been called off with effect from 15.2.2013 after detailed discussions with the representatives of the various staff associations of JNVs, with the assurance that all the genuine demands would be looked into by the Government and the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) sympathetically in a time-bound manner.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Funds to States with obligation to provide basic facilities in schools

†2879. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of Government schools in the country are running without basic amenities like toilets and several schools are running without school buildings;

(b) whether Government, while allocating funds to States under education head, would ensure that States are committed to provide facilities like buildings and toilets in the schools; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) all new school buildings are sanctioned as composite buildings, which include toilets for girls and boys. For existing rural schools, toilet facilities are constructed in convergence with schemes of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12, 87.9% schools have toilet facilities.

In order to meet the requirements of the Right to Education Act, 2009, priority is accorded to the provision of basic school infrastructure; *inter-alia* 3.04 lakh school buildings, 17.92 lakh additional classrooms and 8.53 lakh toilets have been sanctioned across the States/Union Territories so far. The funding for school infrastructure is shared with the States/UTs; the NER States contribute 10% of the total cost, while other States contribute 35%.

Fire fighting arrangements in schools

†2880. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the private and Government schools in the country, including in the capital Delhi, do not have adequate fire fighting arrangements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the total number of such schools in the country which have not obtained, no objection certificates, from the fire department so far; and

(d) the total number of such schools in the country against which action has been taken by Government for irregularity in this regard, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Education being a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution, and the majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the respective State Governments/Union Territories to take appropriate decisions in this matter. However, the Ministry of Human Resource Development had written to all the State Governments vide their letter dated 27th July, 2004, to ensure the safety and the well being of the children in the schools by taking necessary measures for fire safety in the school buildings. The Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) *inter-alia* provide that the school should scrupulously observe the guidelines from the Municipal Authority/District Collectorate/Transport Department regarding drinking water, fire safety and transport in the schools. The schools are also expected to obtain and submit fresh certificate regarding the fulfillment of these requirements every five years. The CBSE issues instruction from time to time in this regard. The State Governments and Union Territories were asked to ensure fire safety measures in the light of the Supreme Court judgment dated 13.04.2009 in the writ petition (civil) 483 of 2004, case titled Avinash Mehrotra Vs. Union of India.

International universities' pressure to frame rules/policies suiting them

2881. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that international universities have appointed consultants in Delhi, who are pursuing the agenda of these universities to put pressure on the Ministry and the UGC to frame rules suiting them and to their advantage;

(b) if so, the names and number of consultants operating in the Ministry and the UGC, propagating the views of the international universities; and

(c) whether Government is changing its policies to suit these international universities and putting the well known Indian universities at a disadvantage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Sir. Some of the foreign universities have appointed agents/consultants in India to help students who may be interested in pursuing further studies in these foreign universities. However, neither the Ministry nor the University Grants Commission (UGC) maintains any record of such consultants. There is no pressure from these consultants on the Ministry or the UGC to frame any rules to suit them or for their advantage.

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

Violation of norms by schools in Delhi

2882. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some of the private schools, which had purchased land on concessional rates in Delhi, are violating the requirement of compulsory admission to students from Economically Weaker Sections (EWS); and

(b) if so, the names of the schools against whom action has been taken and the kind of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years. The Section 12 (1) (c) of the RTE Act provides that a specified category school and an 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, 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 Rights (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 the implementation of the RTE Act.

Admission of students in Kendriya Vidyalayas on recommendation of MPs

2883. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Northern Region, particularly in Delhi Region, in which second shift is functioning;

(b) whether it is a fact that students whose names are recommended after the introduction of 'New Scheme of Special Dispensation for Members of Parliament', are admitted in second shift only; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) There are 49 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country where a second shift is functioning. The region-wise details of these KVs, including in the Delhi Region, are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, the total number of students admitted in second shift on the recommendations of Hon'ble Members of Parliament of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are 77. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Region	Number of students admitted in second shift in Kendriya Vidyalayas
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	28
2.	Lucknow	11
3.	Bhopal	01
4.	Agra	01
5.	Jabalpur	02
6.	Raipur	03
7.	Bhuvaneshwar	06
8.	Ernakulam	06
9.	Jaipur	01

1	2	3
10.	Mumbai	02
11.	Patna	16
TOTAL		77

Statement

List indicating the region-wise/State-wise names of 49 KVs where second shift is functioning (As on 19.03.2013)

Name of Region	Name of State	Sl. No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya
1	2	3	4
Delhi	Delhi	1	New Friends Centre
	Delhi	2	AGCR Colony
	Delhi	3	No.3 Delhi Cantt.
	Delhi	4	AFS Tuglakabad
	Delhi	5	Sector 8 RK Puram
	Delhi	6	Andrews Ganj
	Delhi	7	Pushp Vihar
	Delhi	8	Gole Market
	Delhi	9	Vikaspuri
	Delhi	10	Janakpuri
	Delhi	11	Delhi Cannt. No.1
	Delhi	12	Delhi Cannt. No.2
	Delhi	13	Sector 8 Rohini
	Delhi	14	Dwaraka Sec. V
	Delhi	15	Lawrence Road

1	2	3	4
	Delhi	16	Shalimarbagh
	Delhi	17	Pitampura
	Delhi	18	Sainik Vihar
	Delhi	19.	Sector-2, RK Puram
	Delhi	20.	Masjid Moth
	Delhi	21.	Pragati Vihar
	Haryana	22	No.1 AFS Gurgaon
	Uttar Pradesh	23	Noida
	Uttar Pradesh	24	VKV Ghaziabad
Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	25	Kanpur Cantt.
	Uttar Pradesh	26	Raebareli
	Uttar Pradesh	27	Aliganj
	Uttar Pradesh	28	Gomti Nagar
	Uttar Pradesh	29	AMC Lucknow
	Uttar Pradesh	30.	Mati Akbarpur, Distt. Kanpur Dehat
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	31	No.3, Bhopal
	Madhya Pradesh	32	No.1, Indore
	Madhya Pradesh	33	No.1, Gwalior
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	34	Chhindwara
	Chhattisgarh	35	No.1, Raipur
Bhubaneswar	Jharkhand	36	Hinoo, Ranchi
	Odisha	37	No.1, Bhubaneswar
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	38	Sector-47, Chandigarh

1	2	3	4
Chennai	Kerala	39	Pattom, Trivandrum
	Kerala	40	Adoor
Dehradun	Uttarakhand	41	IIP, Dehradun
	Uttarakhand	42	Haldwani
Jaipur	Rajasthan	43	No.5, Jaipur
Mumbai	Maharashtra	44	AFS, Thane
	Maharashtra	45	Ambarnath
Patna	Bihar	46	Kankarbagh, Patna
	Bihar	47	Baily Road
	Bihar	48	Danapur
	Bihar	49	Muzaffarpur

Teaching of Hindi and Sanskrit in Kendriya Vidyalayas

†2884. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- the places where Kendriya Vidyalayas are situated in the country, State-wise;
- the Kendriya Vidyalayas where Hindi and Sanskrit are taught; and
- the classes from lower to higher in which these languages are taught?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As on date 1087 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functioning in the s country. The State/UT-wise details of these functional Vidyalayas is given in Statement (*See* below). The locations of these KVs are available at the website of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) at www.kvsangathan.nic.in.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Hindi is taught from I to X class in all the KVs as a compulsory subject and is an elective/core subject in class XI and XII as prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education. The Sanskrit language is taught from class VI to XII as an optional subject in all the KVs.

Statement

*State/UT-wise number of functional Kendriya Vidyalayas
in the country (As on 16.03.2013)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of KVs
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	02
2	Andhra Pradesh	53
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14
4	Assam	55
5	Bihar	45
6	Chandigarh (UT)	05
7	Chhattisgarh	26
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	01
9	Daman and Diu (UT)	01
10	Delhi (UT)	43
11	Goa (UT)	05
12	Gujarat	44
13	Haryana	28
14	Himachal Pradesh	23
15	Jammu and Kashmir	38
16	Jharkhand	32
17	Karnataka	39
18	Kerala	35
19	Lakshdweep (UT)	01
20	Madhya Pradesh	92
21	Maharashtra	56
22	Manipur	07

1	2	3
23	Meghalaya	07
24	Mizoram	04
25	Nagaland	05
26	Odisha	53
27	Puducherry (UT)	04
28	Punjab	48
29	Rajasthan	64
30	Sikkim	02
31	Tamil Nadu	40
32	Tripura	09
33	Uttar Pradesh	105
34	Uttarakhand	43
35	West Bengal	58
	TOTAL	1087

National Book Promotion Policy

2885. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved the National Book Promotion Policy;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the salient features of the said policy;
- (d) whether Government had invited suggestions/comments from various sections of society before finalisation of the policy;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the extent to which the suggestions/comments received have been incorporated in the said policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) A twelve member Task Force was constituted in 2010 by the National Book Promotion Council (NBPC) to draft a comprehensive National Book Promotion Policy (NBPP). The draft report of the Task Force was approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in its 58th meeting held on 7th June, 2011. The proposed NBPP aims to ensure that

books are available in plenty and they are accessible to people living in even the remotest corners of our country. The NBPP is aware of the technological advances and their impact on the world of books. The policy strives at taking full advantage of the new technology while retaining the time-tested strengths of publishing and distribution of books. Subsequently, the NBPC in its meeting held on 5th January, 2012 suggested the draft policy to be revised. The MHRD has invited suggestions / comments from the concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments as well as the Central Education Institutions including the National Council for Education Research and Training, the Central Board of Secondary Education and the National Institute of Open Schooling, before finalising of the NBPP. Besides this, the draft policy was also placed on the website of the MHRD seeking response from the authors, publishers, civil society organizations, teachers, students and parents etc.

(f) The Ministry received 38 suggestions/comments from all corners and relevant suggestions have been suitably incorporated in the said policy.

Centrally sponsored programmes in education sector

2886. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the various Centrally sponsored programmes being implemented in the education sector in the country;

(b) the details of the amount allocated for Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether Government adopts an integrated approach in implementation of various centrally sponsored programmes in the education sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The various Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented in the education sector are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of funds released under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during 2009-10 to 2012-13 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government adopts an integrated approach in the implementation of the various centrally sponsored schemes, in keeping with

principles of the National Policy on Education, to ensure that the education of equitable quality for all to fully harness the nation's human resource potential. The common objectives are to enhance access through the expansion of quality school education; to promote equity through the inclusion of disadvantaged groups and weaker sections, and to improve the quality of education.

Statement-I

List of Centrally sponsored programmes being implemented in the Education Sector under Ministry of Human Resource Development

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme
1	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
2	Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM)
3	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
4	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence
5.	Strengthening of Teachers' Training Institutions
6	Information and Communication Technology in Schools
7	Adult Education and Skill Development Scheme
8	Scheme for Construction and running of Girl's Hostels for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools
9	Scheme for providing a Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM)
10	Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary School (IEDSS)
11	National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme
12	Mahila Samakhya
13	Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)
14	National Scheme for Incentive to the Girl Child for Secondary Education
15	Vocationalisation of Education
16	Appointment of Language Teachers
17	Setting up of New Polytechnics and Strengthening of Existing Polytechnics
18	National Mission in Education through ICT

Statement-II*Funds released under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during 2009-10 to 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		(Rs. in lakh)
		Release (MDM)	Release (SSA)	Release (MDM)	Release (SSA)	Release (MDM)	Release (SSA)	Release (MDM)*	Release (SSA)**	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Andhra Pradesh	32714.33	38569.90	48302.37	81000.00	85191.45	183551.72	58897.92	136049.46	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1787.79	11427.95	2043.18	20401.77	2091.75	23880.10	3133.42	17984.73	
3	Assam	19274.46	47480.00	34408.20	76854.35	53220.9	106921.15	47445.53	90881.60	
4	Bihar	31763.62	121739.06	80506.41	204789.63	81820.31	185108.20	88504.53	272462.25	
5	Chhattisgarh	18289.34	55592.82	36187.73	87863.00	47462.95	69870.22	39576.59	85015.73	
6	Goa	636.45	550.58	1168.27	671.27	825.41	1079.14	1365.00	513.04	
7	Gujarat	29532.80	20031.73	28851.62	44065.01	35301.58	88027.79	37530.43	113918.08	
8	Haryana	18516.23	27600.00	15325.12	32786.11	16713.43	40461.41	17852.49	29910.35	

9	Himachal Pradesh	5352.15	8608.00	6487.67	13786.66	7351.6	14192.78	7566.34	10737.30
10	Jammu and Kashmir	3834.54	37363.27	7990.60	40348.79	13430.59	30070.50	6660.10	50805.85
11	Jharkhand	25456.19	70940.22	32595.49	89562.26	52252.17	57903.46	24968.75	56183.87
12	Karnataka	33538.61	44220.60	45368.29	66903.00	56525.78	62788.35	70770.12	39936.69
13	Kerala	14349.88	11989.50	18511.33	19660.73	14277.09	17021.85	19740.25	13449.14
14	Madhya Pradesh	61040.79	113249.00	65781.83	176783.00	76704.43	190427.12	74591.11	135343.30
15	Maharashtra	73289.23	56432.00	107492.08	85537.00	69255.77	117962.58	91320.52	99574.73
16	Manipur	1131.26	1500.00	5658.11	13253.77	1894.19	3940.55	904.31	15862.44
17	Meghalaya	6045.46	9383.00	13831.77	18540.90	3528.12	14410.60	3425.11	18670.78
18	Mizoram	1078.43	6617.75	1902.29	10115.31	3306.57	10814.05	1912.76	15320.60
19	Nagaland	1236.18	4913.00	4026.97	8636.83	2464.37	9798.33	2815.08	11232.12
20	Odisha	38715.63	63061.60	38959.13	73177.85	37124.38	92719.98	46150.55	100807.62
21	Punjab	10824.15	20044.00	16605.10	39612.74	17561.54	48112.44	14230.01	41972.68
22	Rajasthan	39405.50	127124.00	46225.76	146182.29	52901.22	148580.86	46977.10	143520.11
23	Sikkim	553.40	1736.00	899.59	4469.19	1035.65	4022.84	650.72	1493.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24	Tamil Nadu	45757.19	48366.00	44250.56	69068.57	40333.68	68141.96	70054.38	62672.47
25	Tripura	3480.89	7473.00	4856.76	17121.48	8408.41	17493.76	5182.25	12010.11
26	Uttarakhand	5753.22	16006.29	10963.29	25793.94	14255.51	20892.49	15482.74	17941.10
27	Uttar Pradesh	98506.31	196011.90	102715.36	310462.8	107638.85	263682.61	123253.8	362476.26
28	West Bengal	67197.73	104142.00	79480.03	174703.1	77251.02	177652.74	90375.45	258056.58
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	272.71	412.44	247.06	357.78	509.14	907.36	1328.79	1089.28
30	Chandigarh	397.67	1100.72	525.54	2155.89	680.77	1611.21	501.68	1772.64
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	195.55	350.18	290.45	413.78	342.71	564.35	349.10	652.76
32	Daman and Diu	112.90	169.00	147.78	162.99	136.58	257.06	120.93	233.12
33	Delhi	3066.09	3088.62	9072.32	3552.71	6562.19	3783.29	5792.26	4293.24
34	Lakshadweep	58.72	143.80	80.54	127.39	76.32	127.86	76.45	57.62
35	Puducherry	561.00	669.96	693.24	485.38	635.99	757.62	506.17	518.91
TOTAL		693726.40	1278107.89	912452.00	1959407.42	989072.42	2077538.33	10200.13	2223420.41

*As on 28.2.2013.

**As on 5.3.2013.

Training of SC and ST students under skill development schemes

2887. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is keeping records of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being trained under various skill development schemes currently operated under the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details of the percentage/fraction of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students among the total students getting trained under those schemes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) As per the norms of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education, a Management Information System is to be developed at all levels *i.e.* National, State, District and School. Under the scheme, a Pilot Project under the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) has been launched in 40 schools in Haryana. Of the 4904 students enrolled, 1481 students *i.e.* 30% of total students belong to the Scheduled Castes. Under the scheme of Community Development through Polytechnics, approximately 18.99% of the trainees are from the Scheduled Castes and 5.60% of the trainees are from the Scheduled Tribes. Under the Vocational Education Programme of National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), in the year 2012-13, out of the 27,733 students admitted in various vocational courses, 3463 students belong to the Scheduled Castes and 2003 students belong to the Scheduled Tribes.

Improvement of elementary education in Government schools

2888. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main reasons for low/poor quality of elementary education in Government schools in the country;

(b) whether Central Government has prepared any comprehensive and integrated policy framework to improve this poor quality; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), which uses a rigorous research methodology, conducts very detailed periodic national surveys of learning achievements of children in classes III, V and VIII. Two rounds of such National Achievement Surveys have been completed by the NCERT, which have revealed improvements in the overall learning levels, even though achievements remain low. The reasons for the low achievements may be summed up as inadequate infrastructural facilities in schools, adverse pupil teacher ratio, presence of large number of untrained teachers in the system, curriculum, syllabus and textbooks not being in sync with the principles of National Curriculum Framework (NCF) – 2005 and the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, excessive subject load on children, the absence of child-friendly and child-centred classroom processes, and traditional methods of memory-based assessment systems.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for several interventions to improve the quality of elementary education, including the strengthening of existing school infrastructure, the opening of new schools, recruiting additional teachers, periodic in-service teacher training, the provision of textbooks and uniforms, regular academic support for learning enhancement to teachers. Further, the Government has issued an Advisory to State Governments on the implementation of section 29 of the RTE Act for initiating curriculum reform, including (i) formulating age-appropriate curricula and syllabi in keeping with the National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005, (ii) maintaining subject balance, (iii) initiating textbook contents and production reform, (iv) ensuring continuous and comprehensive assessment for learning.

To ensure the availability of quality teachers, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has laid down the teacher qualifications under section 23 of the RTE Act. One of the essential conditions for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher is that he/she should pass the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) to be conducted by the appropriate Government.

Thirteenth Finance Commission grants to States for education

2889. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has taken over a major portion of 65 per cent grants allotted by the Thirteenth Finance Commission, for the purpose of implementation of the RTE Act, to satisfy requirements of primary education and to provide quality education to children between age group of 6 to 14 years and as a result thereof State Governments have to bear a major financial burden; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government is going to consider the Thirteenth Finance Commission grants as a 100 per cent State share to reduce financial burden on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The 13th Finance Commission award of Rs. 24,068 crore to 28 States for Elementary Education was approved on the proposal of the Ministry of Human Resource Development in order to offset the enhanced fund requirement of States after the enactment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the main vehicle for meeting RTE objectives, the funding pattern was on a sliding scale culminating in a 50:50 sharing pattern by 2015 but the Central Government revised the sharing pattern of the SSA to a flat 65:35 up to 2015, to further support the States in their endeavours to meet objectives of the RTE.

Serving of inferior quality of mid-day meals

†2890. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inferior quality of food is being served to children under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme being run in the primary schools in many States of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has received any complaints from States in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has taken any steps to stop this immediately; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) During the year 2012, 16 complaints relating to poor quality of the Mid-Day Meals (MDM) had been received in this Ministry. These complaints were referred to the concerned State Governments, who have taken necessary action in 14 out of the 16 cases. The allegations were not proved in five cases, while action has been taken by the State Governments in the remaining nine cases. The action taken included a warning to the concerned NGO and officers responsible, the initiation of departmental proceedings against the Principal/Headmaster and Inspector, the suspension of erring officials etc. The State Governments of West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh had also reported the supply of poor quality of foodgrains. This was taken up with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and resolved.

The Mid-Day Meal (MDM) guidelines provide for the monitoring of the scheme by the officials of State Governments, nutrition experts, Monitoring Institutes, School Management Committee etc. for ensuring that children get nutritious Mid-Day Meals of satisfactory quality. These Officials/Institutes also inspect the Kitchens and Godowns with respect to cleanliness so the nutritious meals prepared under safe and hygienic conditions are served to the children. The cooked food has to be tasted by 2-3 adults, including one teacher, before it is served to the children. The ingredients used for cooking, food grains, pulses, vegetables, cooking oil and condiments, should be free from adulteration and infestation, and should be used only after proper cleaning and washing. The cooking and serving utensils should be properly cleaned and dried every day after use.

Implementation of RTE Act

2891. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is showing signs of relenting to the pressure to amend the Right to Education (RTE) Act;

(b) whether it is a fact that the deadline to meet the infrastructure has been looming; and

(c) if so, the number of schools which did not comply with the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Government has heeded the advice of the Central Advisory Board on Education in its meeting held on 8th November, 2012 not to relax the timelines for school infrastructure standards of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009. It is indeed a fact that the deadline was prescribed in the Act and has been known to all concerned for more than three years. As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12, 60.52% schools had a Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) as prescribed, 67.74% of the schools had girls' toilets, 87.63% had boys' toilets, 94.57% schools had drinking water and 53.57% had ramps.

In order to enable the States/UTs to comply with norms stipulated in the RTE Act, Rs. 61906.50 crore of Central Government funds have been, released to the States/UTs so far, under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) since 2010-11 and 58,163 schools, 5,18,700 toilets, 31,678 drinking water facilities and 2,47,181 ramps have been sanctioned under the SSA.

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh

‡2892. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in backward districts of Uttar Pradesh where there is no such school till now; and

(b) if so, by when Kendriya Vidyalayas would be opened in those districts where these facilities have not been provided to children till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily 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 and are not located on the basis of backwardness.

The Navodaya Vidyalayas Scheme provides for the opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. Out of 75 districts in Uttar Pradesh, JNVs have been sanctioned in 70 districts. One additional JNV has

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

also been sanctioned in Sitapur, a district which has a large concentration of SC population. The opening of additional KVs and JNVs during the Twelfth Five Year Plan is subject to approval by the competent authority and the availability of funds.

- (b) Does not arise.

Improvement of quality education in Government schools

2893. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that parents continue to opt for private schools as Government schools fail to offer quality education;

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

(c) whether Government has taken steps to ensure quality education in Government schools at par with private schools;

(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) and (b) No independent study has been conducted by the Central Government to measure the fact that parents prefer private schools as compared to Government schools, for educating their children. However, as per the educational data for 2011-12, 75.2% of children in the 6-14 year age group are enrolled in Government/Government-aided schools, while 25.8% are in private schools. Thus bulk of the enrolment in the country is in the Government/Government-aided schools.

(c) to (e) The norms of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for universalising elementary education, have been revised to correspond with the provisions of the Right of (Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Several steps have been taken, under the SSA programme, to improve the quality of elementary education. They include the recruitment of additional teachers for better Pupil Teacher Ratios (PTRs), the periodic in-service training of teachers, the free distribution of textbooks, provision of regular academic support to primary and upper primary schools through Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres, continuous and comprehensive

evaluation system, teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, support for learning enhancement programmes for Mathematics and Languages etc.

Teaching standards in Government schools

2894. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that teaching standards in Government-run-schools has gone down;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any study to find out the reasons for this trend;
- (d) if so, the details of the findings;
- (e) the steps taken by Government to ensure quality teaching in Government-run-schools in the country; and
- (f) 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), which uses a rigorous research methodology, conducts very detailed periodic national surveys of learning achievements of children in classes III, V and VIII. Two rounds of such National Achievement Surveys have been completed by the NCERT, which have revealed improvements in the overall learning levels, even though achievements remain low.

(e) and (f) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teacher training, a 30-day induction training for newly recruited teachers, the training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications, the recruitment of additional teachers for better pupil-teacher ratios, the provision of academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, a continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teachers to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate

teaching-learning materials, etc. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specifies statutory duties and responsibilities of teachers and lays down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in elementary schools, which have been notified by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) in its Notification dated 23rd August, 2010. For secondary education, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan programme similarly provides for in-service teacher training and academic support to schools for improving teacher performance.

Increasing number of students appearing for CBSE board examinations

2895. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over the years the number of students appearing for CBSE board examinations has been increasing year after year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the quality of education has been deteriorating due to spurt in the number of students and lesser number of teachers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The number of students appearing for the Central Board of Secondary Examinations (CBSE) is increasing every year. The number of students appearing for the class X exam for the last three years has been 893954, 1059441 and 1177701 respectively. For class XII Board exam, 681393 students appeared in the year 2010. In the year 2011 and 2012, total number of students has been 745352 and 786789 respectively.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The schools affiliated with the CBSE are required to ensure a satisfactory level of student-teacher ratio without compromising the quality of education. The Affiliation Bye-Laws of the CBSE provide for 1.5 teachers per section.

Reinstatement of whistleblowers in IITs

2896. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked Indian Institutes of Technology to reinstate whistleblowers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether IITs have imposed suspension on many whistleblowers in the past; 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) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Inclusion of morality in education curriculum

†2897. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to include curriculum regarding morality in primary, secondary and higher education; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) textbooks prescribe themes and examples related to moral conduct across the subject areas at different stages of school education in the syllabi and textbooks for classes I-XII. This is done as a follow-up of the National Curriculum Framework-2005. The NCERT has also brought out a Value Education Framework entitled "Education for values in schools-A framework" which provides guidelines to schools to identify their priorities of values, and plan actions accordingly.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) stresses the inclusion of the constitutional values among students of the schools affiliated to it. The CBSE published source books for classes VI-VIII and a Teacher's Manual on Life Skills

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for Classes IX-X and also on Environmental Education and Adolescence Education, which help to foster these values in children. The CBSE has also introduced value based questions from the prescribed books in the Summative Assessment II in classes IX-XII for the year 2012-13. The CBSE has recently launched a Values Education Kit comprising of a Handbook for Teachers, Value Cards and a CD of songs on the theme of Duty, Solidarity and respect for the Nature.

The University Grant Commission (UGC) is funding various programmes at the Undergraduate and the Post-Graduate levels concerning Human Rights and Value Education in the universities and colleges.

The Commission has also been implementing the scheme of Human Rights and Value Education and provides financial assistance to the eligible Universities/Colleges under this scheme. The objectives of this scheme, *inter-alia*, include creation of awareness and commitment to values where the individualistic self-interest is properly reconciled with the collective and common good.

Review of teacher training

2898. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to review teacher training in the country and the details thereof;

(b) whether it is envisaged that teaching modules should include one, on teaching children with special needs; 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 National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (NCFTE), 2009 has been formulated, to upgrade the quality of teacher training courses in the Country. All States/UTs have been requested to bring about necessary qualitative changes in the curriculum of teacher training courses, in their respective states, accordingly. The NCFTE 2009 explicitly deals with creating an integrated school setting, providing equal opportunities to children with special abilities, varied social backgrounds and diverse learning needs. Moreover, regulations, norms and standards for the B.Ed, course are also reviewed for incorporating the required changes.

Improvement of teacher training

2899. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has plans to improve teacher training in the country;
- (b) if so, the steps envisaged in strengthening teaching standards across the country;
- (c) whether the same also involves investing in more teacher training institutes and strengthening the powers of the National Council for Teacher Education; 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 Government has taken several steps for improving the quality of teacher preparation and teacher education. These include laying down teacher qualifications under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009; specifying passing of the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) as an essential qualification for being appointed as a teacher in classes I-VIII; the development of the National Curriculum Framework of Teacher Education, NCFTE (2009); the preparation of model syllabi for teacher education courses; the revision of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education for the Twelfth Plan, which entails the strengthening and the expansion of existing institutional structures such as the District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), the Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and the Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs), the strengthening of the State Councils for Educational Research and the Training (SCERTs), and the establishment of Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) in SC/ST/Minority concentration districts, etc.

In addition, Joint Review Missions consisting of eminent teacher education experts have been constituted to review progress and to consider issues related to programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, with respect to each of the programmatic interventions under the Scheme, for 10 states of the country.

A phased plan of action has been put in place, to strengthen the NCTE, on the basis of the recommendations of the Justice Verma Commission, constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, to examine various aspects of teacher education in the country.

Irregularities in granting of recognition to institutions by AICTE

2900. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether AICTE grants permission or recognition to bodies wanting to start colleges or institutions;
- (b) if so, the criteria followed for granting such permission/recognition;
- (c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that corrupt practices are followed in AICTE in granting recognition to institutions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to prevent the corrupt practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) grants approval for setting up of new technical institutions by Societies/Trust/Companies registered under section 25 of Companies Act, 1956/ Central Government/State Government etc. under the provision of Clause 10 (k) of AICTE Act, 1987.

(b) The criteria followed by the AICTE for granting approval are laid down in the regulation and Approval Process Handbook issued from time to time. The information is also available on the website at www.aicte-india.org.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is aware that the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered some cases against institutions and AICTE officials. In order to streamline the process, AICTE has introduced an e-Governance- Approval process for greater transparency and clarity, easier and assured communication, fast processing and facility for tracking of application by the applicant. Emphasis is being laid on self - declaration by Institutions rather than inspection in the e-Governance process. A database of country - wide experts has been created and the experts are selected randomly by computer, thus avoiding manual/human intervention in the constitution of the expert committees. The composition of Expert

Committees at different stages of the approval process has been modified, incorporating High Court Advocates and practicing Architects and Professors as Members of the Committee.

A Public Notice under the caption "Vigilance Awareness" has been published in the leading newspapers to improve accountability, transparency while conducting expert committee visit for the evaluation of physical and academic infrastructural facilities. The public has been informed that if they have any complaint regarding any expert visit, they may send their feed-back/grievance at a dedicated email id *i.e. aictevigilance@gmail.com*.

Standard of education in Indian universities

2901. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the standard of education in Indian universities has been declining over the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, including the response of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government has set up any expert group to look into the issue and to recommend remedial measures; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the standard and quality in Indian universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) There has been an impression in certain quarters that the quality and the standards of Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) are going down. However, quality being a relative and subjective attribute, it is difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion as to whether quality is declining or not. Some of the factors which might have contributed to the impression that standards are declining include the fact that an exponential increase in the number of institutions in the last decade, both in the public and private sector, has taken place. An unprecedented number of new central institutions was also created in the XI plan period by the Central Government. Some of the institutions may have taken time to put in place quality human and physical infrastructure. Accreditation is one of the most reliable and objective

methods of assessment of quality of an HEI. However in the absence of a comprehensive mandatory accreditation framework till recently, many institutions had not applied for and obtained accreditation.

(c) No, Sir. No such expert group has been set up by the Central Government.

(d) The Government has taken concrete steps to ensure that the independent quality assurance framework is made mandatory through compulsory assessment and accreditation. The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010, which provides for making accreditation mandatory in order to ensure independent credible quality assurance mechanism for higher educational institutions, has been introduced in Parliament on 3rd May, 2010. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has also notified the Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions Regulations, 2012 which makes it mandatory for higher educational institutions, other than technical institutions to get themselves assessed and accredited. The UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012, have been approved by the UGC in order to raise standard of higher education in Indian universities by collaborating with the best institutions in the world. The UGC has also framed guidelines for Joint Appointment of faculty by Universities and Research Institutions to improve the academic environment in the University system by promoting collaboration between Universities, National Laboratories, Institutes of National Importance in the Sciences, the Humanities and the Social Sciences.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) too has approved Regulations to make accreditation mandatory for technical higher educational institutions.

Imparting of moral and ethical education in schools

†2902. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the backdrop of huge public agitation after the Delhi gang rape case, Prime Minister has directed the Ministry to take steps to impart moral and ethical education in schools in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the facts in this regard;
- (c) whether on the basis of the said direction, Government has chalked out any concrete programme for schools; and
- (d) if so, the outlines of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Cabinet Secretary had held a meeting of the Committee of Secretaries on 23.01.2013 to consider various suggestions, particularly those which had been received in the Prime Minister's Office following the horrific gang rape incident which took place in Delhi in December, 2012. A number of decisions were taken in the meeting for strengthening and improving the police, administrative and educational set up. The matters and decisions which required action by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) are as under:

- (i) It would be useful to impart training to girls in educational institutions in self-defence/martial arts.
- (ii) The role of value education in schools is recognized as being very important. However, merely prescribing it in the curricula/syllabus is not adequate. Teachers should also be given training in value education.
- (iii) Sustained awareness campaigns on gender equality need to be undertaken in all schools and colleges and gender modules need to be integrated in the curriculum at every level.
- (iv) In order to ensure that there is effective and time bound implementation of the above measures, it is necessary for the concerned Ministries to put in place a credible and effective monitoring mechanism at the level of the concerned Secretary.

The MHRD has asked the Education Secretaries of all the States/UT's Government that:

- (i) Curriculum and textbooks be re-examined and improved for gender positive materials,
- (ii) At least a 2-3 day gender module be conducted with all teachers during the annual in-service training programmes. If necessary they may

approach the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) for any help/suggestions in preparing the modules for gender sensitization/value education in the Teacher's Training,

- (iii) All schools promote gender sensitivity in classroom transactions and in their extra-curricular activities, and
- (iv) From upper primary classes, physical education classes include training in self-defence for girls.

The National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005 prioritizes gender as an important guiding principle in all curricular areas. The focus Group Paper on Gender Issues in Education has mentioned that gender is an integral part of all disciplines offered to children at school stage. Gender concerns have been integrated in the curriculum and in the textbooks at an appropriate level. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) which had already issued "Values Education Kits" has also decided to offer an elective course on 'Human Rights and Gender Studies' for classes XI and XII. This elective will be offered at pilot stage for the CBSE affiliated schools in session 2013-14 and as a regular elective from session 2014-15 onwards.

Budget for security

‡2903. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that almost half the allocated budget for security is returned unutilised by Railways;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that a large number of posts at various levels related to railway security are lying vacant; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for not filling these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Budgetary provisions are made by the Railways under head Security for incurring expenditure on the Railway

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Protection Force (RPF) and for sharing 50% cost on the Government Railway Police (GRP) with respective States which includes pay and all types of allowances in respect of GRP staff including office and supervisory staff upto the level of Superintendent of Police, office expenses and contingencies, cost of Pensionary charges and cost of rent of buildings occupied by GRP staff etc.

For strengthening and upgradation of security infrastructure, fund is also allocated to zonal railways under Works Programme and Machinery and Plant (M&P) which is utilized by the zonal railways as per laid down norms.

(c) and (d) Arising and filling of vacancies is an ongoing process. Necessary measures for filling up of 12463 vacant as well as newly created posts have already been initiated.

Security in trains and at stations

2904. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the security arrangements in trains and at railway stations in view of recent bomb blasts in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is aware that security arrangements in trains and at various stations, particularly those stations which have been target of bomb blasts in past, are inadequate inspite of recent security alerts by Railways;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the fresh steps Government would take to strengthen the security in trains and at stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. All Zonal Railways have been advised to beef up the security arrangements at important and sensitive railway stations and take necessary precautionary measures in co-ordination with Government Railway Police and Civil Police to prevent any untoward incident.

(d) to (f) Policing on Railways is a State Subject and the prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of law and order in Railway premises as well as on running trains are, therefore, the statutory responsibility of the State Governments, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) of the States concerned. As such, the cases of crime on Railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Govt. Railway Police. However, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of GRP by deploying their staff for escorting of important trains in affected areas and access control duties at important and sensitive stations.

Apart from the above, the following measures are being taken by the Railways 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 wherever available are utilized to detect any explosives in trains and stations.
4. On vulnerable and identified routes / sections, 1275 trains are escorted by Railway Protection Force daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States daily.
5. An Integrated Security System consisting of electronic surveillance of vulnerable stations through CCTV camera network, access control, anti-sabotage checks has been approved to strengthen surveillance mechanism over 202 sensitive and vulnerable Railway stations.

Incidents of pushing out passengers from trains

2905. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cases of pushing out of passengers from trains by security personnel reported during last year and the current year, so far, division-wise;
- (b) the details of the persons held responsible and punished during the same period for pushing out passengers from trains, division-wise;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the incidence of pushing out and death of passenger from Delhi-Dehradun Shatabdi Express recently by RPF personnel;
- (d) if so, whether Government has enquired into the incident and has fixed responsibility in this regard; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (e) No incident of pushing out of passengers from trains by security personnel was reported in any of the Divisions of Indian Railways during the year 2012 and the current year upto January. However, an alleged incident of pushing out of a lady passenger named Smt. Santosh by train escorting staff of Railway Protection Force personnel from train no. 12017 New Delhi-Dehradun Shatabdi Express was reported on 27.02.2013 at Muzaffarnagar railway station over Delhi Division of Northern Railway. Government Railway Police/Muzaffarnagar has registered a case *vide* crime number 07/2013 dated 27.02.2013 under section 304 Indian Penal Code against RPF train escorting staff. One of the alleged RPF train escorting staff surrendered in the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate/Muzaffarnagar on 04.03.2013 and was remanded to judicial custody till 18.03.2013.

However, it is reported that when the said lady passenger along with her husband was trying to board the moving train no. 12017 New Delhi-Dehradun Shatabdi Express from the opposite direction at Muzaffarnagar Railway station on 27.02.2013, she fell down between the platform and train and got run over. The deceased and her husband were having general ticket of Mail/Express train from Muzaffarnagar to Saharanpur. In the enquiry conducted by the Departmental Enquiry Committee constituted by Divisional Railway Manager/Delhi, the allegation of pushing the said lady passenger of by RPF train escorting party has been found to be false and baseless.

Over-bridge at Survadi railway crossing

2906. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Railways on a representation to build over-bridge at Survadi railway crossing at Ankleshwar on Mumbai-Ahmedabad rail section, as people are using this old National Highway No.8 road for transportation and frequent closing of railway crossing gate is causing severe traffic jam there;

(b) whether Railways have communicated to State Government of Gujarat in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when Railways are going to build this over-bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) A work of construction of Road Over Bridge, on cost sharing basis, in lieu of manned Level Crossing (LC) No. 173 existing at km 318/10-12 between Bharuch-Ankleshwar stations in Surat-Vadodara section has been sanctioned in Railway Works Programme 2013-14.

(b) Railways have requested Road and Building Department, Government of Gujarat to submit the estimate of approaches of this ROB, but no response has been received from the State Government of Gujarat, so far.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Railway will construct the Railway Bridge portion and State Government will construct both approaches of this ROB. Railway can start the work for construction of Railway Bridge portion only after:

- joint inspection of site with the State Government officials to finalise the alignment of the subject ROB;
- preparation and approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) in consultation with the State Government;
- receiving the detailed estimate of approaches from State Government to prepare and sanction Combined Detailed Estimate.

Then only, Railway will be able to invite the tender for the construction of Railway Bridge portion of this ROB.

New passenger/express trains

2907. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Passenger/Express trains introduced under Railway Budget 2013 are likely to pass through and from Secunderabad railway station;

(b) if so, the details of all such trains, their commencing and destination stations along with the frequency thereof;

(c) whether hidden cameras would be fixed in all compartments of Express trains running in the country for an easier course of investigation to detect evergrowing criminal activities in running trains; and

(d) if not, the detailed reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of train services announced in Railway Budget 2013-2014 that are likely to pass through and from Secunderabad/Kacheguda are as under:

Introduction:

1. Kakinada-Mumbai Express (Bi-Weekly)
2. Kurnool Town-Secunderabad Express (Daily)
3. Chennai-Nagarsol Express (Weekly) via Kacheguda
4. Mangalore-Kacheguda Express (Bi-Weekly)

Apart from these, the following train services serving Secunderabad, have also been announced in Parliament during discussion on Railway Budget 2013-14:

1. Secunderabad-Yeshvantpur Express (Tri-Weekly)
2. Tandur-Secunderabad MEMU

(c) and (d) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal to fix hidden Cameras in compartments of Express trains.

It is the statutory responsibility of States to ensure prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of Law and Order in stations and trains, which they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP). Railways, through the Railway Protection Force, are supplementing efforts of States in strengthening of railway security.

High-speed self-propelled accident relief trains

2908. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are considering to induct high-speed self-propelled accident relief trains to enable rescue equipments to reach the accident site faster and held speedy rescue and restoration work;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Railways need to form a group which would take care of accident related issues; 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) Yes, Sir. Two sets of High Speed Self Propelled Accident Relief train (SPART) having speed potential of 160/200 kmph with transfer of technology have been sanctioned in the Rolling Stock Programme 2013-14.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Railways' search for alternate source of energy

2909. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the increase in fares by Railways would reduce the impact of increase in the price of diesel recently;

(b) whether Railways are looking for alternate source of energy and reduce dependence on diesel; and

(c) if so, the efforts made in that direction in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) The fare rationalization effected from 22.01.2013 is expected to mobilise an additional passenger earning of Rs. 6,600 crore annually.

However, the impact of recent hike in rates of High Speed Diesel (HSD) effective from January, 2013 is likely to be around Rs. 3,300 crores annually.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways have made efforts for introduction of bio-diesel and natural gas during the last five years. One hundred Diesel Power Cars (DPCs) of Diesel Electric Multiple Units (DEMU) have been sanctioned for dual-fuel conversion out of which contracts for conversion of fifty DPCs have already been awarded to enable them work on a mix of natural gas and diesel. Works for setting up of four bio-diesel plants with a capacity of 30 tonnes per day each have also been sanctioned. Contracts for first two plants, one each at Raipur and Tondiarpet (Chennai) have been awarded. Research, Development and Standards Organisation (RDSO) has also developed a specification for manufacture of locomotive based on hydrogen fuel cell. This apart, Railways are also harnessing wind and solar energy, wherever possible, for non-traction purposes.

Targets for new lines, gauge conversion etc.

2910. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of new lines, doubling, gauge conversion and electrification targets fixed for the year 2012-13;
- (b) the details of targets achieved, till date;
- (c) whether Government is satisfied with the targets achieved so far; and
- (d) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Details of targets fixed and achieved (in Km) in respect of New Lines, Gauge Conversion, Doubling and Railway Electrification during 2012-13 are as follows:

Plan Head	Target fixed (in Km)	Achievement* (in Km)
New Line	470	224.3
Gauge Conversion	575	328.43
Doubling	705	389.15
Railway Electrification	1200	937

*Up to February, 2013.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Considering the huge throw forward of ongoing projects and limited availability of resources, the targets achieved so far are considered satisfactory.

New trains announced in Railway budgets

2911. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new trains announced by Railway Minister in his/her budget speeches in the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the number of these trains actually running/started, year-wise;

(c) the reasons that all the trains announced could not be started; and

(d) the efforts made/being made to start the announced trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Detailed status of new trains announced in Railway Budget in the last five years, year-wise are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	New trains	introduced	Pending Introduction
1	2007-08	40	40	0
2	2008-09	63	63	0
3	2009-10	71	71	0
4	2010-11	112	105	7
5	2011-12	131	128	3

(c) and (d) Some trains announced in the last two Railway Budgets are pending introductions due to various constraints like non-completion of gauge conversion works, non-receipt of necessary clearance from the Commissioner of Railway Safety (in case of newly opened and gauge converted sections), etc. These trains will be introduced as soon as the constraints are overcome.

Dedicated freight corridors

2912. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intends to construct three more Dedicated Freight Corridors;
- (b) if so, the details of these corridors along with the places from where these will pass;
- (c) whether there is poor progress in the construction of already announced Dedicated Freight Corridors; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Apart from Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC) which are sanctioned, Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey (PETS) has been undertaken on four future Freight Corridors viz. (i) East-West Corridor (Kolkata-Mumbai) passing through West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhatisgarh and Maharashtra (ii) North-South Corridor (Delhi-Chennai) passing through Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (iii) East Coast Corridor (Kharagpur-Vijaywada) passing through West Bengal, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh and (iv) Southern Corridor (Goa-Chennai) passing through Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Goa. It has also been decided to undertake pre-feasibility study of Chennai-Bangalore Freight Corridor.

(c) No, Sir. Substantial progress has been achieved in implementation of Eastern and Western DFC projects. For a project of this magnitude, substantial planning and preparatory work is required, before commencement of construction. This includes environment and social impact assessment and clearances thereof, besides elaborate field survey. In addition, finalization of loan arrangements with multi-lateral funding agencies is also a long drawn process.

Through meticulous planning and follow up, Compensation Award under Section 20F of Railway Amendment Act (RAA) has already been declared for 76% of total land to be acquired. Funding for Phase-I of Western DFC through Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA) has been tied up and formalities for Phase-II loan have been completed. Similarly, loan agreement for Phase-I of Eastern

DFC has been finalized with World Bank while loan agreement for Phase-II is targeted for 2013-14 and pre-loan formalities are being complied.

Construction of bridges on Western DFC and civil works on Mughalsarai-Sonnagar Section on Eastern DFC is being done through Railways' own resources and work is already in progress. One section (Sonnagar-Dankuni) is proposed to be taken through Public Private Partnership (PPP). Tendering work/bid finalization process of Rewari-Iqbalgarh section on Western DFC is at an advance stage, whereas contract for Kanpur-Khurja section on Eastern DFC has already been awarded.

- (d) Does not arise.

Families living in railway land

2913. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of families living on railway land in the country;
- (b) how many families are staying for more than 20 years, from 20-15 years and last five years on railway land, division-wise details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government is contemplating any plan to rehabilitate them with proper civic amenities and to develop rest of the land by Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) There are approximately 1.21 lakh encroachments on Railway land involving an area of 2337 acre. These encroachments came up on Railway land near tracks in Metros and big cities over the past many years. Railways maintain record of number of encroachments in its land. Family wise details of the period of unauthorized occupation is not maintained.

Housing being a State subject, resettlement and rehabilitation of slum dwellers with proper civic amenities is the responsibility of State Government. Meanwhile, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has launched Rajiv Awas

Yojana (RAY) which envisages slum free India and whole city 'slum free approach' basis. In this regard, identification of slum free city will be carried out by the respective State Governments. Initially, 250 cities will be taken up by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan. Ministry of Railways will work with respective State Governments whenever they select city for rehabilitation and resettlement of slum dwellers under this scheme.

Railway projects in NE region

2914. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various railway projects in NE region including Assam;
- (b) the status thereof, project-wise;
- (c) the number of projects getting delayed due to paucity of funds or other reasons, project-wise;
- (d) the cost over-run for each delayed project, project-wise;
- (e) the details of target of completion of these projects; and
- (f) whether sufficient funds have been allotted for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a), (b) and (e) The details of railway projects including National Projects in NE Region are as under:

		(Rs.in crore)					
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Latest anticipated cost	Outlay 2012-13	Expenditure upto March, 2013	Proposed outlay 2013-14	Status	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
New Line							
1.	Agartala-Sabroom	1141.75	180.00	327.8	140.00	This is a 'National Project'. Land acquisition, earthwork and bridge works taken up. Target-December, 2015	
2.	Teteliya-Byrnihat	385.2	70.00	93.11	50.00	This is a 'National Project'. Teteliya-Byrnihat was examined as an alternative alignment to Azara-Byrnihat. Entire land acquired in Assam portion. Earthwork and bridges taken up. Target - March, 2015.	
3.	Bhairabi-Sairang	2393.48	80.00	4.41	77.10	This project has been declared as 'National Project'. Estimate sanctioned and tender for earthwork and bridges called. Target - March, 2015.	
4.	Bogibeel Bridge with link lines on North and South Banks	3230.02	330.00	2380.64	340.00	The project has been declared as 'National Project'. The work of construction of embankment, major and minor bridges completed in North and South Bank of the bridge. Moranhat-Chalkhova (44 km) in South	

						Bank completed and commissioned. Contract for main bridge superstructure awarded. Target - December, 2015.
5.	Dimapur-Kohima(Zubza)	850.00	7.00	8.97	1.00	The project has been declared as 'National Project'. Final Location Survey completed in the entire length. Project held up for want of approval of alignment by State Government and exorbitant land rates. TDC: Not fixed.
0.	Dudhnoi-Mendipathar	178.47	20.00	45.64	40.00	Earthwork, bridges and track work in advance stages of execution. 10 km targeted for completion in 2012-13 and rest in 2013-14.
7.	Harmuti-Naharlagun	415.73	50.00	232.34	60.00	Track linking for 20 kms completed in 2011-12. Commissioning is linked with completion of Rangpara North - North Lakhimpur gauge conversion. Project targeted for completion in 2013-14.
8.	Jiribam-Tupul-Imphal	4444	450.00	681.94	453.90	Progress of this 'National Project' badly hampered due to prevailing security scenario and frequent bandhs etc. Bad condition of NH 53 and weak/damaged bridges. Earthwork, formation, minor and major bridges taken up. Work taken up in 18 tunnels out of 35 Nos. Jiribam-Tupul targeted for completion by March, 2015 and Tupul-Imphal by March, 2017.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	New Maynaguri-Jogighopa	1655.81	225.00	1056.22	140.00	Work is planned to be executed in 4 phases. Golakganj to Gauripur completed. New Coochbehar-Golakganj (58.0 km) completed. Gauripur- New Changrabandha-New Coochbehar targeted for 2012-13.	
10.	Sivok-Rangpo	3380.58	38.00	52.63	25.00	This is a 'National Project' which has been entrusted to M/s IRCON for execution. Project held up for environmental clearance.	
11.	Byrnihat-Shillong	4083.02	30.00	1.5	1.00	Final Location Survey from Byrnihat to Lailad (20 km) completed. Work stopped in November, 2010 by Khasi Students Union for their pending demands. Matter taken up with State Government.	
12.	Murkongsele k-Pasighat	165.82	10.00	0.15	1.00	Final Location Survey taken up. Target: March, 2015	
13.	Agartala-Akhaura	252.00	1.00	0	10.00		
Gauge conversion							
1.	Katakhal-Bhairabi	223.01	15.00	103.48	15.00	The work planned for completion alongwith gauge conversion of Lumding-Silchar in March, 2014. Overall progress: 51.42%	

2.	Lumding-Silchar including alignment between Migrendisa - Ditokcherra and extension from Badarpur to Baraigram	4255.37	400.00	3013.49	375.0	The project has been declared as 'National Project'. Progress of work affected due to militant activities. Earthwork, bridge works and tunneling taken up all along the alignment. Target-March, 2015. Overall physical progress: 75.90%
3.	New Jalpaiguri-Siliguri-New Bongaigaon branch lines	1308.9	10.00	1023.41	1.0	New Jalpaiguri-New Bongaigaon main line fully commissioned. Alipurduar Bamanhat and Fakiragram-Dhubri branch line completed and commissioned.
4.	Rangiya-Murkong-selek along with linked fingers	1717.29	380.00	1107.75	425.00	Mega block taken up for entire section. Rangiya-Rangpara North section completed and engine rolled. Rangpara North-North Lakhimpur (172 km. targeted for March, 2013, North Lakhimpur-Murkongselek section targeted in 2013-14.
Doubling						
1.	Lumding-Hojai Patch Doubling	246.07	1.00	0	2.00	Work included in Budget 2012-13.

(c) No.

(d) Nil.

(f) Funds are allotted to ongoing projects as per the availability of resources.

Railway line projects

‡2915. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Railway Projects are held up due to lack of sufficient resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise details of on going railway line projects in various States;

(d) the total amount allocated for these projects during each of the last three years;

(e) the progress made so far with regard to these projects; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by Railways to complete these projects at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, in view of huge throw forward of Rs.1.47 lakh crore of ongoing New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects and limited availability of resources funds are thinly spreaded. State-wise details of ongoing railway line projects are not maintained. Progress of projects is monitored Zonal Railway-wise and the details are as under:-

Sl. No.	Railway Zone	New Line	Gauge Conversion	Doubling
1	2	3	4	5
1	Central	3	0	7
2	East Coast	6	0	14
3	East Central	26	4	3
4	Eastern	10	1	38

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
5	Northern	11	0	20
6	North Central	3	2	3
7	North Eastern	5	6	5
8	Northeast Frontier	19	5	4
9	North Western	3	3	11
10	Southern	8	5	15
11	South Central	17	0	9
12	South Eastern	5	3	17
13	South East Central	2	3	7
14	South Western	10	2	9
15	West Central	2	0	7
16	Western	2	8	4

(d) The total amount allocated (in Rs. crores) year-wise for New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects during the last three years & current year are as under:

Plan head	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
New Line	2921.70	3757.00	7118.50	5784.50
Gauge Conversion	2054.10	1625.00	2723.00	1980.00
Doubling	1906.00	1817.90	5408.00	3063.00

(e) and (f) The projects are progressing as per availability of resources. However, to expedite completion of the proposed projects, a number of initiatives have been taken to generate additional resources through non-budgetary measures like funding by State Governments and other beneficiaries, execution of projects through Rail Vikas Nigam Limited on Special Purpose Vehicle basis etc. Besides, to reduce delays on account of land acquisition, security issues and forestry clearances etc, meetings with State Officials at various levels are held from time to

time. Field units have been empowered with further delegation of powers and the contract conditions have been modified to bring efficiency in contract management.

Delay in train services due to fog

2916. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the delay in train services due to foggy conditions;
- (b) whether Government has taken any step to address the situation;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government has taken any step to improve safety in trains in foggy conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. During foggy conditions, the visibility gets poor and consequently trains get delayed as Railways are compelled to operate trains at speeds lower than the nominated speeds to ensure safety of passengers. As a result, trains take more time to clear each block section with cascading effect on the operation of trains following it.

Traditionally, dense fog occurs on the sections which happen to have heavy density of traffic severely impairing smooth movement of trains. With available technical inputs, a permanent solution to the problem of mobility of trains during fog does not appear to be on hand for the present. In certain cases, trains are also cancelled to ensure punctual running of other train services on the section/sector. To mitigate the effect of late running of trains, when the pairing rake gets delayed, Indian Railways, to the extent feasible, makes efforts to originate trains right time by using the rakes released from the cancelled services.

(d) As Indian Railway accords highest importance to safety of passengers, the following steps have been taken to ensure safety of passengers on-board:

- (i) Standing instructions exist for the Loco Pilots to be alert.
- (ii) Depending upon the degree of the visibility, trains are run at restricted speeds so that Loco Pilots are able to clearly observe and follow the signal aspects.

- (iii) Installation of LED signals for improved visibility of signals in foggy weather.

Train accidents

2917. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of train accidents from 2008 till date, date-wise;
- (b) the reasons for each accident and how many were caused due to human error;
- (c) the passengers died and injured in each accident;
- (d) the comparison of accident-scenario of Indian Railways with advanced countries;
- (e) the safety-related vacancies in Railways; and
- (f) the steps taken to prevent train accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Year-wise and category-wise number of consequential train accidents excluding incidents of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users, during 2008-09 to 2011-12 and the current year (upto February 2013), is as under:

Type of Accident	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April to Feb.)
Collision	13	9	5	9	6
Derailments	85	80	80	55	46
Manned Level Crossing Accidents	7	5	5	7	5
Fire in Train	3	2	2	4	8
Miscellaneous	7	4	1	2	0
TOTAL	115	100	93	77	65

(b) Cause-wise analysis of these consequential train accidents including train accidents attributable to failure of railway staff during 2008-09 to 2011-12 and the current year (upto February 2013), is as under:

Causes of Accident	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (April to Feb.)
Failure of Railway staff	75	63	56	52	43
Failure of other than Railway staff	14	10	9	9	6
Failure of equipment	0	6	5	5	2
Sabotage	13	14	16	6	3
Combination of factors	4	1	3	1	0
Incidental	5	4	4	3	7
Could not be established conclusively	4	2	0	1	2
Under Investigation	0	0	0	0	2
GRAND TOTAL	115	100	93	77	65

(c) The number of persons who lost their lives and sustained injuries in these consequential train accidents during 2008-09 to 2011-12 and the current year (upto February 2013), is as under:

Type of Accident	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (April to Feb.)	
	Loss of lives	Injury	Loss of lives	Injury						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Collision	8	53	44	115	240	296	22	191	27	74
Derailments	10	142	14	91	4	55	73	367	5	131
Manned Level Crossing Accidents	18	54	7	6	7	12	6	11	18	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Fire in Train	31	11	0	0	0	0	9	7	30	39
Miscellaneous	13	42	3	35	0	0	5	0	0	0
TOTAL	80	302	68	247	251	363	115	576	80	254

(d) Safety record of Indian Railways compares favourably with that of advanced railway systems of European Railways. As per the statistics maintained by European Railway Agency, on an average during 2009, 2010 and 2011, the accidents per million train kilometer on European Railway system as a whole was 0.271, whereas the same figure for Indian Railways for the period 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 was 0.15 on an average.

(e) As on 01.04.2012, the total number of safety category vacancies was 1,49,271.

(f) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives, and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being introduced to prevent accidents include provision of Anti Collision Device (ACD), Train Protection Warning System (TPWS), Train Collision Avoidance System, Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Vigilance Control Device (VCD), etc.

Introduction of Duronto Express trains

2918. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the Ministry would consider the proposal for introduction of Duronto Express trains between Puri-Mumbai, Puri-Jaipur/Jodhpur, Bhubaneswar-Pune, Bhubaneswar-Bengaluru and Puri-Surat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): Introduction of new trains including Duronto Express trains is an ongoing process subject to traffic justification, operational feasibility, availability of resources, etc. However, at present, there is no proposal to introduce Duronto Express trains between Puri-Mumbai, Puri-Jaipur/Jodhpur, Bhubaneswar-Pune, Bhubaneswar-Bengaluru, and Puri-Surat.

Introduction of trains

2919. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the Ministry would consider introduction of Superfast Express train from Visakhapatnam to Allahabad *via* Titlagarh, Express train from Keonjhar to Howrah, Superfast Express between Rourkela to New Delhi, Second Intercity Train between Bhubaneswar and Rourkela, Intercity Express between Puri and Tatanagar *via* Keonjhar and Bhubaneswar/Puri-Manmad (Shirdi) Express Train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): To cater to the needs of passengers of Puri-Shirdi sector, a weekly service between Puri and Sai Nagar Shirdi has been announced in Railway Budget 2013-14.

However, at present, there is no proposal to introduce direct train services between Visakhapatnam-Allahabad, Jajpur Keonjhar Road-Howrah, Rourkela-New Delhi, Bhubaneswar-Rourkela, Puri-Tatanagar and Bhubaneswar-Manmad.

Railway projects in Kerala

2920. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals for laying new lines/gauge conversion/upgradation of stations/construction of over or under-bridges received from the Government of Kerala during the last three years and till date;

(b) the present status of the action taken thereon by Railways;

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved and implemented;

(d) the details and the present status of ongoing/pending railway projects in Kerala indicating the time since when these are pending;

(e) the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by Railways to expedite the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY) : (a) to (c) Details are as under:

- I** Based on the available information, details of proposals received from the Government of Kerala for new lines and gauge conversion of lines falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala and action taken thereon are as under:-

Sl. No.	Proposal	Action Taken
	New Line	
1.	Idapalli-Guruvayur	Survey taken up.
2.	Nilambur Road-Nanjangud	Survey taken up.
3.	Thalasserry-Mysore	Survey taken up.
4.	Kollengode-Thrissur	Survey taken up.
5.	Kanhangad-Panathur-Kaniyuru	Kanhangad-Panathur new line proposal was submitted to Planning Commission for their "In Principle" approval. However, Planning Commission returned the proposal in original. Survey for Panathur-Kaniyuru taken up.
6.	Sabarimala-Chenganur	Sabarimala-Chenganur new line proposal was submitted to Planning Commission for their "In Principle" approval. However, Planning Commission returned the proposal in original.
7.	Angadipuram-Kozhikode	Survey completed and examination of the survey report taken up.
8.	Extension of Angamali-Sabarimala new line upto Punalur	On the suggested alignment area, survey for Erumeli-Punalur-Trivandrum new line has been taken up.
9.	Rail connectivity to Vizhinjam International Seaport	Survey taken up.
10.	Rail connectivity to Kannur International Airport	Survey completed and examination of the survey report taken up.

II. Details of Road Over and Under Bridges are as under:

Number of complete proposals for construction of Road Over or Under Bridges in lieu of Level Crossings (LCs) on cost sharing basis received from the State Government of Kerala and included in Railway Works Programme 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as under:

Year	Proposals received	Sanctioned
2011-12	Nil	Nil
2012-13	10	10
2013-14	22	15

Out of 22 proposals received from State Government of Kerala for their inclusion in Railways Works Programme 2013-14, 7 proposals could not be included as:

- one proposal for ROB in lieu of LC No. 257 has already been sanctioned in 2006-07.
- six proposals were for construction of ROBs in lieu of the level crossings which were constructed on Deposit Terms, hence could not be sanctioned on cost sharing basis.

III. Details of works on upgradation of stations is as under:

65 stations have so far been identified for development under the 'Adarsh' Station Scheme in the State of Kerala and this includes stations recommended for upgradation by State Government of Kerala also. Against these, 41 stations have already been developed. Remaining stations are planned to completion during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 subject to availability of funds.

Ernakulam, Kozhikode(Calicut) and Thiruvananthapuram stations are identified for development as World Class Station in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Consultancy contract for preparation of detailed project report and Master Plan in this regard, has been recently awarded.

(d) to (f) Details are as under:

- I. Details of ongoing projects falling fully/partly in the State of Kerala are given as under:

(Rupees in crore)						
Sl. No.	Project	Year of inclusion in the Budget	Anticipated Cost	Expenditure upto March, 2012	Outlay 2012-13	Status and target date for completion, wherever fixed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New Line						
1.	Tirunavaya-Guruvayur (35 km)	1995-96	227.4	34.14	10	Local people are objecting to the alignment being fixed for this new line. Final location survey held up due to public protest.
2.	Angamali-Sabarimala (116 km)	1997-98	1565.99	96.96	15	Angamali-Kaladi (7 Km) is targeted for completion by 31.3.2013. Required land for balance portion is yet to be taken over.
Gauge Conversion						
1.	Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur & Tenkasi-Virudhunagar (357 Km)	1997-98	1029.92	731.78	52	On this project, 308 Km has already been commissioned. On balance portion i.e Sengottai-Punalur (49 Km), Punalur-Edaman (9 Km) & Sengottai-Bhagvatipuram (7 Km) are targeted for completion by 31.3.2013.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat and Pollachi-Coimbatore (224.88 Km)	2006-07	903.98	502.08	70	Work on Podanur-Coimbatore (6 Km) and Dindigul-Palani-Pollachi-Muthalamada (147 Km) completed. Work on Pollachi-Kinattukkadavu (21 Km) is targeted for completion by 31.3.2013 and balance portion during 2013-14.
Doubling						
1.	Mulanturutti-Kuruppantara (24 km)	2005-06	185.77	80.3	32	Bridge works have been taken up.
2.	Kuruppantara-Chingavanam (26.54 km)	2007-08	346.15	5.59	25	State Government is yet to hand over required land.
3.	Chengannur-Chingavanam (26.5 km)	2006-07	222.95	57.82	32	Earthwork and bridge works have been taken up on sections where land is available.
4.	Ambalapuzha-Haripad (18.13 Km)	2007-08	125.25	20.1	15	Tenders for earthwork and bridge works have been processed.
5.	Ernakulam-Kumbalam (7.71 Km)	2010-11	71.32	1.14	20	Land requirements submitted to the State Government.
6.	Kumbalam-Thuravur (15.59 Km)	2011-12	137.35	0.32	18	Preparation of estimate has been taken up.

The targets for completion of projects are generally fixed every year based upon the progress of the projects, their relative priority and availability of resources.

Regular meetings are being held with the concerned Ministers and Authorities of the State of Kerala to sort out issues regarding land acquisition, permission for earth quarrying and maintenance of law & order during execution of projects.

II. Details of Road Over and Under bridges are as under:

At present, works of construction of 80 Road Over Bridges (ROBs) and 57 Road Under Bridges (RUBs)/subways are appearing in Pink Book 2013-14. Work of construction of 15 ROBs/RUBs could not be commenced due to non-acquisition of land by State Government of Kerala. Railway is constantly requesting State Government of Kerala to expedite land acquisition so that these 15 works can be commenced.

Development/upgradation of congested railway stations

2921. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted that many railway stations in the country, including in Kerala, are heavily congested leading to chaotic passenger traffic situation;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of such stations;

(c) whether Railways propose to upgrade/redevelop such stations;

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

(e) whether Government proposes to use the railway owned land adjacent to railway stations for the purpose;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the other steps taken by Government to reduce congestion at the railway stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Railway stations are identified and classified on the basis of passenger earnings as 'A-I, 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E' and 'F'

category stations. Various amenities such as widening and extension of platforms, augmentation of foot over bridge, exits/entries of the stations, expansion of circulating area, construction of subways etc. are planned and provided as per norms based on the category of stations.

(c) to (g) Upgradation of stations has been undertaken under various modernization schemes. At present, stations are upgraded under the 'Adarsh Station Scheme'. 1050 stations have been identified for development under this scheme.

50 stations have been identified for redevelopment as world class stations by utilizing land and air space around these stations which will also take care of the aspect of congestion. Out of these, five stations *viz.* Anand Vihar (Delhi), Bijwasan (Delhi), Chandigarh, Habibganj and Shivaji Nagar (Pune) have been entrusted to the recently formed Indian Railway Station Development Corporation (IRSDC) for redevelopment. Consultancy studies for four of these stations (excluding Anand Vihar) have been taken up by IRSDC. In addition, Consultancy studies have also been undertaken for New Delhi, Mumbai CST and Patna. Details regarding the land adjacent to stations which may be utilized for this purpose can only be known after the Master Plan for redevelopment of such Stations are finalized based on detailed feasibility studies by the Consultants and approval of local bodies.

With a view to reducing congestion at the railway stations, Indian Railways introduces new trains/special trains, augments and extends existing train services, monitors punctuality of trains and also provides stoppages at stations short of major stations, wherever feasible. However, introduction of new trains, augmentations of trains, extension of trains and provision of stoppages is on-going process and depends on various factors like operational feasibility, traffic justification, availability of resources, etc.

Automobile freight train operator policy

2922. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are working out a fresh Automobile Freight Train Operator (AFTO) policy which will open the sector for investors such as Maruti Suzuki and APL Logistic;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether both the firms have discussed the policy with Railways and also made initial investments to enter the sector; 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) A policy on Automobile Freight Train Operator (AFTO) Scheme was initially issued *vide* Freight Marketing Circular No. 18 of 2010 dated 19.07.2010. After interaction with the prospective logistic providers in the automobiles market, the policy was further revised *vide* Freight Marketing Circular No. 2 of 2013 dated 22.02.2013. M/s. Maruti Suzuki Ltd. and M/s. APL Logistics have applied for registration under the AFTO policy alongwith an initial application fees of Rs. 5 lacs each.

Pantry car in New Jalpaiguri-Chennai Express train

2923. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that long distance trains like New Jalpaiguri-Chennai Express have no pantry car; and

(b) if so, whether Government would provide pantry car in such trains including the aforesaid train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) As per guidelines of New Catering Policy, 2010, the attachment of pantry cars to trains is considered based on various factors such as priority of the train, (First priority to Duronto/Rajdhani then Super fast Mail/Express trains then the trains running more than 24 hours either way), commercial justification, availability of pantry cars, load limitation and other operational feasibility factors. In cases where trains are not provided with a pantry car the catering services are provided through Train Side Vending by supply of meals through static catering units from enroute stations to the passengers in trains. At present catering services through attachment of pantry cars have been provided on 285 pairs of trains including Rajdhani/long distance Duronto Express trains.

Composition of workforce employed in Railways

2924. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise composition of the total workforce employed in Railways; and

(b) the number of jobs, year-wise and category-wise, *i.e.* SCs/STs/OBCs, that it has generated for the youth from Haryana during 2004-2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Indian Railways are administratively reorganised into Zones for efficiency in operation and management. State-wise data in respect of composition of workforce or jobs given to youth is not maintained.

Sale of PRS tickets through post offices

2925. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of sale of Passenger Reservation System (PRS) tickets through post offices which was announced in 2012;

(b) the reasons for the delay in its implementation; and

(c) the steps Government intends to take for its speedy implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) At present, the Computerised Passenger Reservation System (PRS) facility is available at 235 Post Offices. During the financial year 2012-13, this facility has been sanctioned at 37 more Post Offices.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Railway projects

2926. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by when would the upgradation work of Ahmedabad-Botad-Bhavnagar railway line start;

(b) the time-frame for completion of the work;

(c) by when will the doubling work of Viramgam-Samakhiali-Gandhidham railway line start; and

(d) the time-frame for completion of the aforesaid lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Preliminary activities for gauge conversion of Ahmedabad-Botad taken up. Botad-Bhavnagar section converted and commissioned.

(b) Not fixed.

(c) Preliminary activities for doubling of Viramgam-Samakhiyali taken up. Viramgam-Sadla (14 km) is targeted for completion in 2013-14. Target for completion of remaining section has not been fixed. A double line exists between Samakhiyali-Gandhidham.

(d) Not fixed except as mentioned above.

Increase in fares for passenger trains

2927. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have recently increased the fares for train passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how much Railways are expecting to garner through the above hike during the current year;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the present proposed hike is much higher than the earlier one proposed last year;

(e) if so, the comparative chart between the hike proposed earlier and the present hike; and

(f) the justification for the hike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) The revision in Passenger Fares that has been implemented with effect from 22.01.2013 is as follows:

Sl. No.	Class	Increase in Fare (in paisa per PKM)
1	2	3
1	Second Class Ordinary (Suburban)	2 Paise
2	Second Class Ordinary (Non-Suburban)	3 Paise

1	2	3
3	Second Class (Mail / Express)	4 Paise
4	Sleeper Class	6 Paise
5	AC Chair Car	10 Paise
6	AC 3-Tier	10 Paise
7	First Class	3 Paise
8	AC 2-Tier	6 Paise
9	AC First Class	10 Paise

(c) It is estimated that additional revenues amounting to approximately Rs. 6600 crores would be getting generated over a period of one year.

(d) and (e) A comparative chart showing the revision proposed originally in Railway Budget 2012-13 and the revision implemented with effect from 22.01.2013 is given below:

Sl. No.	Class	Increase in Fare (in paisa per PKM)	
		Proposed in the Budget 2012-13	Implemented w.e.f. 22.01.2013
i.	Second Class Ordinary (Suburban)	2 Paise	2 Paise
ii.	Second Class Ordinary (Non-Suburban)	2 Paise	3 Paise
iii.	Second Class (Mail/Express)	3 Paise	4 Paise
iv.	Sleeper Class	5 Paise	6 Paise
v.	AC Chair Car	10 Paise	10 Paise
vi.	AC 3-Tier	10 Paise	10 Paise
vii.	First Class *	10 Paise*	3 Paise
viii.	AC2-Tier *	15 Paise*	6 Paise
ix.	AC First Class *	30 Paise *	10 Paise

Note: * Fares of First Class, AC-2 Tier and AC First were revised upwards by 10 paise per Km, 15 paise per km and 30 paise per km, respectively, w.e.f. 01.04.2012. Regarding other classes, the proposed increase were not implemented.

As is evident from the foregoing Table, the increase in passenger fares implemented with effect from 22.01.2013 is not significantly higher than what was originally proposed in Budget 2012-13, particularly in respect of the lower classes of travel.

(f) Passenger fares had not witnessed any increase since 2002-03; in fact, fares in several segments of passenger services, including Second Class, were revised downwards in subsequent years. A correction had become imperative from the view point of redressing the un-viability that had consequently got manifested in the fare structure and, also, generating resources that are critically required for funding initiatives in thrust areas, viz. modernization and safety.

Stoppage of trains at Ghaziabad railway station

2928. SHRI SHADILAL BATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by the daily commuters of NCR region particularly Ghaziabad;

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

(c) whether Government has received any representation from MPs etc. regarding providing stoppage of Saptkranti Express, Shiv Ganga Express and Magadh Express at Ghaziabad;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government to allow stoppage of these trains at Ghaziabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (e) Representations have been received from Hon'ble Members of Parliament for provision of stoppages of Mail/Express trains at Ghaziabad. The matter has been examined and stoppages of Mail/Express trains including 12557/12558 Muzaffarpur-Anand Vihar (T) Sapt Kranti Express, 12559/12560 Varanasi-New Delhi Shiv Ganga Express and 12401/12402 Islampur-New Delhi Magadh Express at Ghaziabad have been found neither operationally feasible nor commercially justified.

Railway projects

†2929. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any time-bound action plan to complete different projects, especially new projects, that have been announced by the Ministry during last few years;

(b) if so, the number of projects, out of those announced projects, that have been completed;

(c) the amount of money spent for the extension of South Eastern railway line since 2000 till now, year-wise; and

(d) the details of the railway lines included in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) No, Sir. There is no such time bound action plan to complete new railway projects announced in last few years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Year-wise details of expenditure incurred in South Eastern Railway on New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling projects since the year 2000-01 upto 2012-13 is as under:

Year	Expenditure incurred (in Rs. crores)
1	2
2000-01	148.88
2001-02	45.45
2002-03	52.20
2003-04	73.90
2004-05	139.22
2005-06	86.69
2006-07	72.54

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2
2007-08	105.66
2008-09	201.24
2009-10	384.23
2010-11	407.12
2011-12	351.31
2012-13 (Upto Feb. 2013)	383.79

(d) During the period 2000-01 to 2012-13, 143.4 Kms of New Line, 255 Kms of Gauge Conversion and 126.15 Kms of Doubling has been added/included in South Eastern Railway.

Wagon requirement by Railways

2930. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have chalked out plans to meet its future wagon requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the expected number of wagons to be required by the end of 2012-13, 2013-14;

(c) whether there is any shortfall in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard to mitigate this shortfall;

(e) whether Government is planning to manufacture wagons and if so, where the new plant would be set up; and

(f) whether Punjab would get any railway wagon manufacturing plant in future and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. For the year 2012-13 Railways, have planned to acquire 16000 wagons (vehicle units) for commercial use. The requirement for the year 2013-14 has been provisionally planned at 16000 wagons.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Railway is planning to set up wagons manufacturing factories under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode at Guwahati, Buniyadpur, Kazipet & Sitapali.

(f) The capacity available at present and planned already would be adequate to meet Railway's requirement of wagons. There is therefore no proposal to set up any additional manufacturing unit at present.

Railway projects at Samastipur

2931. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of establishment of Extension of Workshop and Loco Shed at Samastipur in Bihar;

(b) how much is the budget of 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) to (d) The status and other details are as under:

Facilities for repair of C-category unloadable wagons at Samastipur

The work is in advanced stage of completion. Against an estimated cost of Rs. 32.03 crores, Rs. 22.18 crores have been allocated till financial year 2012-13. The work is likely to be completed in 2013-14.

Augmentation of holding capacity of diesel shed from 50 to 100 locos at Samastipur

The work is in advanced stage of completion. Against an estimated cost of Rs. 7.92 crores, Rs. 6.32 crores have been allocated till financial year 2012-13. The work is likely to be completed in 2013-14.

Establishment of wagon re-construction workshop at Garkha, Bihar

2932. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the Status for establishment of Wagon Re-Construction Workshop at Garkha in Bihar;
- (b) how much is the budget of 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) A work for setting up facilities for rehabilitation of unloadable wagons has been sanctioned at Garkha. Detailed Plans and estimates for this work are under finalization.

(b) The anticipated cost of the work is Rs.5732 lakhs and an amount of Rs.80.43 lakhs has been allocated till 2012-13.

(c) and (d) The work is likely to be completed in three years after award of contract subject to availability of funds.

Proposal for constructing ROBs

2933. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that Government of Gujarat has submitted a detailed proposal for construction of 10 RoBs on annuity PPP basis to Railways in February, 2012;
- (b) if so, the reasons for not approving it by Railways, so far; and
- (c) by when the proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In 2009, Ministry of Railway has approved construction of 5 Road Over Bridges (ROBs) on Annuity basis by State Government of Gujarat as Phase-I and decided that further decision will be taken depending on the outcome of the first phase.

However, looking to the slow progress of work, Western Railway has advised

State Government of Gujarat in July, 2012 to expedite the progress. Hence, Railway has not approved construction of ROBs on Annuity basis further as requested by State Government of Gujarat in February, 2012.

Demands from people of western Odisha

2934. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the people of western Odisha have been demanding for long an Express train from Sambalpur to Allahabad as well as extension of Jammu-Rourkela Express upto Titlagarh; and

(b) if so, the action taken on such demands/proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, introduction of an express train between Sambalpur and Allahabad and extension of 18109/18110 Rourkela-Jammu Tawi Express are not feasible at present, due to operational and resource constraints.

Passenger flow from Delhi

2935. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of passengers moving in Eastward, Northward, Westward and Southward directions from Delhi, daily;

(b) the ratio of the number of passengers to number of trains in all four directions from Delhi, daily;

(c) whether there is any study or analysis done by Railways to see whether passenger-train ratio is equitable in all directions from Delhi or *vice-versa*;

(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) On an average about 3.57 lakh passengers travel daily from Delhi towards various directions. Since some trains cover multiple directions, it is not feasible to furnish direction-wise data pertaining to number of trains and number of passengers.

(c) and (d) Originating-Destination-wise and train-wise analysis of occupancy pattern is done on periodic basis. Based on occupancy pattern, quota distribution is reviewed and adjustments made, wherever required. On those sectors, where there is heavy unsatisfied demand, subject to operational feasibility, efforts are made to augment the load of existing trains or to run special trains to meet the seasonal rush or to run new trains. It is a continuous process.

(e) Does not arise.

Fencing of railway tracks

†2936. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of frequent accidents taking place on the railway tracks, Government proposes to install barbed wire fences/ compounds on the railway routes which have heavy train traffic;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Construction of wall/fencing is taken up to prevent encroachments, trespassing and for safety. For these purposes, 504 km wall/fencing has been raised in last three years.

Status of Bidar railway line

2937. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ongoing railway projects in Karnataka;

(b) the nature and budget of these projects;

(c) the year in which work on Bidar railway line was initiated and by when it would be completed;

(d) the estimated budget of this project at that time and the present cost thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (e) by when trains would start operating on this track?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) 28.

(b) Rs. 157 crore for new line, Rs. 31 crore for gauge conversion and Rs. 241 crore for doubling projects have been provided for the year 2012-13. Rs. 167 crore for new lines and Rs. 30 crore for doubling are expected from State Government during this period.

(c) Gulbarga-Bidar new line (140 Km.) was included in the Budget 1997-98. Work on 54 Km. completed and no target date for completion is fixed for balance portion.

(d) This project was included at a cost of Rs. 242.42 crore and its anticipated cost is Rs. 776 crore.

- (e) No target date is fixed.

Projects announced in Railway Budget 2012-13

2938. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the plans, projects, schemes and works announced during the Railway Budget 2012-13 which have not been completed/implemented till date;
- (b) the reasons therefor and its implications; and
- (c) by when the same would be completed/implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Around 1440 projects/works were announced under 'Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways' of the Railway Budget 2012-13 forming a part of its Annual Plan. Railway projects are capital intensive with long gestation period. The execution and completion depends upon funds availability, clearances like environmental etc. and other formalities like land acquisition etc.

Railways endeavour to execute its projects at the earliest to derive the project benefits.

Improving condition of porters

2939. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures Railways have taken for the welfare of porters from time to time in view of the role played by them in helping travellers;

(b) whether these measures have helped the porters in improving their living conditions;

(c) if so, whether Railways are contemplating to include them as Railway staff; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) The following measures have been taken by the Government from time to time for the welfare of the licensed porters:

(i) Licensed porters are eligible for outdoor medical facilities in Railway hospitals and health units for self, wife and dependent children.

(ii) One set of complimentary pass for self and spouse only and one set of privilege Ticket Order (PTO) for self and spouse in second/sleeper class are given to licensed porters once in a year to enable them travel from the station of working to any station on Indian railways and back.

(iii) Free educational facilities have been extended to the wards of licensed porters in the schools run by the railways/railwaymen organization/Mahila Samities.

(iv) Two red shirts are supplied every year as uniform and one woollen shirt is also given to them once in two years in lieu of one red shirt.

(v) Rest rooms are provided at various important stations where there are substantial numbers of licensed porters.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Licensed porters are licensees who are granted licenses for carrying passengers' luggage and are entitled to collect portorage directly from the passengers for carrying the same. They are not railway employees.

Policy for quality of drinking water

†2940. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any policy has been prepared to improve the quality of drinking water at railway stations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Arrangements for potable water have been made at stations on Indian Railways as per the extant policy. Water is suitably treated as per requirement to make it fit for drinking purpose. Whenever any deficiency is noticed during inspection/public complaints, suitable action is taken.

Incidents of molestation and misbehaviour in trains

†2941. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether incidents of molestation and misbehavior with women in trains, especially in Express, Mail, Superfast, Rajdhani trains etc., have come to the notice of Government;
- (b) if so, the details of cases of misbehaviour with women in trains which have come to the notice of Government in the last one year;
- (c) the details of action taken by Government in such cases;
- (d) whether Railway employees or Railway Police personnel have been found guilty in some cases; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government for the safety of women in trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. Some cases of molestation and misbehaviour with women in trains have come to the notice of the Railways.

(b) and (c) As many as 83 cases of misbehaviour with women in trains have been reported over Indian Railways during the year 2012. All the cases were

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

reported to and registered by the Government Railway Police of the State concerned and the persons arrested are prosecuted by them as per the provisions of existing Law.

(d) As many as 10 Railway Employee have been found involved. No Railway Protection Force personnel was found involved in the above cases during the year 2012.

(e) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are state subjects under the Constitution, and therefore, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including creation of a secure environment for women, lies with the State Governments. As such, Railway Protection Force (RPF) supplements the efforts of Government Railway Police (GRP) in checking such incidents in trains by taking the following measures:

1. 1275 trains are escorted by RPF daily on an average, in addition to 2200 trains escorted by Government Railway Police of different States.
2. Ladies special trains are being escorted by lady RPF staff, wherever available in sub-urban section over Central, Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern railways.
3. Train escort parties have been briefed to keep extra vigil on the ladies compartments.
4. Surveillance on the suspect is done through CCTV at major important railway stations.
5. Security Help-Line numbers have been set up in the Zonal Control Room over some zonal railways to facilitate the passengers especially the lady passengers to inform about any untoward incidents. The numbers of such security help-lines have been displayed at conspicuous places of important Railway stations and in the coaches of trains.
6. Regular drives are being conducted to prevent entry of male passengers in ladies compartments and if found, they are prosecuted under the provisions of the Railways Act.
7. Close co-ordination is being maintained with GRP and Local Police.

Gauge conversion work

‡2942. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is carrying out conversion of Ratlam-Indore-Khandwa-Akola metre gauge railway line into a broad gauge line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when this metre gauge railway line would be converted into a broad gauge line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) to (c) Yes. Sir. Gauge conversion of Ratlam-Indore-Mhow-Khandwa-Akola section (472.60 km) has been taken up. Part detailed estimates for Ratlam-Indore-Mhow (159.45 km) and Akola-Akot (43.50 km) section have been sanctioned. Survey for alternative alignment of Akot-Amlakhurd section avoiding the forest area and tiger sanctuary has been carried out by Regional Remote Sensing Center, Nagpur (NRSC). Ratlam-Fatehabad and Fatehabad-Indore sections are targeted for completion by March, 2013 and March, 2014 respectively. An expenditure of Rs. 69.08 crore has been incurred upto March, 2012. An outlay of Rs. 119.83 crore has been proposed for this project in the Budget 2013-14. The project will be completed in next 2-3 years subject to availability of resources.

IRCTC's state-of-art food factory

2943. SHRI A. A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has opened a state-of-art food factory near Delhi and is supplying food to some private IT companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such state-of-art food factory is to be set up in Tamil Nadu and other southern States as well; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has opened a state-of-art food factory in Noida (Uttar Pradesh) near Delhi for supplying meals to various corporate and institutions in the area. This food factory has ISO-22000 standard having the capacity of 10,000 meals per day, solar power plant of hot water usage, in house laboratory for detection of pathogens and Environment friendly waste management system etc.

(c) and (d) IRCTC has under taken a survey of market potential in Chennai which if found viable, decision for setting up kitchen will be taken.

Nomenclature of Centrally sponsored programmes

2944. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Centrally sponsored programmes have been named after Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi;

(b) the mechanism for naming such programmes;

(c) whether any such Central Government programme or project have been named after Indian revolutionaries and freedom fighters like Mangal Pande, Laxmibai, Tipu Sultan, Bhagat Singh, Ashfaqulla Khan, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Aurobindo Ghosh, Chandra Sekhar Azad, K. Kamraj, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Chittaranjan Das, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar and Lai Bahadur Shastriji?

(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) to (e) In the Statement of Budgetary Estimates for 2012-13, 5 Centrally Sponsored Schemes are named after Mahatma Gandhi, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi. No scheme is named after Jawaharlal Nehru, Mangal Pande, Laxmibai, Tipu Sultan, Bhagat Singh, Ashfaqulla Khan, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Aurobindo Ghosh, Chandra Sekhar Azad, K. Kamraj, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Chittaranjan Das, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Lai Bahadur Shastriji.

There are no formal guidelines for naming schemes.

Nation-wide sample surveys

2945. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as nodal Ministry for conducting nation-wide sample surveys on subjects like employment, housing conditions, debt and investment, land and livestock holdings, unorganized manufacturing sectors, etc., such sample surveys were conducted by the Ministry during 2004, 2008 and 2012;

(b) if so, the subjects covered and the periodicity thereof with a view to have a comparative analysis which is a determinant input for launching welfare schemes, especially in rural areas; and

(c) whether these sample surveys were conducted *suo-moto* or the Ministry was requested by other Government Departments to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation conducts nation-wide sample surveys every year covering both rural and urban areas normally during July-June on various Socio-economic subjects and as such NSSO surveys spill over calendar years. During the years 2004, 2008 and 2012, NSSO undertook surveys devoted to the subjects of Morbidity and Health Care, Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment-Unemployment, Participation and Expenditure in Education, Migration, Domestic Tourism, Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Housing Condition and Particulars of Slums as per pre-approved 10 year cycle of surveys.

In the Cycle of Surveys approved by the National Statistical Commission (NSC), the subjects like Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment-Unemployment and Un-organised Sector Enterprises are covered once in every five year period. The subjects such as Land and Livestock Holdings, Debt and Investment and Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers, Social Consumption, Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition including Slums are taken up once in ten years. Three years of 10 year cycle are kept open so as to accommodate the requests of different Ministries/Departments of the Government for surveys on subjects of topical interest to them.

(c) Though the Surveys in the years 2004, 2008 and 2012 on the subjects mentioned in the reply to Parts (a) and (b) of the Question were taken up in accordance with approved 10 year Cycle of surveys for NSSO, yet the requirements of various Ministries/Departments like Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for covering Morbidity and Health Care in 2004, Ministry of Human Resources Development for covering Participation and expenditure in Education in 2007-08 and Ministry of Tourism for covering Domestic Tourism in 2008-09, etc. were accommodated in these surveys.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Short Notice Question. Shri Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala. ...*(Interruptions)*...

ஆல் துறாக்களில் உள்ள தகவல்களை ஆய்வு ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please, ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Short Notice Question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

ஆல் துறாக்களில் உள்ள தகவல்களை ஆய்வு திட்டம் உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேள்வி. ...*(Interruptions)*... ஆய்வு திட்டம் ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டும் என்று ...*(Interruptions)*...

Safety of Government websites

5. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase Safety measures of various Government websites, as it has been observed that many Government websites having sensitive information are hacked by foreigners which is a great security threat for our country;

(b) the amount of funds which have been used by Government in the last three years and the amount which will be used in the coming three years in this regard; and

(c) the number of cases which have come to light in the last five years regarding hacking of Government Websites?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The websites host information for public dissemination. No sensitive information is hosted on Websites. As per the guidelines of the Government, the Computer systems with sensitive information are isolated from Internet. Various measures have been taken by the Government to detect and prevent cyber attacks on web sites. These are:

- (i) All the new Government websites and applications are to be audited with respect to cyber security prior to their hosting. The auditing of the websites and applications will be conducted on a regular basis after hosting also. Out of 7137 Government websites hosted by National Informatics Centre, all the web sites along with applications have been security audited.
- (ii) It has been mandated that all Government websites to be hosted on infrastructure of NIC, ERNET or any other secure infrastructure service provider in the country.
- (iii) National Informatics Centre (NIC) which hosts the Government websites is continuously engaged in upgrading and improving the security posture of its hosting infrastructure.
- (iv) National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been directed not to host web sites, which are not audited with respect to cyber security.
- (v) Legal Framework in the form of Information Technology Act, 2000. The Act provides legal framework to address the issues connected with cyber attacks and security breaches of information technology infrastructure.
- (vi) All the Ministries/Departments of Central Government and State Governments have been asked to implement the Crisis Management Plan to counter cyber attacks and cyber terrorism.
- (vii) The Government has circulated Computer Security Policy and Guidelines to all the Ministries/Departments on taking steps to prevent, detect and mitigate cyber attacks. In addition, all state governments and UTs have been advised to implement appropriate security measures to prevent hacking of websites.

- (viii) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis. CERT-In has published guidelines for securing the websites, which are available in its website (www.cert-in.org.in). CERT-In also conducts regular training programme to make the system administrators aware about secure hosting of the websites.
 - (ix) The organizations operating critical information infrastructure are regularly advised to implement information security management practices based on International Standard ISO 27001. Ministries and Departments have been advised to carry out their IT systems audit regularly to ensure robustness of their systems.
 - (x) Cyber Security Mock Drills to assess preparedness of organizations to withstand cyber attacks are being conducted by the Government. Seven such drills have been conducted since November, 2009. The Government is developing indigenous technology by carrying out Research and Development (R&D) in the area of cyber security.
 - (xi) Government is working with the industry to create awareness in the area of cyber security. Data Security Council of India (DSCI) of NASSCOM is conducting seminars/workshops to create awareness on cyber security and measures to be adopted for securing systems/web sites and prevention of attacks.
 - (xii) CERT-In has empanelled a total of 22 IT Security Auditors, who may be engaged by any Government or private Organization to conduct security audit of their IT infrastructure.
 - (xiii) Pamphlets have been prepared providing information on do's and don'ts with respect to cyber security for the usage of electronic and Information Technology (IT) devices. Advisory has been sent to Industry associations advising their members/vendors to distribute pamphlets along with electronics/IT products and on their web sites.
 - (xiv) To create mass awareness, CERT-In has initiated discussions/interactions on cyber security aspects through All India Radio and Doordarshan.
- (b) Rs. 180 Crores have been utilized by the Government for the last three years on Website security related Information infrastructure. Rs. 500 Crores has been allocated alone for Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) in the Twelfth plan period (2012-17) for Cyber Security programme.

(c) A total number of 90, 201, 303, 308, 371 and 40 Government Websites as reported to and tracked by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-in) have been hacked during the years 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (up to February) respectively.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please, ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12 & 2012-13) of ICAR,
New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8687/15/13]
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Council.
 - (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8687A/15/13]
- (ii) Report on the State of Indian Agriculture, for the year 2012-13.

Outcome Budgets (2013-14) of Ministry of Human Resource Development

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14, in respect of the Department of School Education and Literacy in the Ministry of Human Resource Development; and [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8793/15/13]
- (ii) Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14, in respect of the Department of Higher Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8792/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

Outcome Budget (2013-14) of Ministry of Law and Justice

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14, in respect of the Ministry of Law and Justice. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8765/15/13]

I Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Limited companies and related papers

II Outcome Budget (2013-14) of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) (a) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL), Chennai, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (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. 8770/15/13]

[Shri Ashwani Kumar]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO), 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 Cooperative.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8767/15/13]
- II. Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14, in respect of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals). [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8768/15/13]

Outcome Budget (2013-14) of Ministry of Corporate Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14, in respect of the the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8779/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

Reports and Accounts (2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12) of various universities, Shiksha Abhiyans, Vidyapeeths, Missions and Project Councils and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—
- (a) Annual Accounts of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Viswavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, for the year, 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Jharkhand, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (2) Statements (in English & Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8724/15/13]
- II. (1) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Nagaland University, Kohima, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 32 of the Nagaland University Act, 1989.
- (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. 8723/15/13]
- III (1) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, for the the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985.
- (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. 8720/15/13]
- IV. (1) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 35 of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007.
- (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. 8807/15/13]
- V. (1) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the University of Allahabad, Allahabad, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) Section 32 of the University of Allahabad Act, 2005.
- (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. 8722/15/13]

[Shri Jitin Prasada]

VI. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Lakshadweep implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Lakshadweep, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8879/15/13]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Lakshadweep implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) 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 (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8880/15/13]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Arunachal Pradesh implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Itanagar, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8881/15/13]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Arunachal Pradesh implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Itanagar, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8874/15/13]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Andaman and Nicobar Islands implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Port Blair, for 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 (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8875/15/13]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Delhi, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Delhi, 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 (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8876/15/13]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Maharashtra, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Maharashtra, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8877/15/13]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Odisha, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Odisha, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Shri Jitin Prasada]

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8878/15/13]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Daman and Diu, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Daman & Diu, 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 (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8870/15/13]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Manipur, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Manipur, 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 (x) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8871/15/13]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Goa, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Goa, 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 (xi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8872/15/13]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jharkhand Secondary Education Project Council (JSEPC) State Society of Jharkhand,

implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Ranchi, Jharkhand, 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 (xii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8873/15/13]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal (Kendriya Hindi Sansthan), Agra, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8717/15/13]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Accounts of the Shri Lai Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8718/15/13]
- (xv) (a) Annual Accounts of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (b) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8869/15/13]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Accounts of the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8719/15/13]

[Shri Jitin Prasada]

- (xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), U.P. Education for All Project Board, Lucknow, 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 (xvii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8803/15/13]
- (xviii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission (SSA), Tripura, Agartala, 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 (xviii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8802/15/13]
- (xix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mizoram Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission (SSA), Aizawl, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8806/15/13]
- (xx) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission Society (SSA), Union Territory of Chandigarh, 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 (xx) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8804/15/13]

- (xxi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the UEE Mission Delhi, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission (SSA), Delhi, 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 (xxi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8805/15/13]
- (xxii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar Education Project Council (Bihar Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad), Patna, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8810/15/13]
- (xxiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar Education Project Council (Bihar Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad), Patna, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxiii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8811/15/13]
- (xxiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ujala Society implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxiv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8808/15/13]

[Shri Jitin Prasada]

- (xxv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ujala Society implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Jammu and Kashmir, 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 (xxv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8809/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

Outcome Budget (2013-14) of Ministry of Coal

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2013-14, in respect of the Ministry of Coal. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8812/15/13]

Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various IITs, Foundation, School, Sangathan and University and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of DR. Shashi Tharoor, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (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 (IIT), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8734/15/13]
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8735/15/13]

- (c) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (UT), Kanpur, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8733/15/13]
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 and sub-section (4) of 26 of the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8813/15/13]
- (2) Statement (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), Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, 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. 8731/15/13]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8734/15/13]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.

[Shri Pratik Prakash Bapu Patil]

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangathan.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8732/15/13]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), 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 Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8736/15/13]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (UT), Hyderabad, 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. 8868/15/13]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (UT), Guwahati, 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 (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8587/15/13]

I Notifications of Ministry of Agriculture

II Reports and Accounts (1996-97 and 1997-98) of JKSAIDCL, Srinagar and related papers

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—
- (1) S.O. 380 (E), dated the 15th February, 2013, fixing the specifications of Potassium Magnesium Sulphate (30:10:17) to be imported into India for a period of two years.
 - (2) S.O. 381 (E), dated the 15th February, 2013, fixing the specifications of Colemanite to be imported into India for a period of two years.
 - (3) S.O. 382 (E), dated the 15th February, 2013, notifying the specifications in respect of provisional fertilizer Urea Ammonium Phosphate (24:24:0) fortified with 8% Sulphur to be manufactured in India for a period of two years.
 - (4) S.O. 383 (E), dated the 15th February, 2013, fixing the specifications of Calcium Cyanamide to be imported into India for a period of one year. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8700/15/13]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation), under Section 97 of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act, 2001:—
- (1) G.S.R. 115 (E), dated the 21st February, 2013, publishing the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
 - (2) G.S.R. 116 (E), dated the 21st February, 2013, publishing the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (Amendment) Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8701/15/13]
- 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) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1996-97, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the

[Shri Tariq Anwar]

Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8817/15/13]

- (b) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1997-98, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (c) Reviews by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

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. 8818/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Limited
Companies and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): Sir, on behalf of Shri K.J. Surya Prakash Reddy, I lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Braithwaite & Co. Ltd., Kolkata, 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 Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8782/15/13]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited (MRVC), Mumbai, 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.

grant of Leave of Absence from 21st February to 22nd March, 2013, of the current (228th) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does she have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 21st February to 22nd March, 2013, of the current (228th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No Hon. Member dissented)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Permission to remain absent is granted.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, ten Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)...

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE
ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)...

FAREWELL TO THE RETIRING MEMBER

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, let us extend our good wishes to a retiring Member of the Rajya Sabha, Prof. M.S. Swaminathan.

Hon. Member, Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, will be retiring on the 9th April, 2013, on completion of his term of office. Today being the last day of the first part of the current Session, I take this opportunity to bid him farewell.

Prof. Swaminathan is known for his contribution to India's Green Revolution and his moving spirit behind environmentally sustainable agriculture, sustainable food security and preservation of bio-diversity. He has made rich contribution to the deliberations of the House and in enhancing its dignity and prestige. I place on record my heartfelt appreciation for the valuable contributions and service rendered by him to parliamentary democracy and to the society at large.

I do hope Prof. Swaminathan will cherish the happy memories of his association with this august House. I wish him good health, happiness and long fruitful years of service to the nation.

PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, thank you very much for this opportunity to make a brief statement at the end of my term as a Nominated Member of the Rajya Sabha.

The last six years have helped me understand the strengths of our parliamentary democracy, rooted in a pan-political commitment to secularism and socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth. My thanks go to Mr. Chairman, Mr. Deputy Chairman and the panel of Vice-Chairman for the opportunity they have been giving to nominated Members to express their views. My sincere thanks also go to the Secretary-General and officers of the Secretariat for their unstinted help and guidance whenever needed. I wish to thank the Prime Minister and the Government of India for choosing an Agricultural Scientist to serve in this House, since this has happened only once before. It has been a privilege sitting on this bench for six years in the company of very distinguished colleagues.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, among the highlights of my tenure in this House, I consider the opportunity to vote in favour of the Bill to reserve one-third of the seats in Parliament for women as one of the most important one. I do hope that the Lok Sabha will also pass this Bill soon so that the socio-political empowerment of women, which started at the Local Body level, can extend to the highest decision-making bodies of our democracy. The current mood in the country favours the speedy end to all forms of gender inequality and injustice.

In life, pleasure and pain go together. While the issue-based support extended by all parties to important pieces of legislation has given me immense happiness. I feel sorry that my Private Member's Bill, entitled 'the Women Farmers' Entitlements Bill, 2011' could not come up for discussion before the end of my term. On two occasions, it was listed for discussion, but unfortunately, on both the occasions the proceedings were disrupted, leading to the adjournment of the House. I hope, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, soon a consensus will emerge among leaders of political parties that both the Question Hour and the time allotted to Private Members' Business may be out of bounds in relation to disruption.

I request Members to take up the cause of women farmers or Mahila Kisans, who constitute the majority of women in our country, in the interest of both household livelihood security and national food security, in the latest Gender Inequality Index of the UNDP, we occupy the 132nd position among 148 countries.

GOVERNMENT BILL**The National Waterway (Lakhipur-Banga stretch
of the Barak River) Bill, 2013**

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the declaration of the Lakhipur-Bhanga Stretch of the Barak River to be a national waterway and also to provide for the regulation and development of the said Stretch of that river for the purposes of shipping and navigation on the said waterway and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. KANNAN (Puducherry): Sir, in Puducherry, Sri Aurobindo Ashram was attacked. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, in Puducherry, Sri Aurobindo Ashram was attacked. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, statement by the Minister, Shri Salman Khursheed. *...(Interruptions)...* Kindly lay it. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, with your permission, I may be allowed to lay *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. KANNAN: Sir, in Puducherry *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, contrary to our expectations, the Government of India has let us down. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Government of India has let us down like anything. *...(Interruptions)...* They have betrayed the Sri Lankan Tamils. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Government of India has let us down like anything. *...(Interruptions)...* They have betrayed the Sri Lankan Tamils. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The House is adjourned to meet at 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned at twenty-three minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at thirty minutes past two of the clock,
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) in the Chair

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Return of two Italian Marines to India accused in the
killing of two Indian fishermen**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please allow us to get on with the Private Members' Business. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Salman Khursheed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Madam, Vice-Chairperson, I rise to inform the House on recent developments on the issue of return of two Italian marines to India accused in the killing of two Indian fishermen. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Kindly don't obstruct my view. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please don't obstruct my view. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please let me see. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Madam, if the House is. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will lay my statement on the Table of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Madam, If you permit, I will lay my statement on the Table of the House.

...(*Interruptions*)...

Madam, I lay my statement on the Table of the House.

...(*Interruptions*)...

Madam, I rise to inform the house on recent developments on the issue of return of two Italian marines to India accused in the killing of two Indian fishermen.

In response to concerns raised by the Members of the House, Hon'ble Prime Minister had made a statement on 13 March 2013 on the matter regarding the

[Shri Salman Khursheed]

decision by Italy not to send back two Italian marines accused in the killing of two Indian fishermen. Prime Minister had stated, *inter alia*, that the Government has insisted that the Italian authorities respect the undertaking they have given to the Hon 'ble Supreme Court and return the two accused persons to stand trial in India. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs Shri Kamal Nath had also stated during the Zero Hour on 13 March, 2013 in the Rajya Sabha that all issues raised by Members in this matter will be addressed and answered at a time and in a manner which the Chair may decide.

It would be recalled that the Supreme Court in its Order of 22 January, 2013 allowed an application by the two Italian marines, Massimiliano Latorre and Salvatore Girone and permitted them to travel to Italy and to remain in the Republic of Italy for a period of four weeks. The Order, *inter alia*, stated that the marines shall travel to Italy, remain in Italy and return to India under the care, supervision and control of the Italian Republic. On return, they shall once again be bound by the conditions contained in the Order passed by the court on 18 January, 2013. The Republic of Italy gave an undertaking to the court that the Italian marines will be kept under its constant custody, supervision and control during this period and took full responsibility for securing the return of the Italian marines to New Delhi on or before the expiry of the period permitted by the court.

Earlier the Supreme Court in its order dated 18 January, 2013, in a writ petition filed by the Italian marines and the Republic of Italy raising several jurisdictional issues, had ruled, *inter alia*, that India has jurisdiction, the matter will be put before a Special Court to be set up by the Union of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India to try this case and to dispose of the same in accordance with the provisions of the Maritime Zones Act, 1976, the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the provisions of UNCLOS 1982, where there is no conflict between the domestic law and UNCLOS 1982.

A communication was received by the Ministry of External Affairs from the Embassy of Italy in New Delhi late in the evening of 11 March, 2013 conveying, *inter alia*, that Italy deems that there is an existing controversy with India concerning the applicability of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982 and the general principles of international law

applicable to the Enrica Lexie incident. For these reasons, it requested the Indian Government to set up a meeting at diplomatic level in order to reach an amicable solution of the said controversy, and conveyed that "since a controversy between the two States has been established, the two Italian Marines, Mr. Latorre and Mr. Girone, will not return to India on the expiration of the permission granted to them".

On 14 March, 2013, the Attorney General of India filed an Affidavit before the Hon'ble Supreme Court conveying these developments in this matter to the Hon'ble Court. The matter was heard by Hon'ble Supreme Court on 18 March, 2013. The next hearing is scheduled for 2 April, 2013.

Our position has been conveyed in clear terms to the Italian Government. The Supreme Court has affirmed that India has the jurisdiction to try the case even as it has given another opportunity vide its judgement of 18 January, to the petitioners to raise the issue of jurisdiction by adducing evidence before the Special Court to be set up for trial of this case. The Italian requests for diplomatic or expert level meetings to consider the issue of jurisdiction or referring the case to arbitration or any other judicial mechanism cannot be accepted. I have made it clear that the Republic of Italy is bound to honour the solemn commitment that it has made to the Supreme Court to ensure the return of the marines to India within the time period permitted by the Supreme Court.

Following this, we were informed through a diplomatic approach that the Government of Italy would be willing to send the two marines back to India as per its commitment. It sought from India clarifications regarding the conditions applicable to the marines on their return and the provisions regarding the death penalty that could be applicable in this case which was an Italian concern. Notwithstanding the pending proceedings, the Government has informed the Italian Government that the two marines will not be liable for arrest if they return within the time frame laid down by the Supreme Court of India, and shall once again be bound by the conditions contained in the order passed by the Court on 18th January 2013; and that, according to well settled Indian jurisprudence, this case would not fall in the category of matters which attract the death penalty, that is to say the rarest of rare cases. Therefore, there need not be any apprehension in this regard.

[Shri Salman Khursheed]

These clarifications will also be placed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court appropriately. Following the clarification, we have a confirmation that the Italian Government is arranging for the return of the two Italian marines within the time frame permitted by the Supreme Court.

I am glad that the matter has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion and the trial of the marines will now proceed as per the directions of the Supreme Court in its order of 18 January 2013.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): I will allow you to express your viewpoint.

...(Interruptions)...

Okay, now, we have the Private Members' Bills. But, before that, I will allow you, Mr. Siva to make your submission. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Don't confuse. ...(Interruptions)... No business. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Don't you want to ...(Interruptions)... Go ahead. ...(Interruptions)... Yes; yes. ...(Interruptions)... I will call you again, you please say that you are ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Siva, you don't want to give you ...(Interruptions)... Okay, then, we go to the Private Members' Business. ...(Interruptions)... There are some Bills for introduction. ...(Interruptions)... The Compulsory Registration of Callers Using Public Telephone Booths Bill, 2013.

...(Interruptions)...

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

The Compulsory Registration of Callers Using Public Telephone Booths Bill, 2013

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA (Gujarat): Madam, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory registration of callers using public telephone booths for making calls in the interest of national security and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

~(A000-000 (A0000B 0000 "00_0: 0000 ^-0_0 00000 A00 000000< 000 000000 000000<...
 ...000000)... You cannot prevent the other Member from his privilege of ...(Interrup-
 tions)... You cannot go and take papers from other Members. ...(Interruptions)... I
 am sorry, this is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... Please, 0000 ^-0_0 00000 A00.

Now, the National Authority for Rehabilitation and Welfare of Persons Living around Railway Tracks Bill, 2013.

**The National Authority for Rehabilitation and Welfare of
 Persons Living around Railway Tracks bill, 2013**

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA (Gujarat): Madam, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of an authority for rehabilitation and welfare of persons living around railway tracks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Now the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2013 (Amendment of article 72).

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2013 (Amendment of Article 72)

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA (Gujarat): Madam, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Now, The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2013 (amendment of article 371). ...(*Interruptions*)...
Shri Rajkumar Dhoot.

...(*Interruptions*)...

The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 A.M. on Monday, 22nd April, 2013.

The House then adjourned at thirty-five minutes past two of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 22nd April, 2013.