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28 Vaisakha, 1934 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
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[P.T.O.]

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

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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, 18 May, 2012/28 Vaisakha, 1934 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE. DEMAND FOR SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 601. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग यह क्या कह रहे हैं? ...(*व्यवधान*)... बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): सर, यह एक गंभीर मामला है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the Question Hour. Question No. 601 please.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: हम क्वेश्चन ऑवर को सस्पेंड करके इस पर चर्चा कराना चाहते हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... खेतिहर मजदूर बताकर ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप कृपया दो मिनट का समय दे दें। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: जो जमीन किसान को मिलनी चाहिए थी ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग बैठ जाइए, क्वेश्चन ऑवर को चलने दीजिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... No, please. Allow questions in the Question Hour. Interruptions are incorrect. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is incorrect. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: अपने को खेतिहर मजदूर बताकर जो ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you do not want the Question Hour to run and interrupt like this, then nothing will go on record. This is not being televised. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.

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

The House re-assembled at seventeen minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 601, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सभापति महोदय, जो ज़मीन किसानों को मिलनी चाहिए थी, वह ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: जो जमीन मजदूरों को मिलनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जमीन पर कब्जा हो गया है। हम इस पर चर्चा चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सभापति महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको बोलने की इजाजत नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You have not been permitted to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. This is not going on record. Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point in shouting. आप बैठ जाइए। Allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए। It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not being heard inside or outside. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... नकवी साहब, आपको पोजिशन एक्सप्लेन कर दी गई थी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12 o'clock.

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

The House reassembled at Twelve of the clock

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Functioning of Research Institutes

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

(a) the major research and development works undertaken by research organisations under the Ministry;

- (b) whether functioning of these research institutes has been reviewed during the last three years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the improvements proposed to be made in their functioning?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The major research and development works undertaken by research organizations under the Ministry are as follows:

1. The Research Institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) undertake research work pertaining to natural resource management, field and horticultural crops, animal husbandry and fisheries, agricultural engineering, while the Council also coordinates the higher agricultural education of the State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), Central Agricultural University and Central University with agricultural faculty and frontline extension through the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). The ICAR operates the All India Coordinated Research Projects and Network Projects, located in both the Institutes and Universities, all the above forming the National Agricultural Research System in the country. Some of the major projects undertaken during the recent years are the National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP), National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) and a company, *AgrInnovate India*, for commercialisation of technologies and providing consultancy services.
2. The R&D work at the organisations have resulted in agro-ecology-specific improved crop varieties/hybrids, making available high quality, genetically true to type breeder seed; and efficient, economic, eco-friendly and sustainable crop production and protection technologies; high yielding breeds of poultry and livestock, fishes; prototypes and commercially viable manufacturing designs and processes of farm implements and machinery for farming and post-harvest management.
3. Some of the major research accomplishments in the recent years have been decoding of rice and pigeon pea genome; Buffalo cloning; Diagnostics and vaccines for a number of plant and animal diseases; Breeding of marine fish species such as Cobia and silver pompano and sea cage farming of seabass; GIS based soil fertility mapping for macro, secondary and micronutrients at district level; Liquid biofertilizer formulations; Resource conservation technologies of zero-tillage, raised bed planting and laser land leveling; formulation of protocols for nutrient based subsidy; Farming systems modules for small farmers in drylands and intercropping models; Resilient varieties of rice, wheat, maize, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, jute, fruits and vegetables for

abiotic stresses such as temperature, salinity, drought and submergence and pests and diseases; Integrated Nutrient Management, Integrated Farming and Integrated Pest management strategies; design and fabrication of farm implements such as laser land leveller, self-propelled sprayers, precision seeders and planters, transplanters for rice and vegetable seedlings, multi-crop threshers, harvesters for cereals and sugarcane, bullock drawn manure spreader to uniformly spread manure in fields, pedal-operated sugarcane bud chipping equipment, groundnut-cum-castor decorticators, maize sheller and related equipment.

4. The adoption of technologies by farmers in the country have resulted in manifold increase in the farm productivity and production. While the annual foodgrain production has increased from 50 mmt in 1950-51 to 250 mmt presently from the stagnant cultivable area of 140mha \pm 2 mha, the horticultural production has increased from 25 mmt to 241 mmt over the same period. While the present milk production of over 120 mmt has resulted in per capita availability of milk of 283 grams/day, the annual egg and fish production are of the order of 63 billion and 8.3 mmt respectively. As regards productivity enhancement, R&D efforts over the years have led to 3.6 folds increase in foodgrains, 1.3-2.3 folds in fruits and vegetables, 6.8 times in fish, 1.8 times in milk and 4.8 folds in eggs. These have shown to be enabled by research efforts, whose specific contribution to the output is to the extent of 13.7% in rice, 23.6% in wheat, 13.1% in maize 8.9-11.0% in pulses and oilseeds.

(b) The functioning of the Research Institutes of the ICAR is reviewed at regular intervals. The programmes of the Institutes are subject to Quinquennial Review through eminent experts in respective fields of science. Each Research Institute also has a Research Advisory Committee (RAC) that reviews progress of research and provides advice on the direction and types of scientific aspects and methods/processes of research.

The reports of Quinquennial Review Team (QRT) in respect of the institutes are presented to the Governing Body (GB) of ICAR and the recommendations of both the QRT and GB are acted upon. The advice from RACs is subjected to further discussion in Institute Research council (IRCs) of ICAR research institutes and research programmes are redesignated or recast, as required. The research Prioritization Management and Evaluation (PME) units of the institutes oversee these research planning and implementation processes.

Apart from these, there are other performance monitoring mechanisms such as Results Framework Document (RFD) on quarterly basis, Half Yearly Progress Monitoring (HYPM) and Project Information Management System (PIMS).

(c) The details of the reviews of these research institutes is given in the Statement (*See* below). Some of the important observations made by these reviews include: Strengthening multidisciplinary research work for focussed work on emerging issues such as climate change, diseases, post-harvest losses in a problem-resolving mode; Technologies for enhanced Input Use Efficiencies across commodities; Insulating farm production against pests and diseases; Research programmes to address issues of profitability by promoting secondary agriculture; Human resource development in new areas such as nanotechnology, Conservation agriculture and Farming systems; Policy oriented research, Intellectual Property Management and Entrepreneurial skill development; Strengthening infrastructure facilities; and Meeting knowledge needs of the farmers.

(d) The suggested improvements are taken up by the ICAR institutes under the guidance of the Subject Matter Divisions of the ICAR headquarters. Besides, mid-course corrections are also taken up for ensuring effective functioning of the research institutes to overcome deficiencies. The ICAR regularly undertakes O&M reforms for efficient utilisation of financial and human resources, strengthening decision support system for informed decision making, thus creating an enabling environment in the system. Certain important reforms introduced in the recent years include revisiting ARS guidelines; half-yearly progress review of scientists; ICAR rewards; revised score cards for assessment of scientists; modified Foundation Course for ARS Scientists (FOCARS) programme; Leadership programme; Farmer Professors. In order to further improve the system's efficiency, institution-specific performance indicators, revised research proformae, research consortia platforms, inter-departmental research collaboration, mission projects, extramural funding, programmes of Farmer FIRST and Student READY are contemplated.

In a unique approach to address critical constraints in agriculture, a National Fund for Basic, Strategic and Frontier Application Research in Agriculture (NFBSFARA) has been set up in 2006 and new models of value chain and sustainable rural livelihoods have been developed in the National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) started in 2006. Further, in order to fill yield gaps, short, medium and long-term strategies of multidisciplinary research in major crops and commodities; inter-departmental platforms in bioprospecting, climate change, biodiversity management, genomics, phenomics, molecular breeding, precision farming, disease diagnostics, conservation agriculture and related aspects have been planned. Along with assessing the impact of technologies developed by the Institutes, technology forecasting is envisioned. With an emphasis on modernisation of infrastructure of farms and laboratories, reorientation of course curricula for SAUs with an emphasis on skill and entrepreneurship is underway. With guidelines for Intellectual Property Management and Commercialisation of Technologies developed and the company AgrInnovate India formed, strengthening of agri-incubators for effective technology commercialisation and formation of public-private partnerships are in progress.

Statement*List of QRT Reports of ICAR Institute placed before GB since April, 2009*

GB Meeting	Date	Sl. No.	Institute Name
1	2	3	4
213th	02.06.2009	1	Report of the QRT of National Seed Project (Crops) for the period 1998-2005.
		2	Report of the QRT of National Research Centre on Coldwater Fisheries, Bhimtal (renamed as Directorate of Coldwater Fisheries Research, Bhimtal) for the period 2003-2008.
		3	Report of the QRT of Central Plantation Crops Research Institute and AICRP on Palms, Kasaragod for the period 2003-2008.
		4	Report of the QRT of Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, AICRP on Vegetable Crops and NSP (Vegetable), Varanasi for the period 2002-2007.
		5	Report of the QRT of Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Thiruvananthapuram and AICRP on Tuber Crops for the period 01.01.2003 to 31.03.2008.
		6	Report of the QRT of ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region, Patna for the period 2001-2005.
		7	Report of the QRT of ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Barapani for the period April, 2000 to March, 2006.

8	Report of the QRT of National Research Centre for Weed Science, Jabalpur and AICRP on Weed Control for the period 2001-2005.
9	Report of the QRT of AICRP on Post Harvest Technology for the period 2002-2007.
10	Report of the QRT of AICRP on Utilisation of Animal Energy for the period 2002-2007.
11	Report of the QRT of Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur and All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project for the period 2001-2007.
12	Report of the QRT of National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Microorganisms, Mau, for the period 2002-2007.
13	Report of the QRT of Project Directorate on Poultry, Hyderabad, for the period 2001-2006.
14	Report of the QRT of Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Bhubaneswar for the period 2003-2008.
15	Report of the QRT of National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR), Lucknow during the period 2003-2008.
16	Report of the QRT of Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar for the period 2001-06.

27.08.2009

214th

1	2	3	4
17	Report of the QRT of National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal for the Period 2002-06.		
18	Report of the QRT of Project Directorate on Cattle, Merrut for the period 2001-2005.		
19	Report of the QRT of National Centre for Agricultural Economic & Policy Research, New Delhi during the period 2000-2005.		
20	Report of the QRT of Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Hissar during the period 1991-2005.		
21	Report of the QRT of Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology, Mumbai during the period 2002-2006.		
22	Report of the QRT of Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan, Almora during the period 2002-2007.		
23	Report of the QRT of Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture (CIBA), Chennai for the period 2004-2009.		
24	Report of the QRT of National Research Centre on Equines, Hissar for the period 2003-2007.		
25	Report of the QRT of Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar for the period 2001-2005.		

- 26 Report of the QRT of National Research Centre on Pig, Guwahati for the period 2001-2006.
- 27 Report of the QRT of Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Kochi for the period 2004-2009.
- 28 Report of the QRT of Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai for the period 2004-2009.
- 29 Report of the QRT of National Research Centre on Camel, Bikaner for the period 2003-2007.
- 30 Report of the QRT of National Research Centre on Mithun, Nagaland for the period 2002-2007.
- 31 Report of the QRT of National Research Centre on Yak, Dirang for the period 2003-2007.
- 32 Report of the QRT of National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal for the Period 2003-2007.
- 33 Report of the QRT of National Institute of Research on Jute and Allied Fibres Technology, Kolkata for the period 2001-2007.
- 34 Report of the QRT of Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums, Ranchi for the period 2002-2007.
- 35 Report of the QRT of Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry, All India Network Research Project on Tobacco and Krishi Vigyan Kendra for the period 2003-2008.
-

1	2	3	4
216th	09.04.2010	36	Report of the QRT of National Bureau Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), New Delhi for the Period 2002-2007.
		37	Report of the QRT of National Centre for Integrated Pest Management, New Delhi for the Period 2003-2007.
		38	Report of the QRT of National Research Centre for Orchids, Pakyong, (Sikkim) for the period 01.01.2003 to 31.03.2008.
		39	Report of the QRT of Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture, Srinagar for the period 2003-2009.
		40	Report of the QRT after reviewing the research work done under Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI), Jhansi and All India Coordinated Research Project on Forage Crops for the period 2003-2007.
		41	Report of the QRT of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi for the period 2000-2008.
		42	Report of the QRT of CMFRI, Kochi for the period 2004-2009.
		43	Report of the QRT of DRR, Hyderabad and All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project for the period 2002-2007.
		44	Report of the QRT of CIRG, Makhdoom for the period April, 2003 to March, 2009.
217th	02.07.2010	45	Report of the QRT of National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology, Bangalore for the period April, 2003 - March, 2007.

218th	46	03.09.2010	Report of the QRT of Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar for the period April, 2003 to March, 2007.
	47	03.09.2010	Report of the QRT of Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore for the period 2004-2009.
	48		Report of the QRT of Directorate of Oilseeds Research, Hyderabad and All India Coordinated Research Projects on Sunflower, Safflower, Castor, Sesame and Niger and Linseed for the period 2002-07.
	49		Report of the QRT of Directorate of Groundnut Research, Junagadh and All India Coordinated Research Project on Groundnut for the period 2002-06.
219th		04.01.2011	Nil
220th	50	06.04.2011	Report of the QRT of Directorate of Rapeseed-Mustard Research, Bharatpur and All India Coordinated Research Project on Rapeseed-Mustard for the period 2004-2010.
	51		Report of the QRT of Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow and All India Coordinated Research Project on Sugarcane for the period 2005-2009.
	52		Report of the QRT of Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Hissar for the period April, 2005 to March, 2010.
	53		Report of the QRT of National Research Centre on Meat, Hyderabad for the period 2005-2010.

1	2	3	4
221st	05.07.2011	54	Report of the QRT of Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar for the period April, 2006 to March, 2011.
		55	Report of the QRT of Project Directorate on Foot and Mouth Disease, Mukteshwar for the period 2004-2008.
		56	Report of the QRT of National Research Centre for Pomegranate, Solapur for the period from June, 2005 to December, 2010.
		57	Action taken report on the recommendations of the QRT for Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi for the period 2000-2008 as approved by Governing Body in its 216th meeting.
222nd	04.10.2011		Nil
223rd	04.02.2012	58	Report of the QRT of All India Coordinated Research Project on Honey bees and Pollinators for the period 2005-2010.
		59	Report of the QRT of National Research Centre on Seed Spices, Ajmer for the period from April, 2005 to May, 2011.
		60	Report of the QRT of Project Directorate on Animal Disease Monitoring and Surveillance, Bangalore for the period from April, 2006 to March, 2011.
		61	Report of the QRT of National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research, New Delhi for the period 2006-2010.
		62	Report of the QRT of CAZRI, Jodhpur for the period 2005-09.

Problems at Surat railway station

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

(a) whether Railways are diverting passenger traffic from Surat railway station to Udhna railway station in view of Surat station being overloaded with passenger traffic;

(b) the action taken by Railways regarding dirty water falling on people passing through various railway underpasses near Surat station;

(c) whether Railways have chalked out any road-map, in coordination with Surat Municipal Corporation, to solve this problem; and

(d) if so, the specific time-limit therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) to (d) There is no proposal at present to divert passenger traffic from Surat to Udhna Railway station.

Regarding the issue of water falling on people passing through railway underpasses near Surat station, Surat Municipal Corporation had earlier proposed for replacement of steel girders of 3 subways viz., bridge Nos. 445, 447 and 449 by Pre-stressed Concrete slabs. The work of replacement of steel girders by Pre-stressed Concrete slabs of bridge Nos. 447 and 449 has already been completed by the Railways as a deposit work of Surat Municipal Corporation. After replacement of steel girders, some minor leakage of water through the joints of Pre-stressed concrete slabs provided on Bridge No. 447 and 449 has continued. Thus, as an interim measure, channels were provided by the Railways below the joints between the bridge deck slabs at both these bridges to prevent dropping of water on road users, which are serving the purpose.

As provision of Pre-stressed Concrete slab on bridge No. 445 was not found feasible, it has been decided to provide Reinforced Cement Concrete box at this bridge. The work of construction of Reinforced Cement Concrete box on bridge No. 445 is to be done by Surat Municipal Corporation under Railway's supervision. The General Arrangement Drawing of this bridge has already been approved by the Railways.

As a permanent solution to the problem, as agreed by Surat Municipal Corporation, Cement Concrete apron is planned to be provided over Pre-stressed Concrete slabs on bridge No. 447 and 449 as a deposit work of Surat Municipal Corporation. The tender for the work of providing Cement Concrete apron over bridge slabs on Bridge No. 447 and 449 has been accepted and it is likely to take one year to complete the work.

Implementation of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

*603. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had asked all the State Governments to effectively implement the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the scheme has helped to increase the percentage of literacy as well as to reduce the drop-out rate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The Government has issued detailed guidelines for effective implementation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS). The working of the scheme is constantly reviewed by the Central Government through meetings with Education Secretaries of the States/UTs, National level Steering cum Monitoring Committee meetings, Regional review meetings and Quarterly Progress Reports. 41 independent institutions also monitor the MDM Scheme.

(c) and (d) According to the 2011 Census, the literacy rate for India has gone up to 74.04 per cent from 64.83 per cent in 2001.

The dropout rate at the elementary level, which was 55.14% during 1999-2000, has come down to 42.39% in 2009-10. The enrolment and retention of children in schools depend on several factors including Government interventions in the field of education, health and nutrition, as well as demographic changes and level of economic development. MDMS is one of the important contributory factors in the improvement of the literacy and dropout rates.

National mission on teachers and their training

*604. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning a National Mission on Teachers and their training, to deal with issues like faculty shortage, recruitment policies and capacity building of teachers in schools and colleges;

(b) if so, the details of the Mission, its administrative set up and *Modus Operandi*; and

- (c) the time-frame decided for accomplishment of the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble President of India in her address to both the Houses of Parliament on 12th March, 2012 had announced the intention of the Government to launch a National Mission for Teachers aimed at improving teacher education and faculty development.

In pursuance of the announcement, Ministry of Human Resource Development has held meeting with different stake holders on 17th April, 2012 to work out the contours to launch the proposed National Mission on Teachers and Training aimed at improving teacher education and faculty development. The programmatic thrusts of the proposed Mission would *inter alia* cover the following:

- (i) Enhancing the availability of teachers to meet the demands of the education system.
- (ii) Development of guidelines/frameworks for the improvement of the existing institutional structures and process involved in the continuing professional development of teachers.
- (iii) Ensuring that teachers are provided continuing professional development opportunities.
- (iv) Formulating strategies for attracting and retaining talented youth into the teaching profession.
- (v) Enhancing quality of teaching, teacher education and teacher training and use of technology.

This is expected to be a major thrust area of action during the XII Five Year Plan.

Marketing of agricultural produce

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no single organisation for marketing of agricultural produce in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the marketing of different agricultural products comes under different Ministries/Committees/Boards, leading to uncoordinated policies and schemes;

(d) if so, the details of various marketing schemes for different agricultural products and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government is considering any proposal to streamline these schemes;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (g) 'Agricultural Marketing' being a 'State' subject, State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations are empowered to enact rules and regulations under its respective State Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Acts for marketing of agricultural produce in their State/UT. Under this Act, various States have set up State Agricultural Marketing Boards and Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs) for marketing of agricultural produce. The Government of India has also set up various Commodity Boards for different commercial commodities, e.g., Tea, Coffee, Spices, Tobacco and Rubber, considering their specialized requirements, including their marketing.

Various schemes are being implemented by the Government to meet specific requirements of agricultural marketing. Ministry of Agriculture is implementing schemes relating to (i) Development/Strengthening of Agriculture Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization, (ii) Construction of Rural Godowns, (iii) Market Research Information Network to facilitate marketing of agriculture produce. Assistance is also available under National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to create infrastructure for agriculture marketing and post-harvest management. Ministry of Commerce and Industry is also implementing various schemes, namely, (i) Market Promotion Scheme for Tea, (ii) Market Development Scheme for Coffee, (iii) Scheme for Export Development, (iv) Promotion of Spices, and (v) Scheme for Market Development & Export Promotion of Rubber for this purpose.

The Schemes being implemented by the Government have their well defined specific purpose and are reviewed from time to time to ensure that they fulfill their objectives effectively.

4G Facilities

*606. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 4G facilities have been launched in some selected cities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the advantages of 4G over 3G and how it is going to help the public at large; and
- (d) by when 4G facilities would be launched in all major cities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):

(a) Yes, Sir. BSNL and Bharti Airtel have launched 4G services.

(b) BSNL has launched WIMAX (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access) based 4G services in various cities/districts headquarters of Kerala and Punjab circles. In addition to above, BSNL has launched WIMAX (4G) services in the rural area of AP, Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu (including Chennai), Gujarat, HP, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Maharashtra, M.P., North East, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, UP (W), UP (E), & West Bengal (excluding Andaman & Nicobar) service areas, which also include the new States of Uttaranchal, Jharkhand & Chhattisgarh.

Bharti Airtel Ltd. has launched 4G Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) services based on Long Term Evolution (LTE) technology in Kolkata and Bangalore.

(c) 4G enables higher data rate and speed as compared to 3G.

(d) As per Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) document dated 25th February, 2010, following roll out obligations are stipulated for BWA spectrum based services:

Metro service area

The licensee to whom the spectrum is assigned shall be required to provide required street level coverage using the BWA Spectrum in atleast 90% of the service area within five years of the Effective date.

Category A, B and C service areas

The licensee to whom the spectrum is assigned shall ensure that atleast 50% of the rural Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs) are covered within five years of the Effective date using the BWA Spectrum. Coverage of a rural SDCA would mean that atleast 90% of the area bounded by the municipal/local body limits should get the required street level coverage.

The effective date shall be the later of the date when the right to use awarded spectrum commercially commences and the date when the Unified Access Services (UAS) licence or the Internet Service Provider (ISP) - category 'A' licence, if and as applicable, is granted to the operator.

Trained teachers in schools

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

- (a) the proportion of trained teachers in the elementary and secondary schools along with the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) the specific measures being taken to improve the quality of teaching; and
- (c) the nature of coordination between the Centre and States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) There are 8.11 lakh teachers without the requisite qualifications at the elementary level as per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2010-11. State-wise status of teachers without requisite qualification is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). 80.52% of teachers at secondary level are trained as per Secondary Education Management Information System (SEMIS) 2010-11 (provisional). State-wise status of trained teachers is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 attaches immense significance to the role of teachers in improving the quality of elementary education by making available professionally trained teachers. It provides a time frame of five years for ensuring that all teachers in elementary schools are trained, as per the teacher qualifications laid down by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) under section 23(1) of the RTE Act. The Act recognises the importance of providing adequate number of teachers, and provides that the prescribed Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) must be maintained for each school. It also recognises the need for subject teachers, head teachers and part instructors for art, health and work education in upper primary schools. The norms of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) have been revised to conform to the provisions of the RTE Act.

Section 24 of the RTE Act lays down the academic responsibilities of teachers, including *inter alia*, that they must conduct and complete the prescribed curriculum within the specified time, assess the learning ability of each child and provide supplementary instruction, if required, hold regular meetings with parents and guardians to apprise them of the child's regularity in attendance, ability to learn and progress made in learning, etc.

Further, section 29 of the RTE Act lays down the parameters for the curriculum and evaluation procedure at the elementary school level. The Central Government has issued an Advisory under section 35(1) of the RTE Act on the implementation of the provisions of section 29 of the RTE Act for States to (a) formulate age-appropriate curricula and syllabi in keeping with National Curriculum Framework (NCF) -2005, (b) maintain subject balance, (c) initiate textbook contents and production reform, (d) incorporate methods of bridging between the child's home language and the standard classroom language, and (e) ensuring continuous and comprehensive assessment of learning.

Since the RTE Act became operative, sanctions have been given under SSA for opening of 39,502 new primary schools, 11,952 upper primary schools, constructing 28,197 primary and 6742 upper primary school buildings, constructing 4,97,992 additional classrooms and appointment of over 6 lakh additional teachers. States/Union Territories (UTs) have also been provided funds for 30-day induction training for newly recruited teachers, in-service teacher/head-teacher training, and training of untrained teachers to enable them to acquire professional qualification. Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) also, States/UTs are provided funds for in-service training of secondary teachers.

(c) Both SSA and RMSA are implemented in partnership with the States/ Union Territories. The Annual Work Plan & Budget of the States/Union Territories under both programmes are approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) at the Central level, Coordination between the Central and State Governments is ensured through representation of State Education Ministers in the Governing Council and State Education Secretaries in the Executive Body for SSA at the National level, representation of Ministry of Human Resource Development in the Governing Body and Executive Committee of the State/Union Territory societies for SSA and RMSA, periodic meetings with the State Education Ministers, State Education Secretaries and State Project Directors, half-yearly Joint Review Missions (JRMs) for SSA and independent monitoring of the implementation of SSA through reputed universities and institutions.

Statement-I*Statewise status of Teachers without requisite qualifications*

Sl. No.	State /Union Territory	Total teachers	Untrained teachers	Percentage of untrained Teachers
1	2	3	4	5
1	A & N Islands	4323	135	3.12
2	Andhra Pradesh	341981	37245	10.89
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14661	8758	59.74
4	Assam	166521	19033	11.43
5	Bihar	336151	173167	51.51
6	Chandigarh	3430	55	1.60
7	Chhattisgarh	112460	33714	29.98
8	D & N Haveli	1120	1	0.09
9	Daman & Diu	479	0	0.00
10	Delhi	40343	459	1.14
11	Goa	3097	46	1.49
12	Gujarat	197847	5997	3.03
13	Haryana	76383	1830	2.40
14	Himachal Pradesh	48115	4333	9.01
15	Jammu & Kashmir	96042	33678	35.07
16	Jharkhand	134468	73281	54.50
17	Karnataka	194054	1195	0.62
18	Kerala	53464	1525	2.85
19	Lakshadweep	701	15	2.14
20	Madhya Pradesh	265538	27222	10.25

1	2	3	4	5
21	Maharashtra	286811	3438	1.20
22	Manipur	14044	4133	29.43
23	Meghalaya	22352	13494	60.37
24	Mizoram	11104	2854	25.70
25	Nagaland	11909	3668	30.80
26	Orissa	189383	33401	17.64
27	Puducherry	5449	113	2.07
28	Punjab	93165	1998	2.14
29	Rajasthan	269016	7747	2.88
30	Sikkim	7685	1481	19.27
31	Tamil Nadu	144109	2278	1.58
32	Tripura	29759	8704	29.25
33	Uttar Pradesh	486190	136088	27.99
34	Uttarakhand	45144	2550	5.65
35	West Bengal	415148	168138	40.50
TOTAL		4122446	811774	19.69

Statement-II

Statewise details of Trained Teachers in Schools

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total Teachers	Number of Trained Teachers	Percentage of Trained Teachers
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1350	1349	99.93
2	Andhra Pradesh	189612	163858	86.42
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2997	1726	57.59

1	2	3	4	5
4	Assam	59047	9601	16.26
5	Bihar	27084	23681	87.44
6	Chandigarh	2324	1868	80.38
7	Chhattisgarh	23493	11550	49.16
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	414	408	98.55
9	Daman & Diu	306	300	98.04
10	Delhi	31612	28897	91.41
11	Goa	4950	3524	71.19
12	Gujarat	67765	61027	90.06
13	Haryana	65633	60450	92.10
14	Himachal Pradesh	26480	22140	83.61
15	Jammu & Kashmir	23755	17365	73.10
16	Jharkhand	20135	16464	81.77
17	Karnataka	107803	86330	80.08
18	Kerala	50067	43117	86.12
19	Lakshadweep	293	235	80.20
20	Madhya Pradesh	84749	53225	62.80
21	Maharashtra	130113	129500	99.53
22	Manipur	10144	3078	30.34
23	Meghalaya	7651	2878	37.62
24	Mizoram	3975	1505	37.86
25	Nagaland	5998	1511	25.19
26	Orissa	57341	47524	82.88
27	Pondicherry	3957	3484	88.05

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1	2	3	4	5
28	Punjab	47870	42855	89.52
29	Rajasthan	161580	141893	87.82
30	Sikkim	2789	1572	56.36
31	Tamil Nadu	89453	75406	84.30
32	Tripura	5637	3679	65.27
33	Uttar Pradesh	12798	9858	77.03
34	Uttaranchal	24761	21898	88.44
35	West Bengal	73145	55355	75.68
TOTAL		1427081	1149111	80.52

Teacher absenteeism

*608.SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that teacher absenteeism is rampant in the country, severely hampering the basic education of students of schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has proposed detailed measures to stop teacher absenteeism in schools in various States so that the studies in those schools do not get hampered;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) As per a study conducted in 20 States in 2007, the average attendance rate of teachers was 81.7% at primary and 80.5% at the upper primary level. The State-wise position is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 attaches immense significance to the availability of sufficient number of teachers and the time spent by them in the school for improving the quality of education. The schedule to the RTE Act prescribes the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)

norms. It also prescribes 200 working days and 800 instructional hours for primary schools, 220 working days and 1000 instructional hours for upper primary schools per academic year, and 45 teaching, including preparation, hours per week for teachers. Section 24 of the RTE Act mandates punctuality and regularity in attending school as one of the duties of teachers, and provides that a teacher committing default in performance of these duties shall be liable to disciplinary action under the service rules applicable to him/her. Further, Section 27 of the Act prohibits the deployment of teachers for any non-educational purpose other than the decennial population census, disaster relief duties, and duties relating to elections to the local authority or the State Legislature or the Parliament. Section 28 of the Act prohibits teachers from engaging themselves in private tuition or private teaching activity. The Act also provides for School Management Committees to monitor the functioning of the school. Implementation of these provisions of the RTE Act will contribute to improving teacher attendance to improve the quality of education.

Statement

State-wise Attendance Rate of Teachers

Sl. No.	States	Teachers	
		Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78.1	77.3
2.	Assam	79.2	55.2
3.	Bihar	75.8	74.9
4.	Chhattisgarh	75.7	73.5
5.	Delhi	95.0	NA
6.	Gujarat	70.0	87.6
7.	Haryana	86.9	91.9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	80.0	88.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	80.8	83.1
10.	Karnataka	83.9	84.0
11.	Kerala	84.5	85.3

1	2	3	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	70.4	67.0
13.	Maharashtra	87.8	87.1
14.	Orissa	87.4	86.6
15.	Punjab	83.5	78.1
16.	Rajasthan	81.1	79.8
17.	Tamil Nadu	86.6	89.6
18.	Uttar Pradesh	77.8	82.6
19.	Uttarakhand	83.0	77.7
20.	West Bengal	96.3	98.1
	OVERALL	81.7	80.5

NA = Not available

Setting up of Kendriya Vidyalayas in rural areas

†*609. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether for implementing uniform syllabus of education across the country, Government has formulated a plan to open Kendriya Vidyalayas in rural areas, especially in Sub-Divisions and Block Development Headquarters;

(b) if so, the details of the areas where these schools are to be set up; and

(c) by when this plan would be operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence personnel. They are not set up on the geographical criteria of district, sub-division, block etc.

Compensation to kin of accident victim

*610. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the findings of the high-level Inquiry Committee constituted during January, 2012 by Northern Railway to investigate the killing of a 12-year old boy at Old Faridabad Railway Station, when an iron brake block broke off a speeding Rajdhani train;

(b) whether adequate compensation has been paid to the grandmother of the killed boy as both of them were on railway platform at the time of this unfortunate fatal incident; and

(c) whether compassionate view was adopted to settle this most deserving case of compensation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) As per the findings of the high level Inquiry Committee, this incident was purely incidental. It could not be clearly established if the hitting was on account of broken piece of brake block or other-wise.

(b) and (c) Prescribed ex-gratia payment of Rs. 15000/-, has already been paid to the grandmother of the deceased in the above incident.

Compensation for death/injury in train accident/untoward incident as defined under Section 124/124-A of the Railways Act, 1989 is decided by the Railway Claims Tribunal after a claim for compensation is filed in the Tribunal and the amount of compensation is paid by the Railway administration after satisfying the decree so awarded by the Tribunal in favour of the claimant.

No claim for compensation in the above incident has been filed in the Railway Claims Tribunal so far.

Suicide by farmers

*611. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of suicide by farmers are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Since implementation of Rehabilitation Package in identified districts in 2006 coupled with various other steps to revitalize agriculture sector and improve

condition of farmers in the country on sustainable basis, number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons, as reported by State Governments, has declined.

(c) Steps taken by Government to prevent suicides by farmers and improve their condition on sustainable basis include following:

- (i) Implementation of Rehabilitation Package covering 31 districts in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, under which an amount of Rs. 19998.85 crore has been released till September 30, 2011, when implementation period of Package ended.
- (ii) Implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 which benefitted about 3.69 crore farmers, involving debt waiver/relief of Rs. 65,318.33 crore, as per provisional figures.
- (iii) Increasing credit flow to agriculture sector to Rs. 468291.28 crore, as of March, 2011. Target of credit flow for 2011-12 was raised to Rs. 475000 crore, against which achievement as of January 2012 is Rs. 363452 crore. Target of credit flow for 2012-13 has been raised to Rs. 575000 crore.
- (iv) Providing Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to all eligible and willing farmers in time bound manner to facilitate flow of credit to farmers and increase financial inclusion. Up to October 2011, 10.78 crore KCC have been issued.
- (v) Providing interest rate subvention for timely repayment of crop loan up to Rs. 3 lakh, whereby effective rate of interest for such farmers who repay their crop loan on time has come down to 4% per annum.
- (vi) The benefit of interest rate subvention is now available also to small & marginal farmers having KCC for further period of up to six months post-harvest on same rate as for crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipt for keeping their produce in warehouse.
- (vii) Announcement of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for identified agricultural commodities every year to ensure remunerative price and increase farmers' income. MSP of major agricultural commodities has been stepped up significantly in recent years.
- (viii) Allocation of Rs. 300 crore in Budget 2012-13 under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for Vidarbha Intensified Irrigation Development Programme to bring in more farming areas under protective irrigation.

Other steps taken by Government, *inter-alia*, include significant increase in public investment in agriculture sector through implementation of various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National

Horticulture Mission, National Mission on Micro-Irrigation, National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility, Rainfed Area Development Programme, Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms etc., which will lead to increased productivity and production of various crops and benefit farmers. Total plan outlay for Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has been increased by 18 per cent in 2012-13 over 2011-12.

Telecom security policy

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

(a) whether United States has criticised India's tough stand in its draft telecom security policy and demanded a review of the clauses that hurt business interests of American companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new policy is tipped to address country's concerns regarding 15 forms of communications including Google's Gmail, RIM's Black Berry services among others, which cannot be tracked by enforcement agencies on a realtime basis and the country is keen to secure its mobile network; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Sir, a communication has been received from the office of the United States Trade Representative stating their views on the Draft National Telecom Security Policy. The draft Telecom Security Policy has been generally taken well by them. However, the United States side has expressed some concerns over the issue of national (Indian) test standards, security testing of telecom equipment in India and linking of manufacturing of telecom equipment in India with the enhancement of the security in the policy.

(c) and (d) Government has mandated all the Telecom Service Providers and the Internet Service Providers to provide the Lawful Interception and Monitoring facilities to the security agencies for all the services including Google's Gmail, RIM's blackberry services, as a part of their license agreement. As such Security agencies are able to intercept the services including Google's Gmail, RIM's blackberry through the lawful interception facilities provided by the Telecom Service Providers. However, Security Agencies have intimated that they are not able to decrypt some encrypted intercepted communication to readable format. The Telecom Service Providers have stated that they have provided the requisite

interception facilities to Security Agencies. With regard to decrypting the intercepted communication, it is stated that Telecom Service Providers are mere carriers, who are not supposed to know the content of the intercepted messages and may not be able to decrypt the content.

World over several services providers including Google's Gmail, RIM's blackberry services are providing services for sharing audio, video, image, email, data and accessing other web services anytime and anywhere in a secure manner. The security of these services is achieved through encryption technology. These services are mostly availed by the citizens across world through Internet either in their individual capacity or as part of commercial activities. There are multifarious aspects involved in dealing with the issues related to such communication services such as technical, international relationship, legal and regulatory policy, commercial and security requirements etc.

A technical committee established by the Government analysed all the above issues in order to work out an appropriate solution to the problem which balances the requirements of Security Agencies with the secured communication needs of trade, commerce and industry. The complexities involved in the issue resulted in the committee being unable to come out with unanimous conclusive recommendations. The report of the committee and the comments of some of the members on the Report were referred to a high level panel of experts who have since submitted their final recommendations on a focused and practical approach to deal with the entire issue. Government, however, continue to interact with the telecom service Providers and other stakeholders to deal with the security related issues in the telecom sector including interception and monitoring of encrypted communication service such as offered by RIM, Google's Gmail, etc.

The Draft National Telecom Security Policy also provides for a similar framework for interception and monitoring in a consolidated and systematic manner.

Loan to farmers

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of small and marginal farmers in the country have average agricultural holdings of about 1.3 hectares;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and their actual number;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that it has been recommended to provide nine per cent of the total loan being provided in agricultural sector by Government banks to the farmers of this category; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the percentage of loan which has been provided to this category of farmers by banks in the years, 2010-11 and 2011-12 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) As per the latest Agriculture Census 2005-06, the number and average size of marginal and small operational holdings are given in the table below:

Sl. No.	Size category of holdings	Number of Operational holdings*	Percentage of total operational holdings	Average size of operational holdings (in ha.)
1.	Marginal holdings (below 1.0 ha)	83694372	64.77	0.38
2.	Small holdings (1.0-2.0 ha)	23929627	18.52	1.38
	Total (Small and Marginal holdings)	107623999	83.29	0.61

*Excluding Jharkhand where Agriculture Census 2005-06 could not be conducted.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri M.V. Nair, Chairman, Union Bank of India to re-examine the existing classification and suggest revised guidelines with regard to priority sector lending classification and related issues. The Committee, *inter-alia*, recommended that a sub-target for small and marginal farmers within agriculture and allied activities equivalent to 9 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE), whichever is higher, is to be achieved in stages by the year 2015-16.

(d) As per the information provided by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), loan provided by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to small and marginal farmers as per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) for the years 2010 and 2011 was 6.31 per cent and 6.32 per cent respectively. The figure for the year 2012 is not available.

Financial assistance to NGOs under NLM

*614. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of financial assistance provided to NGOs under the National Literacy Mission (NLM) during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the results achieved during the last three years;
- (c) whether Government is satisfied with the results achieved, so far; and
- (d) whether Government has evaluated the performance of NGOs involved in the mission?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Saakshar Bharat and Scheme for Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development are the two schemes implemented by the National Literacy Mission Authority. The State-wise/year-wise details of the financial assistance provided to NGOs under these two schemes during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) State Resource Centre (SRC) and Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) are the two major components of the Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development. Besides continuing their mandated role of providing academic support to the States for literacy programmes through preparation of teaching learning/training material, training of literacy functionaries etc, the State Resource Centres undertook various other activities including orientation and capacity building of Saakshar Bharat functionaries and facilitating implementation of Saakshar Bharat. Jan Shikshan Sansthans provided vocational training to 19,45,479 persons. Saakshar Bharat Yatra organized by Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti covered over 15000 Gram Panchayats in 187 Districts in 22 States of the country.

(c) and (d) Evaluation of the NGOs involved in the two schemes is undertaken periodically by the National Literacy Mission Authority, internally as well as through external agencies. Evaluation of SRCs was undertaken by Management Development Institute (MDI), Gurgaon in 2008. In its report, MDI observed that the services rendered by SRC are a must for literacy programme. However, plugging loopholes and gaps in order to strengthen the existing scheme was stressed. In a similar evaluation of JSSs, the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore observed that the JSS scheme is well conceived, time-tested, and has proved its worth. Recommendations to streamline its implementation and improve the functioning of JSSs were also made by IIM, Bangalore.

Statement

*Funds released to NGOs State-wise during last
three years (2009-10 to 2011-12)*

Sl.No.	State	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	446.28	534.04	608.55
2	Arunachal Pradesh	29.48	85.00	124.93
3	Assam	165.92	248.21	271.69
4	Bihar	486.00	462.72	576.58
5	Chhattisgarh	174.08	270.86	270.92
6	Goa	25.79	29.59	26.50
7	Gujarat	303.76	336.97	364.79
8	Haryana	214.32	239.20	226.76
9	Himachal Pradesh	79.36	98.60	101.56
10	Jammu & Kashmir	63.92	133.02	120.03
11	Jharkhand	224.47	208.42	268.42
12	Karnataka	321.59	380.70	367.01
13	Kerala	332.15	347.26	335.95
14	Madhya Pradesh	959.96	1150.55	1130.75
15	Maharashtra	660.20	759.21	759.83
16	Manipur	66.61	90.00	89.39
17	Meghalaya	69.59	51.37	67.50
18	Mizoram	25.65	15.00	0.00
19	Nagaland	28.95	30.00	29.99
20	Orissa	493.24	587.11	604.01

1	2	3	4	5
21	Punjab	56.98	59.59	59.78
22	Rajasthan	344.00	322.76	376.37
23	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	342.54	398.52	332.74
25	Tripura	71.20	49.81	51.72
26	Uttar Pradesh	1438.21	1639.48	1611.00
27	Uttarakhand	238.82	215.17	252.74
28	West Bengal	324.30	339.62	343.23
29	Chandigarh	101.42	34.94	34.91
30	Delhi	126.09	137.01	146.31
31	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13.41	29.55	27.63
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		8228.29	9284.28	9581.59

In addition, an assistance of Rs. 157.00 lakhs was provided to Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVS) during 2011-12 for organizing Saakshar Bharat Yatra in 22 States.

Research Parks in academic and research institutes

*615. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to open 50 research parks in academic and research institutes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with location of such parks;

(c) whether such centres have been developed by IIT, Madras;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the fields of research around which these centres would revolve;
- (f) whether such a specialised system is also proposed to be developed in other sectors; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) A Committee constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development to prepare a concept paper on establishment of 50 research parks has suggested three different types of research parks viz. (i) for established innovation systems; (ii) for emerging innovation systems and (iii) for evolving innovation systems, as measured by the strength of industrial base, academic environment, number of research institutions, and the availability and affordability of land at the locations identified.

(c) to (e) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras, Research Park has been set up as a section 25 company and is aimed at promoting research and development in partnership with the industry, nurturing innovation, assisting in the growth of new ventures and promoting economic development. Similar goals are being sought to be achieved in the proposed research parks.

(f) and (g) There is no proposal in the Ministry to develop such a specialized system in other sectors.

Investment in agriculture sector

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

- (a) the total investment - public and private, in agriculture and allied sectors, during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the details of subjects included in the allied sector;
- (c) the investment made by both public and private entities in agriculture and allied sectors, separately, during the above period;
- (d) the investment that came to Andhra Pradesh in the above sectors, sector-wise and year-wise;
- (e) whether it is a fact that private investment is not as per expectations;
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the efforts Government is making to increase the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) Agriculture & Allied Sectors comprise of three subsectors namely, Agriculture including livestock, forestry & logging and fishing.

As per the latest estimates released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the public, private and total investment (Gross Capital Formation – GCF) in Agriculture and Allied Sectors during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 at 2004-05 prices is given in the table below:

Year	GCF in Agriculture & Allied Sectors at 2004-05 prices - Rs. in Crore		
	Public	Private	Total
2008-09	20572	106556	127127
2009-10	22720	108419	131139
2010-11	21500	120754	142254

(d) State-wise investment details are not compiled by CSO.

(e) and (f) Private investment in Agriculture & Allied Sectors is showing a steadily increasing trend, from Rs. 106556 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 120754 crore in 2010-11 at 2004-05 prices.

(g) The Government of India has launched several schemes to increase investment in agriculture sector, such as, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana etc. In addition, Government has substantially improved the availability of farm credit; implemented a rehabilitation package for areas with higher agrarian stress; implemented a massive programme of debt waiver; introduced better crop insurance schemes; increased Minimum Support Price (MSP) to improve investment in the farm sector.

Increasing number of school drop-outs

*617. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of school drop-outs has increased manifold despite Government efforts to contain it and it has already crossed four crore;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and
 (c) the remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Drop-out rate of students for the Classes, I-V, I-VIII and I-X during 1999-2000 and 2009-2010 in the country is given below:

Year	Classes		
	I-V	I-VIII	I-X
1999-2000	40.29	55.14	67.02
2009-2010 (Provisional)	28.86	42.39	52.76

State-wise details of dropout rate are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Government has been making consistent efforts to meet the goals of Universal Elementary Education through implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, which became operational with effect from 1st April, 2010, provides that every child in the 6 to 14 age-group shall have a right to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. The SSA Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act 2009 and the SSA programme is being implemented in accordance with the norms and standards of the RTE Act to enhance enrolment and retention of children and to bridge gender gaps in elementary education. A multi-pronged approach has been adopted for reducing dropout rates. This includes *inter-alia* strengthening of school infrastructure and facilities, residential hostel buildings for children in habitations un-served by regular schools, provisioning for additional teachers, regular training of teachers, provision for text books and uniforms to children. Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in school. Further, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan has been launched for universal access to secondary education.

Statement

State-wise details of Dropout Rate

Sl.No.	State/UT	1999-2000			2009-2010 (P)		
		I-V	I-VIII	IX	I-V	I-VIII	I-X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	40.28	66.52	77.02	15.80	41.29	53.36
2	Arunachal Pradesh	50.23	64.92	76.08	41.35	46.96	64.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Assam	50.87	68.91	76.19	35.89	61.21	77.60
4	Bihar	63.83	77.62	83.46	42.45	66.02	77.56
5	Chhattisgarh \$	-	-	-	34.12	40.67	-
6	Goa	8.58	10.12	42.83	-8.54	-17.86	34.30
7	Gujarat	22.52	61.16	72.52	25.66	39.70	62.14
8	Haryana	17.01	30.67	47.09	-1.64	14.37	19.84
9	Himachal Pradesh	19.29	20.10	34.64	0.74	2.38	20.65
10	Jammu & Kashmir	26.30	30.40	53.77	8.38	21.95	44.30
11	Jharkhand \$	-	-	-	27.05	61.87	-
12	Karnataka	24.99	54.88	68.67	11.12	25.86	46.62
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	23.08	-12.52	-14.14	-4.06
14	Madhya Pradesh	28.28	47.52	67.52	21.16	21.44	65.71
15	Maharashtra	15.89	38.14	54.27	21.31	25.88	40.54
16	Manipur	28.65	43.19	76.57	36.48	57.13	56.79
17	Meghalaya	57.03	77.33	62.13	57.60	72.29	77.89
18	Mizoram	51.64	65.81	74.72	46.03	55.10	62.87
19	Nagaland	33.37	38.81	68.54	39.95	31.58	74.86
20	Odisha	46.69	62.48	72.69	26.45	54.30	68.19
21	Punjab	22.17	29.86	35.54	-18.07	-19.12	40.42
22	Rajasthan	59.63	63.33	79.02	50.51	50.32	71.64
23	Sikkim	58.94	70.33	88.06	18.58	44.67	80.73
24	Tamil Nadu	28.30	35.43	57.92	0.35	8.67	34.06
25	Tripura	50.42	67.48	77.60	25.48	43.66	62.90
26	Uttar Pradesh	50.24	51.25	50.28	42.06	52.78	23.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27	Uttarakhand \$	-	-	-	32.62	30.77	-
28	West Bengal	51.95	70.88	82.06	20.52	50.46	71.83
29	A&N Islands	3.29	33.37	44.90	4.98	11.61	30.06
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	12.60	-22.81	-23.81	3.78
31	D&N Haveli	30.00	55.71	75.71	17.52	43.31	58.83
32	Daman & Diu	3.59	3.06	44.30	2.85	10.70	35.93
33	Delhi	24.64	8.97	34.30	13.30	-27.10	1.97
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	24.92	44.65	11.11	9.01	25.13
35	Puducherry	0.00	0.29	41.23	-3.57	-14.93	7.34
	India	40.29	55.14	67.02	28.86	42.39	52.76

(P): Provisional

\$: Dropout rates for Classes I-X are shown combined with the respective parent State. Negative dropout may be due to lateral entry or repeaters in school.

TRAI recommendations on price of 2G spectrum

*618. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether TRAI has recommended at least ten times increase in reserve price for auction of 2G spectrum;

(b) if so, the details of the main recommendations of TRAI in this regard;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) the details of revenue likely to be generated after implementation of TRAI's recommendations regarding hike in price of 2G spectrum;

(e) whether high reserve price would lead to hike in call rates and will affect the common people; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) In India, no auction of spectrum

in the 2G bands in 800/900/1800 MHz has taken place till date. Therefore, no reserve price for 2G spectrum is presently available. However, TRAI in its Recommendations on 'Auction of Spectrum' dated 23.04.2012 had recommended the reserve price for the spectrum in different frequency bands. The details of the reserve price recommended by TRAI is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (f) These recommendations are under consideration of Government.

Statement

Reserve price recommended by TRAI

Reserve Price per MHz (in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Licence Service Area	700 MHz	800 MHz	900 MHz	1800 MHz	2100 MHz	2300 MHz
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Delhi	2869.04	1434.52	1434.52	717.26	747.17	126.20
2	Mumbai	2808.56	1404.28	1404.28	702.14	731.43	129.13
3	Kolkata	470.76	235.38	235.38	117.69	122.60	29.46
4	Maharashtra	1087.96	543.98	543.98	271.99	283.34	51.56
5	Gujarat	930.76	465.38	465.38	232.69	242.39	34.57
6	AP	1187.72	593.86	593.86	296.93	309.31	59.64
7	Karnataka	1366.56	683.28	683.28	341.64	355.89	86.91
8	Tamil Nadu	1267.12	633.56	633.56	316.78	329.99	116.54
9	Kerala	270.32	135.16	135.16	67.58	70.39	14.57
10	Punjab	278.52	139.26	139.26	69.63	72.54	18.71
11	Haryana	192.56	96.28	96.28	48.14	50.14	6.75
12	UP - West	444.64	222.32	222.32	111.16	115.79	10.35
13	UP - East	315.32	157.66	157.66	78.83	82.12	8.02
14	Rajasthan	277.68	138.84	138.84	69.42	72.32	5.48
15	M.P.	223.48	111.74	111.74	55.87	58.20	7.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	West Bengal	106.96	53.48	53.48	26.74	27.85	4.00
17	H.P.	32.2	16.10	16.10	8.05	8.39	1.16
18	Bihar	175.96	87.98	87.98	43.99	45.83	5.59
19	Orissa	83.92	41.96	41.96	20.98	21.85	3.58
20	Assam	35.88	17.94	17.94	8.97	9.34	1.86
21	North East	36.6	18.30	18.30	9.15	9.53	1.20
22	J&K	26.2	13.10	13.10	6.55	6.83	1.20

Adarsh Railway Stations

*619. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some railway stations in the country have been declared as Adarsh Railway Stations;

(b) if so, the names thereof and the details of the development work undertaken at each of these stations during 2011-12 and 2012-13 so far; and

(c) the amount sanctioned and spent during the above mentioned period on such projects, State-wise, indicating the Budgetary allocations made during the year 2012-13 ?

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

(b) Names of the stations identified for development under the 'Adarsh' Station Scheme, zone-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Development work *viz.* improvement to facade of station building, circulating area, lighting arrangement, waiting halls, provision of water coolers, passenger guidance system, pay and use toilet, public address system and Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS) are undertaken, depending upon the category of station, while developing stations under Adarsh station scheme. List of stations developed as Adarsh stations so far including those developed during 2011-12 and 2012-13 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Station-wise and State-wise details of amount sanctioned and spent on development of stations under Adarsh station scheme are not maintained. Expenditure on development of stations under this scheme is incurred from

allotments made under Plan Head 'Passenger Amenities'. The details of expenditure incurred railway-wise during 2011-12 under Plan Head 'Passenger Amenities' and allocation for 2012-13 are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

*Zone-wise names of the stations identified for development
under the 'Adarsh' Station Scheme*

Railway	Name of Station
1	2
Central (51)	Ahmednagar, Ajni, Ambernath, Belapur, Bhandup, Burhanpur, Chembur, Chinchwad, Currey Road, Dadar, Devlali, Diva, Dock Yard, Dombivli, Ghatkopar, Gulbarga, Jalgaon, Kalmeshwar, Karjat, Kasara, Katol, Khadki, Khandwa, Khopoli, King's Circle, Kopargaon, Kurla, Latur, Matunga, Miraj, Multai, Mulund, Nahur, Narkhed, Nasik Road, Pandhurna, Panvel, Parasia, Sangli, Sanpada, Sewri, Shirdi, Shivajinagar, Solapur, Tilaknagar, Turbhe, Ulhasnagar, Vashi, Vishrambaug, Wadi and Wardha.
East Coast (29)	Angul, Balangir, Balugaon, Bargarh Road, Bhadrak, Bobbili, Dhenkanal, Doikallu, Duwada, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, Jakhapura, Kantabanji, Kesinga, Khariar Road, Khurda Road, Koraput, Lanjigarh Road, Lapanga, Mahasamund, Meramandali, Muniguda, Paradeep, Raghunathpur, Rayagada, Rengali, Srikakulam Road (Amudalavalsa), Talcher, Titlagarh Jn. and Vizianagram.
East Central (32)	Anugraha Narayan Road, Ara, Bairgania, Barauni Jn., Begusarai, Biharsharif, Chandauli Majhwar, Chandrapura, Daltonganj, Dildarnagar, Garhwa Road Jn., Ghora Sahan, Gomoh Jn., Janakpur Road, Jehanabad, Kharik, Madhubani, Mansi Jn., Mughalsarai Jn., Naugachia, Nawadah, Parashnath, Patna Sahib Jn., Phusro, Rafiganj, Sahpur Patori, Sasaram Jn., Singrauli, Sitamarhi, Supaul, Thanabihpur and Warsaliganj.
Eastern (270)	Abhaipur, Adisaptagram, Agrapara, Ahmedpur, Akra, Ambalgram, Ambikakalna (Kalna), Andal, Aranghata, Asansol, Asoknagar Road, Azimganj City, Azimganj Jn.,

Badkulla, Bagbazar, Baghajatin, Bagula, Bahadurpur, Baharu, Bahirgachhi, Bahirpuya, Baidyabati, Balagarh, Balarambati, Balgona, Ballalpur, Bally, Ballyganj Jn., Ballyghat, Bamangachhi, Bandel, Banka pasi, Bankimnagar, Banpur, Bansbaria, Barakar, Baranagar, Barasat Jn., Barddhaman, Barrackpore, Baruipara, Baruipur Jn., Basirhat, Basudevpur, Basuldanga, Bathnakrittiba, BBD Bag, Begampur, Belanagar, Beldanga, Belerhat, Belgharia, Beliaghata Rd., Belur, Belur Math, Berhampur Court, Betberia gholā, Bethuadaheri, Bhadreswar, Bhagalpur, Bhagwangola, Bhasila, Bhatar, Bhedia (Ausgram), Bhingarh, Bidhannagar, Bidyadharpur, Biman Bandar, Bira, Birati, Birnagar, Bisorepara Kodalia, Boinchi, Bolpur, Bongaon, Brace-Bridge, Budgebudge, Burobazar, Canning, Chakdaha, Chamagram, Champa Pukur, Champahati, Chanchai, Chandannagar, Chandanpur, Chandpara, Chatra, Chittarajan, Chowrigacha, Chuchura, Dainhat, Dakhineswar, Dankuni, Debagram, Deula, Dhakuria, Dhaniakhali, Dhapidhopi, Dhatrigram, Dhubulia, Diamond Harbour Rd., Dubrajpur, Dumdum Cant., Dumdum Jn., Dumurdaha, Durganagar, Durgapur, Duttapukur, Eden Garden, Gadadharpur, Gal si, Gangnapur, Garia, Gede, Ghutiarisharif, Gobordanga, Gobra, Gopalnagar, Guma, Guptipara, Gurap, Gushkora, Habibpur, Habra, Halisahar, Haripal, Hasnabad, Haura Road, Hindmotor, Hooghly, Hotar, Hridaypur, Ichhapur, Jadavpur, Jagaddal, Jagadishpur, Jamalpur, Jamuria, Janai Road, Jangipur Road, Jessore Road, Jiaganj, Jirat, Joynagar Mojilpur, Kahalgaon, Kaikala, Kakdwip, Kalikapur, Kalinagar, Kalinarayanpur Jn., Kalyani, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kalyani Silpanchal, Kalyanpur, Kamarkundu, Kanchrapara, Kankinara, Kashinagar, Katwa, Khagraghat Rd., Khaltipur, Khana, Khardah, Khidirpur, Kirnagar, Konnagar, Krishnanagar City Jn., Kulpi, Kulti, Labpur, Lake Garden, Lakshmi Kantapur, Lalgola, Lilluah, Lohapur, Loknath, Madanpur, Madhupur, Madhusudanpur, Madhyamgram, Magrahat, Majhdia, Majher Gram, Malatipur, Malda Town, Mallikpur, Manigram, Mankundu, Masagram, Maslandapur, Memari, Mollarpur, Muragacha,

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Murarai, Murshidabad, Nabadwipghat, Nabadwipdham, Nabagram, Naihati Jn., Nalhati, Nalikul, Namkhana, Narendrapur, Nasibpur, Netra, New Alipore, New Barakpore, New Farakka, Nischindpur, Paglachandi, Palassy, Palla Road, Palpara, Palsit, Palta, Panagarh, Pandaveswar, Panduah, Park Circus, Patipukur, Pirtala, Prantik, Princepghat, Purbasthali, Rajbandh, Rampurhat, Ranaghat, Raniganj, Remount Road, Rishra, Rupnarayanpur, Rusulpur, Sagardighi, Sahibganj, Sainthia, Saktigarh, Salanpur, Salar, Samudragarh, Sangrampur, Santoshpur, Shantipur, Sheoraphuli, Shyamnagar, Simlagarh, Simurali, Singur, Sitarampur, Siuri, Sodpur, Sonarpur, Sondalia, Subhasgram, Sultanganj, Surjyapur, Taki Road, Tala, Taldi, Talit, Tarakeswar, Tarapith Rd., Thakurnagar, Tildanga, Titagarh, Tollygange, Tribeni and Uttarpara.

North Central (27)

Achhnera, Aligarh, Atarra, Banda, Bharwari, Birla Nagar, Chitrakut Dham Karvi, Chola, Dapsaura, Dhaulpur, Fatehpur, Fatehpur Sikri, Firozabad, Kalpi, Khajuraho, Khurja Jn., Kiraoli, Lalitpur, Manikpur, Mirzapur, Moth, Naini, Oral, Pokhrayan, Sikohabad, Sirathu and Tundla.

North Eastern (28)

Azamgarh, Bahraich, Ballia, Balrampur, Barhni, Basti, Bilaspur Road, Bilhaur, Burhwal, Chhapra Jn., Chouri-Choura, Daraganj, Deoria Sadar, Farrukhabad Jn., Ghazipur City, Gonda Jn., Jakhania, Jhusi, Jiradai, Kathgodam, Khalilabad, Maghar, Mau Jn., Naugarh (Siddharth Nagar), Pilibhit Jn., Ramnagar, Salempur Jn. and Sitapur.

Northeast Frontier (81)

Alipurduar, Alipurduar Court, Alipurduar Jn., Aluabari Road, Arariya Court, Badarpur jn., Baghdogra, Balurghat, Bamangram Halt, Bamanhat, Banarhat, Baneswar, Barpeta Road, Barsoi Jn., Basugaon, Batasi, Belakoba, Bijni, Buniyadpur, Changrabandha, Chatterhat, Cooch Behar, Dalkolha, Darjeeling, Dhulabari, Dhupguri, Dimapur, Dinjata, Eklakhi, Fakiragram Jn., Falakata, Forbesganj, Gazole, Ghoksadanga, Ghum, Goreswar, Gosaigaonhat, Haldibari, Harishchandrapur, Hasimara, Hojai,

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Jakhalabandha, Jalpaiguri, Jalpaiguri Road, Jogbani, Jorhat Town, Kalchini, Kaliyaganj, Kamakhyaguri, Karimganj Jn., Kishanganj, Kokrajhar, Madarihat, Malda Court, Matigara, Nagrakata, New Alipurduar, New Bongaigaon, New Cooch Behar, New Domohani, New Mainaguri, Old Malda, Panjipara, Raiganj, Rangapara North, Rangiya, Rowta Bagan, Salakati, Samsi (Chanchol), Silchar, Siliguri Jn., Simraha, Sivok, Sonada, Srirampur Assam, Sukna, Tangla, Thakurganj, Tihu, Tipkai and Udalguri.

Northern (63)

Abohar, Acharya Narendra Dev Nagar, Ambala Cantt. Jn., Amethi, Ayodhya, Bahadurgarh, Bala Mau, Barabanki, Baragaon, Barnala, Bhadaian, Chandausi, Daryabad, Delhi Kishanganj, Dhuri Jn., Faridkot, Gaura, Gauri Ganj, Gurdaspur, Gurgaon, Hapur, Hardoi, Hoshiarpur, Jaunpur, Jwalaji (Jawala Mukhi Road), Kalanour, Kathua, Kotdwara, Kunda Hamam Ganj, Kurukshetra, Lehragaga, Maler Kotla, Lal Ganj, Lal Gopal Ganj, Meerut Cantt., Meerut City, Moga, Muzaffarnagar, Naimisharanya, Panipat, Partapur, Patranga, Phulpur, Pratapgarh, Prayag, Prayag Ghat, Rishikesh, Rohtak, Rudauli, Sakoti Tanda, Sandila, Sangrur, Shahganj, Sitapur Cantt., Sohawal, Sonipat, Subzi Mandi, Sultanpur, Sunam, Tapa, Taran Taran, Udhampur and Unchahar.

North Western (28)

Alwar, Anupgarh, Balotra, Banner, Bhiwani, Choti Khatu, Churu, Dausa, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jodhpur, Khairthal, Kolayat, Kosli, Lalgarh, Lunkaransar, Nokha, Nohar, Rajgarh, Ratangarh, Ringas, Sadulpur, Sardar Sahar, Sirsa, Sri Dungar Garh, Sujan Garh and Tehsil Bhadra.

South Central (49)

Adilabad, Aler, Anantapur, Bapatta, Bhongir, Bidar, Chittoor, Dwarapudi, Gangakhed, Ghanpur, Gudur, Guntakal, Guntur, Hingoli, Jalna, Jammikunta, Jangaon, Kakinada Town, Kamareddi, Karimnagar, Kazipet, Khammam, Kurnool Town, Lingampalli, Macherla, Mahbubnagar, Malkajgiri, Nagarsol, Nalgonda, Nandyal, Narasaraopet, Nellore, Nizamabad, Parbhani, Parli Vaijnath, Piduguralla, Pokani Narsimha, Purna, Raghunathpalli, Ramagundam, Renigunta, Sattenapalli,

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Shankarpalli, Tandur, Udgir, Vikarabad, Vinukonda, Warangal and Zahirabad (Medak).

Southeast Central (17)

Ambikapur, Anuppur, Belpahar, Champa, Chindwara, Chirimiri, Dongargarh, Kamptee, Korba, Manendragarh, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Ramtek, Shahdol, Umari and Umrer.

South Eastern (78)

Adra, Amta, Anara, Andul, Bagnan, Bakhrabad, Balasore, Balichak, Bankura, Banspani, Banstala, Barabhum, Bargachia, Baripada, Bauria, Beliatore, Birshibpur, Bishnupur, Brindabanpur, Burnpur, Chakradharpur, Chandrakona Rd., Chas Road, Chengail, Chhatna, Contai Rd. (Belda), Dantan, Dasnagar, Deulti, Domjur, Durgachak, Fuleswar, Garbeta, Ghoragata, Gidhni, Girimaidan, Gokulpur, Gourinathdham, Harishdampur, Haur, Hijli, Jaleswar, Jhantipahari, Jhargram, Jharsuguda, Joychandipahar, Kalaikunda, Kanthi, Khemasuli, Kolaghat, Kotshila, Kulgachia, Mahisadal, Mecheda, Midnapur, Mourigram, Nandakumar, Narayan Pakuria Murail, Narayangarh, Nekurseni, Panskura, Purulia, Radhamohanpur, Rajgoda, Ramrajatala, Rourkela, Salboni, Sankrail, Santaldih, Sardiha, Shalimar, Silli, Sonamukhi, Srirampur, Tamluk, Tatanagar, Tikiapara and Uluberia.

Southern (87)

Alappuzha (Alleppey), Aluva, Ambalapuzha, Angamali for kaladi, Ariyalur, Auvaneeswaram, Avadi, Badagara, Chalakudi, Changanacheri, Charvathur, Chengannur, Chennai Beach, Chennai Chetpet (Flag), Chennai Park, Cherthala (Shertalai), Chromepet (Flag), Coimbatore Jn., Dhanuvachapuram (Halt), Ettumanur, Haripad, Jaganath Temple Gate, Kanjiramittam, Kannapuram, Kannur, Karunagapalli, Karuvatta (halt), Kasargod, Kayankulam Jn., Kochuveli, Korukkupet, Kotikulam, Kottarakara, Kottayam, Kumbakonam, Kuruppantara, Mahe, Manavur (Flag), Manjeswaram, Mararikulam, Mavelikara, Mayiladuturai, Mulanturutti, Nagappattinam, Nagore, Nilambur Road, Nileswar, Ochira, Parappanangadi, Paravur, Pattikkadu (Halt), Payangadi, Payyanur, Perambur Carriage Works, Piravam Road, Pudukottai, Punalur, Quilandi, Rajapalayam,

1	2
	Royapuram, Salem, Sankarankoil, Sasthankotta, Senji Panambakkam (Halt), Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St. Thomas Mount, Tambaram, Tenkasi Jn., Thalasseri, Thiruverumbur, Tiruchchirappalli Jn., Tiruninravur, Tiruppur, Tirur, Tiruvalangadu, Tiruvalla, Tiruvallur, Tiruvarur, Tiruvizha (halt), Tuticorin, Vaikam Road, Vayalar (halt), Vellarakkad, Virudunagar Jn., Vridhdhachalam Jn. and Wadakancheri.
South Western (24)	Almatti, Badami, Bagalkot, Chamarajanagar, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Devanahalli, Dodballapur, Gadag, Gauribidanur, Gokak Road, Haveri, Hindupur, Hubli, Kabakaputtur, Kolar, Koppal, Londa, Nanjangud Town, Sambre, Sidlaghatta, Srinivaspura, Vasco-da-gama and Yelahanka Jn.
West Central (16)	Ashok Nagar, Biora Rajgarh, Damoh, Ghatara, Itarsi, Jabalpur, Katai Murwara, Madanmahal, Maihar, Makronia, Patharia, Ruthiyai, Satna, Saugor, Sawai Madhopur and Shivpuri.
Western (49)	Amalner, Andheri, Bandra, Bechraji, Bhanvad, Bhatariya, Bhayander, Borivali, Charni Road, Chittorgarh Jn., Churchgate, Dadar, Dahanu Road, Dahisar, Dahod, Gandhigram, Goregaon, Himatnagar, Jamnagar, Kadi, Kandivili, Khambliya, Kosamba, Lalpurjam, Lower Parel, Malad, Maninagar, Marine Lines, Meghnagar, Mira Road, Mumbai Central (Local), Naigaon, Nandurbar, Navsari, New Bhuj, Okha, Palanpur, Ratlam, Sabarmati, Santacruz, Saphale, Siddhpur, Udhna, Ujjain, Una, Unja, Vangaon, Virar and Vyara.

Statement-II

List of stations developed as 'Adarsh' Stations so far including those developed during 2011-12 and 2012-13

State	Stations
1	2
Andhra Pradesh (28)	Adilabad, Anantapur, Bapatla, Bhongir, Chittoor, Ghanpur, Gudur, Guntakal Jn. Jamikunta, Kakinada Town, Kazipet,

1	2
	Khammam, Kurnool Town, Lingampalli, Mahaboob Nagar, Nalgonda, Nandyal, Narasaraopet, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ramagundam, Renigunta, Srikakulam Road, Tandur, Vikarabad, Vizianagram Jn., Warangal, Zahirabad
Assam (13)	Badarpur Jn., Basugaon, Bijni, Gosaigaon Hat, Hojai, Jakkhalabandha, Jorhat Town, Karimganj Jn., Rangapara North, Salakati, Silchar, Srirampur, Tihu
Bihar (13)	Anugraha Narayan Road, Arariya Court, Bihar Sharif, Chhapra Jn., Jamalpur, Jehanabad, Madhubani, Naugachia, Patna Saheb, Rafiganj, Sasaram Jn., Sitamarhi, Sultanganj
Chhattisgarh (5)	Champa, Korba, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon
Goa (1)	Vasco-da-gama
Gujarat (6)	Dahod, Himmatnagar, Jamnagar, Kosamba, Okha, Una
Haryana (5)	Ambala Cantt., Bhiwani, Kalanour, Kosli, Sirsa
Jammu & Kashmir (1)	Udhampur
Jharkhand (8)	Bauria Jn. Chittaranjan, Gomoh Jn. Jagadishpur, Madhupur Jn. Parasnath, Sahibganj, Tatanagar
Karnataka (7)	Bidar, Chamaraja Nagar, Gulbarga, Hubli, Londa Jn, Nanjangud Town, Wadi
Kerala (40)	Alappuzha (Alleppey), Aluva, Ambalapuzha, Angamaly, Badagara (Vadakara), Chalakudi, Changanasseri, Chengannur, Cherthala (Shertalai), Dhanuvachapuram, Ettumanur, Haripad, Jaganath Temple Gate, Kanjiramittam, Kannur, Karunagappally, Karuvatta, Kasargod, Kayankulam Jn., Kochuveli, Kottarakara, Kottayam, Kuruppantara, Mararikulam, Mavelikara, Mulanturutti, Nilambur Road, Ochira, Pattikkad, Piravam Road, Punalur, Quilandi, Sasthankotta, Thalasseri, Tirur, Tiruvalla, Tiruvizha, Vaikam Road, Vayalar, Vellarakkad
Madhya Pradesh (11)	Ashok Nagar, Chhindwara Jn. Itarsi, Jabalpur, Katni, Murwara, Maihar, Makronia, Ratlam, Satna, Saugor, Shahdol

1	2
Maharashtra (54)	Andheri, Bandra, Belapur, Bhandup, Bhayander, Borivali, Chembur, Chinchwad, Currey Road, Dadar, Dadar, Dahanu Road, Devlali, Dock Yard Road, Dombivali, Dongargarh, Ghatkopar, Goregaon, Kamptee, Karjat, Kasara, Khadki, King's Circle, Kurla, Latur, Malad, Matunga, Mira Road, Miraj, Mulund, Mumbai (Charni Road), Mumbai (Churchgate), Mumbai (Marine Lines), Mumbai Central (L), Naigaon, Nasik Road, Parbhani, Parli Vajinath, Purna, Sangli, Sanpada, Santacruz, Saphala, Sewri, Shivajinagar, Solapur, Tilak Nagar, Turbhe APM Complex, Ulhasnagar, Vangaon, Vashi, Virar, Vishrambag, Wardha
Odisha (19)	Balangir, Balasore, Balugaon, Bargarh Road, Belpahar, Dhenkanal, Haur, Jajpurkeonjhar Road, Jhargram, Jharsuguda, Kantabanji, Kesinga, Khariar Road, Khurda Road Jn., Koraput, Muniguda, Purulia Jn., Rayagada, Titlagarh Jn.
Punducherry (1)	Mahe
Punjab (4)	Abohar, Faridkot, Gurdas Pur, Tarntaran
Rajasthan (11)	Alwar, Barmer, Chittorgarh Jn., Choti Khatu, Dausa, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jodhpur, Lalgarh Jn., Nokha, Sawai-Madhopur Jn.
Tamil Nadu (28)	Avadi, Chennai Beach Jn., Chennai Chetpat, Chennai Park, Chromepet, Korukkupet, Kumbakonam, Manavur, Mayiladuturai, Nagappattinam, Nagore, Perambur Carriage WKS, Rajapalayam, Salem, Sankarankoil, Senjipanambakam Halt, Srivilliputhur, St. Thomas Mount, Tambaram, Tenkasi, Tiruchirappalli Jn., Tiruninravur, Tiruppur, Tiruvalangadu, Tiruvallur, Tiruvarur, Tuticorin, Virudunagar
Uttar Pradesh (35)	Achhnera, Amethi, Atarra, Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Banda, Barabanki, Barhni, Basti, Bilaspur Road, Bilhaur, Burhwal, Chandauli Majhwar, Chandausi Jn., Chouri-Choura, Dapsaura, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur Sikri, Gonda Jn., Hardoi, Kiraoli, Lalitpur, Mau Jn., Moth, Mughalasarai, Naugarh (Siddharth Nagar), Partapgarh Jn., Pilibhit Jn., Prayag, Salempur Jn., Sandila, Shikohabad Jn, Sitapur, Sultanpur

1

2

Uttarakhand (3)

Kotdwara, Ramnagar, Rishikesh

West Bengal (257)

Adi Saptagram, Adra Jn., Agarpara, Ahamedpur, Akra, Alipurduar, Alipurduar court, Alipurduar Jn., Aluabari Road, Ambika Kalna (Kama), Amta, Andal, Andul Jn., Aranghata, Asansol Jn., Azimganj City, B B D Bag, Badkulla, Bagbazar, Baghajatin, Bagnan, Baidyabati, Ballichak, Bally, Ballygunge, Balurghat, Bamangram Halt, Bamanhat, Banarhat, Bandel Jn., Baneswar, Bankura, Banpur, Bansh Beria, Banspani, Barakar, Baranagar Road, Bardhaman, Bargachia, Barrackpore, Baruipara, Baruipur, Basirhat, Batasi, Begampur, Belakoba, Belanagar, Belerhat, Belghoria, Belur, Belurmath, Berhampur Court, Bethudahari, Bhadreswar, Bhasila, Bhatar, Bidhannagar Road, Biman Bandar, Bira, Birati, Birnagar, Birshibpur, Bolpur, Bongaon Jn., Brace Bridge, Budge Budge, Burrabazar, Canning, Chakda, Chakradharpur, Champa Pukur, Champahati, Chandannagar, Chandpara, Chandrakona Road, Changrabandha, Chas Road, Chatterhat, Chengel, Chhatna, Chuchura, Contai Rd (Belda), Coochbehar, Dakshineswar, Dalkolha, Dankuni Jn., Dantan, Debagram, Deula, Deulti, Dhakuria, Dhaniakhali, Dhaphdapi, Dhulabari, Dhupguri, Diamond Harbour Road, Dinhata, Domjur, Dum Dum Cantt, Dum Dum Jn., Durganagar, Durgapur, Duttapukur, Eden Garden, Eklakhi, Galsi, Gangnapur, Garbeta, Garia, Gede, Ghoksadanga, Ghum, Ghutiari Shariff, Gobordanga, Gopalnagar, Gourinathdham, Guma, Guptipara, Guskara, Habibpur, Habra, Haldibari, Halisahar, Haripal, Harua Road, Hasnabad, Hijli, Hooghly, Ichhapur, Jadabpur, Jagaddal, Jaleswar, Jalpaiguri, Jangipur Road, Jiaganj, Jirat, Joychandipahar, Joynagar Majilpur, Kakdwip, Kalaikunda, Kalchini, Kalikapur, Kalinarayanpur, Kalyani, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kalyani Silpanchal, Kalyanpur, Kamakhyaguri, Kamarkundu Jn., Kanchrapara, Kankinara, Kashinagar Halt, Katwa Jn., Khana Jn., Khardah, Kirnagar, Kolaghat Coaching, Konnagar, Kotshila, Krishnagar City Jn., Kulgachia, Kulti, Lake Gardens, Lakshmikantapur, Lalgola, Liluah, Madanpur, Madarihata, Madhyamgram, Magrahat, Mahisadal, Majhergram, Malda

1

2

Court, Malda Town, Mallikpur, Mankundu, Masagram, Masalandapur, Matigara, Mecheda, Memari, Midnapur, Mourigram, Muragachha, Murshidabad, Nabadwipdham, Nagrakata, Naihati Jn., Nalhati Jn., Nalikul, Namkhana, Narayan Pakuria Murail, Nasibpur, Netra, New Alipore (Kolkata), New Barrackpore, New Domohni, New Farakka, New Maynaguri, Nischindapur Market, Old Malda, Paglachandi, Palpara, Palta, Pandooah, Panjipara, Panskura Jn., Parkcircus, Patipukur, Phuleswar, Phulia, Plassey, Princepghat, Purbasthali, Radhamohanpur (Debra), Raiganj, Rampurhat, Ranaghat Jn., Raniganj, Rasulpur, Rishra, Rourkela, Sainthia Jn., Samsi, Samudragarh, Sangrampur Halt, Santaldih, Santoshpur, Shaktigarh, Shantipur Jn., Sheoraphully Jn., Shyamnagar, Siliguri Jn., Simurali, Singur, Sitarampur Jn., Siuri, Sivok, Sodepur, Sonamukhi, Sonarpur Jn., Sondalia, Srirampur (H), Subhasgram, Suryapur, Taki Road, Tala, Tamluk, Tarakeswar, Tarapith Rd. Thakumagar, Tikiapara, Titagarh, Tollygunge, Tribeni, Ulubaria, Uttarpara

Statement-III

*Details of expenditure incurred Railway-wise during 2011-12 under
Plan Head 'Passenger Amenities' and allotment for 2012-13*

(Figures in crore of Rs.)

Railway	Expenditure incurred during 2011-12	Allotment made for 2012-13
1	2	3
Central	54.77	48.42
Eastern	130.26	150.53
East Central	35.82	49.07
East Coast	18.52	44.30
Northern	72.09	59.82
North Central	50.44	90.34

<i>Written Answers to</i>	[18 May, 2012]	<i>Starred Questions</i>	51
1	2	3	
North Eastern	17.24	25.54	
Northeast Frontier	53.90	77.50	
North Western	15.94	37.77	
Southern	58.71	71.56	
South Central	94.76	124.71	
South Eastern	43.15	69.62	
Southeast Central	49.65	79.25	
South Western	36.07	41.48	
Western	64.69	61.09	
West Central	27.81	52.17	
Metro	11.24	18.78	
TOTAL	835.06	1101.95	

Heavy school bags

*620. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether carrying of heavy school bags causes adverse effect on the health of students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the weight of school bags prescribed by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS);

(d) whether weight of school bags of children studying in Government, aided and private schools in Delhi is more than the weight prescribed by KVS and, if so, by how much; and

(e) the steps Government proposes to take to ensure that the weight of school bags is not more?

THE MINISTR OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The Government has not conducted such a study. However,

Government is aware of such a survey conducted by the School Development Foundation of ASSOCHAM, which shows that heavy school bags result in back and spinal stress among elementary school children.

(c) Weight of school bags prescribed by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) *vide* circular dated 29.12.2009 is as under:

- (i) In class I & II the weight of books and notebooks will not be more than 2kg. including the school bag.
- (ii) In class III & IV the admissible weight will be upto 3 kg.
- (iii) In class V-VII the weight will not exceed 4 kgs.
- (iv) From class VIII to XII the weight will not exceed 6 kg.

(d) No such study has been conducted by the Government in respect of schools in Delhi.

(e) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has not recommended any textbook for early childhood education, only two books (Language and Mathematics) for Class I & II, and three books for Class III to V (Language, EVS and Mathematics) are prescribed by it. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has issued circulars dated 04.05.2006 and 17.04.2007 on "Reducing the Bag Load on Children" to all the CBSE affiliated schools that *inter-alia* asks CBSE affiliated schools to:

- (i) use the textbooks prescribed by NCERT;
- (ii) in case the schools use books other than NCERT books (for elementary classes), the number of these books should not exceed the numbers prescribed by NCERT; and
- (iii) restrict the number of textbooks prescribed for students especially at primary level.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Changes in RKVY

†4651. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken to implement the restructured Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) one year later;
- (b) if so, the facts in this regard;
- (c) whether final decision has been taken regarding the outlines of above said Yojana;
- (d) if so, what are its outlines; and
- (e) the reasons for effecting changes in the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Per capita availability of cereals and pulses

4652. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether before 20 years of reform period, *i.e.*, between 1972-76 to 1987-91, per-capita availability of cereals and pulses was consistently on the rise;
- (b) whether there is drastic reduction in per-capita net availability of foodgrains, *i.e.*, cereals and pulses, consistently during reform years, *i.e.*, from 1992 to 2011;
- (c) the reasons behind the sharp fall in the availability of cereals and pulses if one takes five year average for the years from 1992 to 2010;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) how the Ministry is planning to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) The per capital availability of cereals and pulses since 1972 is given below:

Year	(Grams per day)		
	Per capital net availability of cereals	Per capital net availability of pulses	Per capital net availability of foodgrains
1	2	3	4
1972	419.1	47.0	466.1
1976	373.8	50.5	424.3

1	2	3	4
1987	434.8	36.4	471.2
1991	468.5	41.6	510.1
1992	434.5	34.3	468.8
1997	466.0	37.1	503.1
2002	458.7	35.4	494.1
2007	407.4	35.5	442.8
2010	401.7	35.4	437.1
2011 (p)	423.5	39.4	462.9

(p) - provisional

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

The Government, *inter-alia*, implements various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) etc. under which various incentives are given with a view to increasing agricultural productivity and production. In addition, Government imports various agricultural commodities to augment their domestic availability.

Disposal of Endosulfan

4653. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Supreme Court has directed for disposal of Endosulfan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the progress made on this front, so far; and
- (d) the quantity of Endosulfan, in tonnes, yet to be disposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 213 of 2011 filed by Democratic Youth Federation of India vs Union of India & Others *vide* ad-interim order dated 13.5.2011 has banned the production, use and sale of Endosulfan all over India till further orders. Further, as per the recent order

of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 23.4.2012 in the said case, the Central Government has been asked to submit its report to the court as to the manner of disposal of raw material, which is hexa chloro cyclo pentadiene (hccp), and the final product Endosulfan and the period within which the same shall be disposed of/phased out. Collection of information on the same is in progress from various stake-holders including State/UT Governments and Pesticide Manufacturers Association for preparing a report.

Skill development in agricultural sector

4654. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed to set up a company called AGRTNDIA;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons to set up this company;
- (d) the list of proposed responsibilities of the company;
- (e) whether company will offer services in skill development in agriculture sector;
- (f) if so, the details thereof;
- (g) whether there are existing channels of skill development and commercialization in the agriculture sector;
- (h) if so, the details thereof;
- (i) whether these channels have not achieved their aims and objectives; and
- (j) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Union Cabinet on 11.8.2011 had approved the proposal of Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) for setting up of a new company, called AGRINDIA. However, the Registrar of Companies has finally approved the alternatively proposed name AGRINNOVATE INDIA LIMITED.

(b) to (f) AGRINNOVATE INDIA Ltd. Will be a registered company under the Companies Act, fully owned by Government of India. The Company is mandated to:

- Protect and manage intellectual properties generated in the system and its commercialization/distribution for public benefit.
- Marketing, production, and popularization of ICAR's products, processes and technologies.
- Providing skilled services from ICAR, such as consultancies, contract research.
- Setting up research and development farms and assist in setting up production units outside India.
- Public-private partnerships in research and education.

(g) to (i) ICAR has initiated a three-tier Intellectual Property and Technology Management system wherein the Institute Technology Management Units in each Institute have begun technology commercialization activities. These Units are supported by five Zonal Technology Management and Business Planning and Development Units to help, wherever necessary, in matters related to IP management and technology transfer/commercialization including programmes for skill development. However, these activities require professional inputs and a very different set of skills from those which the scientists with a R&D organization possess. The Company, as an independent commercial outfit, is mandated to provide the required platform where these efforts would converge.

Imbalanced use of pesticides

†4655. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Human Rights Commission has expressed concern on the spread of diseases like cancer among farmers due to imbalanced use of pesticides in farming;

(b) if so, whether Government has found out facts regarding this concern;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the names of States in the country where use of these harmful pesticides have been banned/balanced so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had taken *suo-moto* cognizance of a news report under caption "Crippled Kerala"

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

villagers cry for Endosulfan ban" published in the Hindustan Times dated 16.11.2010.

It is pertinent to mention that *vide* an ad-Interim Order dated 13.5.2011, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India put a ban on production, use and sale of Endosulfan all over India till further order in Writ Petition filed in Supreme Court of India Writ Petition (Civil) No. 213 of 2011 against Union Govt. of India and others by Democratic Youth Federation of India on the basis of human health concerns.

Hon'ble Supreme Court has appointed a Joint Committee headed by the Director General of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the Agriculture Commissioner, Deptt. of Agri. and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture to conduct a scientific study on the question whether the use of Endosulfan would cause any serious health hazard to human beings and would cause environmental pollution.

However, conditional export has been allowed to the extent of 1090.596 MT. The matter is still *sub-judice*.

Protocol for conducting study is under preparation in the ICMR.

Besides, Govt. is popularizing the concept of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for control of pests, diseases and weeds on various crops which envisages use of non-chemical methods like cultural, mechanical, biological, use of biopesticides and need based and judicious use of chemical pesticides.

Central and State Governments and Pesticide Industries are imparting training to the farmers for safe use of pesticides. Farmers are advised to use registered pesticides at recommended dosage and observe the required precaution and other instructions as given in Labels and Leaflets.

Production of BT. Cotton

4656. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been increase in the acreage of Bt. Cotton production out of total cotton production land in the country since 2004-05, till now;

(b) if so, the acreage of Bt. Cotton production land in 2004-2005 and 2011-2012, separately;

(c) the productivity of Bt. Cotton per hectare in the above said periods, separately; and

(d) whether the prices of Bt. Cotton seed have been increased by fifty per cent in the above said period and if not, the percentage of this increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The acreage under Bt. cotton increased from 4.85 lakh hectare in 2004-05 to 111.23 lakh hectare in 2011-12. In 2004-05, the percentage share of Bt. cotton to the total area under cotton (87.87 lakh hectare) was 5.52% which increased to 91.34% of the total area under cotton (121.78 lakh hectare) in 2011-12.

Source: (Directorate of Cotton Development, Mumbai and Directorate of E&S, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation).

(c) During the above said period, the productivity of Bt. cotton seed including cotton seed was 318 kg. lint per hectare in 2004-05 which increased to 491 kg. lint per hectare in 2011-12.

(d) The prices of Bt. cotton seed in the above period have not increased. On the contrary, the prices in the said period have decreased, as is evident from the following table:

Year	BG-I			BG-II		
	(Price in Rs./Pkt.)			(Price in Rs./Pkt.)		
	North	Central	South	North	Central	South
	PUN, HAR & RAJ *	MH, MP & GUJ**	A.P., KAR & TN***	PUN, HAR & RAJ	MH, MP & GUJ	A.P., KAR & TN
2004-05	-	1600 1525(GUJ)	1600	NA	NA	NA
2011-12	825	830	830	1000	930	930

NA- Not applicable

* Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan

** Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh & Gujarat

*** Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Tamil Nadu

Production of milk

†4657. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the milk business was being done by organized companies of private sector and co-operative institutions in the country in 2005-06;

(b) if so, the details of the turn over of these sectors during that period separately;

(c) whether the number of institutions of organised private sector has increased in comparison to the institutions of cooperative sector in this area in 2011-12; and

(d) if so, the number of institutions in both sectors in 2011-2012 separately and the quantity of milk produced in the country in 2005-2006 and 2011-2012 respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Yes.

(b) Information on turn over of co-operatives and private sectors is not available with this Department.

(c) The number of institutions registered under Milk and Milk Products Regulations, 1992 (MMPR, 1992) of organized private sector has increased in comparison to the institutions of co-operative sector in 2011-12

(d) Details of milk processing units registered upto 2005-06 and 2011-12 (upto 04.08.2011) under MMPR, 1992 of private sector and co-operative sector are as under:—

Sector	Number of Milk Processing Units		Capacity (in lakh litres per day)	
	31.03.2006	04.08.2011	31.03.2006	04.08.2011
Co-operative	246	262	365.69	430.30
Private	493	766	460.85	737.81

The quantity of milk produced in the country in 2005-06 was 97.1 million tonnes and the anticipated milk production in 2011-12 is 127.29 million tonnes.

Investment in agricultural sector

4658. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRI N. K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that total investment as measured by gross fixed capital formation in the agriculture sector has declined since Green Revolution in the 1970s;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to increase public and private sector investment in the agricultural sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the latest estimates released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), the total gross fixed capital formation in Agriculture and Allied Sectors has increased from Rs. 19882 crore in 1970-71 to Rs. 125221 crore in 2010-11 at 2004-05 prices.

(c) The Government of India has launched several schemes to increase investment in agriculture sector, such as, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana etc. In addition, Government has substantially improved the availability of farm credit; implemented a rehabilitation package for areas with higher agrarian stress; implemented a massive programme of debt waiver; introduced better crop insurance schemes; increased Minimum Support Price (MSP) to improve investment in the farm sector.

Availability of agricultural land

4659. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land available for agricultural activities in the country is decreasing year after year;

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

(c) whether this continuous decrease in land area would have impact on the food security of the country; and

(d) the efforts being made to sustain the food security of the country and to retain the land available for agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the Land Use Statistics data compiled by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, the land available for agricultural activities/cultivable land in the country has come down to 182.5 million hectares during 2009-10 as compared to 182.7 million hectares during 2007-

08. The State-wise cultivable land during 2007-08 to 2009-10 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As a result of various initiatives taken by the Government to enhance production and productivity in the agriculture sector, the production of foodgrain has increased from 230.8 million tonnes in 2007-08 to 244.8 million tonnes in 2010-11. Further, as per the latest estimates, the foodgrain production has touched a record high at 252.6 million tonnes in 2011-12. Thus, a marginal decline in the cultivable agricultural land is not likely to have adverse impact on the food security of the country.

(d) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, Land falls under the purview of State Governments and therefore, it is for the State Governments to bring in suitable Policy/Act/Legislation to check the diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. With a view to prevent conversion of agricultural land for non agricultural purposes, Government of India has also taken several steps, *viz.*

National Policy for Farmers 2007 (NPF 2007): 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.

National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP, 2007): National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 formulated by Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources has recommended that as far as possible, projects may be set up on wastelands, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Acquisition of agricultural land for non agricultural use in 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. These policies have been sent to the States/UTs for implementation.

Further, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India has launched several schemes to sustain the food security and agricultural land area of the country. Some of the major schemes in this regard are Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure

facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed, National Horticultural Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana etc., National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR), Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone Rivers (RVP & FPR), Reclamation & Development of Alkali and Acid Soils (RADAS) and Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA).

Statement

State-wise cultivable land during 2007-08 to 2009-10

(area in thousand hectares)

State/UT/Year	Land available for agricultural activities/ Cultivable Agricultural Land
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	
2007-08	15939
2008-09	15928
2009-10	15921
Arunachal Pradesh	
2007-08	423
2008-09	422
2009-10	424
Assam	
2007-08	3211
2008-09	3211
2009-10	3211
Bihar	
2007-08	6637
2008-09	6620
2009-10	6601

1

2

Chhattisgarh

2007-08

5585

2008-09

5581

2009-10

5570

Goa

2007-08

197

2008-09

197

2009-10

197

Gujarat

2007-08

12680

2008-09

12680

2009-10

12680

Haryana

2007-08

3746

2008-09

3728

2009-10

3730

Himachal Pradesh

2007-08

824

2008-09

824

2009-10

824

Jammu & Kashmir

2007-08

1040

2008-09

1044

2009-10

1058

1	2
Jharkhand	
2007-08	4302
2008-09	4289
2009-10	4288
Karnataka	
2007-08	12891
2008-09	12892
2009-10	12891
Kerala	
2007-08	2316
2008-09	2305
2009-10	2303
Madhya Pradesh	
2007-08	17310
2008-09	17322
2009-10	17298
Maharashtra	
2007-08	21151
2008-09	21149
2009-10	21130
Manipur	
2007-08	242
2008-09	243
2009-10	240

1

2

Meghalaya

2007-08

1056

2008-09

1053

2009-10

1052

Mizoram

2007-08

379

2008-09

348

2009-10

415

Nagaland

2007-08

677

2008-09

659

2009-10

671

Orissa

2007-08

7126

2008-09

7126

2009-10

7126

Punjab

2007-08

4236

2008-09

4215

2009-10

4206

Rajasthan

2007-08

25576

2008-09

25578

2009-10

25569

1	2
Sikkim	
2007-08	98
2008-09	98
2009-10	98
Tamil Nadu	
2007-08	8149
2008-09	8146
2009-10	8131
Tripura	
2007-08	310
2008-09	310
2009-10	310
Uttarakhand	
2007-08	1549
2008-09	1547
2009-10	1548
Uttar Pradesh	
2007-08	19179
2008-09	19166
2009-10	19148
West Bengal	
2007-08	5721
2008-09	5689
2009-10	5684

1	2
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A & N Island

2007-08	26
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2008-09	27
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2009-10	28
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Chandigarh

2007-08	2
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2008-09	2
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2009-10	2
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D & N Haveli

2007-08	24
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2008-09	24
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2009-10	24
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Daman & Diu

2007-08	3
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2008-09	5
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2009-10	4
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Delhi

2007-08	54
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2008-09	54
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2009-10	53
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Lakshadweep

2007-08	3
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2008-09	3
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2009-10	3
---------	---

1	2
Pondicherry	
2007-08	30
2008-09	30
2009-10	30
All India	
2007-08	182691
2008-09	182514
2009-10	182466

Source: DES, Ministry of Agriculture.

Implementation of agro based industries

4660. SHRI N. BALAGANGA:

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of persons earning livelihood from agro based industries in the country;
- (b) the contribution of agro-based industries to Indian economy;
- (c) the details of schemes being implemented to promote agro-based industries; and
- (d) the details of such industries set up in the country including Tamil Nadu and Karnataka during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per NSSO 62nd round survey data, during 2005-2006, 6.3 million persons were employed in unorganized Food Processing Sector. According to Annual Survey of Industries 2007-08, there were 1.5 million persons employed under registered Food Processing Industries.

Average annual contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), during the period 2004-05 to 2009-10 by Food Processing Industries (registered & unregistered) was of the order of Rs. 55,788 crore.

(c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries is promoting agro based industries through following major schemes:

- (i) Technology up-gradation/modernization/establishment of food processing industries;
- (ii) Upgradation of existing processing capabilities and modernization of food processing sector;
- (iii) Scheme for infrastructure development;
- (iv) Quality assurance, Codex standards and research and development and promotional activities;
- (v) Upgradation of quality of street food; and
- (vi) Strengthening Institutions.

(d) Details of units approved and financial assistance provided under above schemes during last three years, State-wise including Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, are given in the statement.

Statement

State-wise number of unit's approved and financial assistance provided during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (Rs in lakhs)

SI No	Name of the State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of Units approved	Amount Released	No. of Units approved	Amount Released	No. of Units approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	41	677.05	30	562.10	105	1904.73
2	Andman & Nicobar	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	376.14	2	66.42	-	-
4	Assam	22	418.74	26	875.70	12	242.78
5	Bihar	2	35.59	6	136.68	5	89.66
6	Chandigarh	-	-	1	25.00	-	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Chhattisgarh	4	45.46	27	297.57	75	841.83
8	Delhi	2	50.00	3	82.60	16	410.68
9	Goa	1	24.26	1	25.00	2	50.00
10	Gujarat	42	665.18	52	1419.72	106	1975.03
11	Haryana	11	134.96	14	325.28	62	828.28
12	Himachal Pradesh	10	269.58	7	204.53	14	377.51
13	Jammu & Kashmir	7	59.73	5	89.10	6	98.42
14	Jharkhand	3	44.09	4	85.43	1	16.57
15	Karnataka	24	269.55	14	377.79	61	896.29
16	Kerala	33	567.53	19	411.72	52	901.29
17	Madhya Pradesh	18	273.03	14	211.29	23	376.54
18	Maharashtra	113	1717.30	56	1006.52	202	2824.15
19	Manipur	6	163.75	1	23.98	11	189.72
20	Meghalaya	2	123.02	2	100.05	-	-
21	Mizoram	1	11.00	-	-	-	-
22	Nagaland	1	64.99	1	6.21	-	-
23	Orissa	6	84.40	8	200.88	9	113.59
24	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	1	25.00
25	Punjab	13	172.37	9	149.50	147	1692.90
26	Rajasthan	27	325.46	48	691.12	95	1236.56
27	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Tamil Nadu	41	672.11	24	493.58	75	1389.79
29	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Uttar Pradesh	32	560.63	47	1078.64	53	907.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31	Uttarakhand	12	307.57	6	168.52	5	138.05
32	West Bengal	10	136.48	10	317.95	19	319.87
TOTAL		487	8249.97	437	9432.86	1157	17846.29

Drought in Karnataka

4661. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state:

(a) whether any package has been provided to farmers facing severe drought conditions in Karnataka;

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

(c) the other steps Government proposes to take to rescue the State and particularly the farmers from the severe drought situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Government of Karnataka submitted a memorandum in the wake of drought of 2011 in respect of 23 districts covering 109 taluks seeking Central assistance from Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

An amount of Rs. 186.68 crore has been approved from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) subject to adjustment of 75% balance available in the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) for the drought of 2011.

In addition, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) is re-assessing damages caused due to drought in the State.

Availability of foodgrains

4662. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that per capita net availability of foodgrains per day has been falling steadily and alarmingly; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures taken to ensure the availability of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The per capita net availability of foodgrains since 2007 is given below:

(Grams per day)

Year	Per capita net availability of foodgrains
2007	442.8
2008	436.0
2009	444.0
2010	437.1
2011 (p)	462.9

(p) - provisional

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

The Government, *inter alia*, implements various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) etc. under which various incentives are given with a view to increasing agricultural productivity and production. In addition, Government imports various agricultural commodities to augment their domestic availability.

Implementation of Crop-Insurance scheme in Assam

4663. SHRIMATI NAZMIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned and distributed under Crop Insurance Scheme in last two years as well as current year in Assam; and

(b) the number of farmers benefited under the scheme in the State during the above period and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Crop Insurance Schemes are demand driven and therefore requirement of funds depends on performance of monsoon rainfall and other weather parameters. Hence, no State-wise sanction/allocation of funds is made under crop insurance schemes. During 2010-11 and 2011-12, Rs. 104.04 lakh and Rs. 44.19 lakh (provisional) were provided to Assam against Government of India liability under Crop Insurance Schemes benefiting 36108 & 31426 (provisional) farmers respectively.

Agro based industries in Kerala

4664. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government has received any proposal from Government of Kerala for financial assistance to set up agro based industries in the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of action taken or proposed to be taken on those proposals?

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

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

Drought in Maharashtra

4665. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain districts in Maharashtra especially in Marathwada and Vidarbha region are facing drought conditions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government of Maharashtra has sought for special Central assistance to fight drought situation in the State; and
- (d) if so, the amount provided by the Central Government and utilized by the Government of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) During 2012-13, Government of Maharashtra has declared drought in 15 districts (Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Admednagar, Latur, Osmanabad, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Nagpur, Gondia, Gadchiroli, Amaravati and Buldhana) and submitted memorandum seeking central financial assistance.

An Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) was constituted which has visited drought affected areas during April 16-17, 2012 to assess loss/damage and submitted its report.

Based on recommendations of IMCT, financial assistance is provided as per procedure and extant norms of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

Survey on post-harvest losses

4666. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a survey on estimation of post harvest losses was conducted in 106 districts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of observations made; and
- (d) the action proposed to be taken to prevent the post harvest losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. It is fact that a survey on estimation of past Harvest losses was conducted in 106 districts of the country.

(b) A study of the quantitative harvest and post harvest losses of major crops and livestock produce was carried out by ICAR during 2005-07. The survey was undertaken in 106 districts of India with respect to 46 crops and commodities comprising 5 cereals, 4 pulses, 6 oilseeds, 8 fruits, 8 vegetables, 8 plantation crops and spices, 6 livestock produce and jaggery. The data collected by enquiry and by observations in the field were scrutinized and statistically analyzed to arrive at the overall estimates of quantitative harvest and post harvest losses at national level.

The operations considered for assessment of losses were harvesting, collection, threshing, grading/sorting, winnowing/cleaning, drying, packaging, transportation, and storage depending upon the commodity.

(c) The losses in selected cereals, pulses and oilseeds were found in the ranges of 3.9-6%, 4.3-6.1% and 2.8-10.1%, respectively. The losses in selected fruits and vegetables were observed in the range of 5.8-18%. The average losses in inland and marine fisheries were 6.9% and 2.9% respectively. The losses in milk sector were 0.8% and, meat and poultry sector were 2.3% and 3.7% respectively.

Though it is not possible to exclude the harvesting and threshing, the report contains mainly the estimate of losses at the farm, storage, transport and processing which are major stages of post harvest handling. There are many other post harvest loss components which have not been covered. There is long supply chain from farm gate through small traders, wholesalers and retailers to reach the consumer. At each change of hand, losses might be taking place; however, it was not in the scope of this study to account for them.

(d) Efforts are being made to develop and introduce technologies for reduction of harvest and post harvest losses at critical stages, like harvesting and threshing of food grains, and storage and transportation of fruits and vegetables.

Per capita availability of foodgrains

4667. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether per capita availability of foodgrains is as per the norms;
- (b) if so, what are the norms and the per capita availability of foodgrains during the last five years; and
- (c) the steps being taken to increase the per capita availability of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The availability of foodgrains in the country is derived from total domestic production and net import.

The per capital net availability of foodgrains since 2007 is given below:

Year	Per capita net availability of foodgrains (Grams per day)
2007	442.8
2008	436.0
2009	444.0
2010	437.1
2011 (p)	462.9

(p) - provisional

(c) The Government, inter alia, implements various schemes such as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) etc. under which various incentives are given with a view to increasing agricultural productivity and production. In addition, Government imports various agricultural commodities to augment their domestic availability.

Decline in production of cotton

4668. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for decline in production of cotton in the last two years; and

(b) the action Government proposes to take to encourage farmers to grow more cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Sir. In 2009-10, Cotton production in the country was 240.21 lakh bales, compared to which in 2010-11, cotton production was 330.0 lakh bales. As per the 3rd Advance Estimate, cotton production in 2011-12 is likely to be 352.00 lakh bales.

(b) Government of India is implementing Mini Mission II of Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) to increase the production and productivity of cotton in the country. Under this Mission assistance is provided for various interventions, like production & distribution of certified seeds, training of farmers & extension officials, Farmers Field School, Front Line Demonstrations, supply of Pheromone traps/bio-agents/bio-pesticides/drip/sprinkler/sprayers, Bt. Cotton management strategies, pest monitoring and surveillance, etc.

Private sector investment in agriculture

4669. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent need to attract private sector investment in agriculture, especially for storage and transport infrastructure, if things are to improve;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the Twelfth Plan period; and

(c) the steps taken in this direction in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh and the funds spent for the period so far and action plan prepared for the Twelfth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There is need to attract private sector investment for infrastructure development in agriculture sector.

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution has formulated a Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs (under PPP mode) with Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Assessment of additional storage needs under the scheme is based on the overall procurement/consumption and the storage space already available.

Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would provide a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring to the private entrepreneurs and construct 20 lakh tones of storage capacity in silos, within the overall storage requirement of FCI, through the PPP mode. The government has also finalized a plan for construction of storage capacity of 151 lakh tones in 19 States under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations and 5.4 lakh tones in the North Eastern States. State wise details are given in statement-I (See below).

Ministry of Agriculture is implementing Grameen Bhandaran Yojna for creation of scientific storage capacity to meet out various requirement of farmers for storing farm produce and processed farm produce etc. During XIth plan 13,719 godowns with capacity of 135 lakh tonnes have been sanctioned under the scheme with subsidy of Rs. 511.60 crore and during 2012-13 an amount of Rs. 716.00 crore has been allocated under the scheme. The pattern of assistance has been enhanced to 25% since 2008.

Ministry of Agriculture is also implementing National Horticulture Mission (NHM), National Horticulture Board (NHB) and Horticulture Mission in North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) schemes, which provides assistance for a number of components related to horticulture development including private sector investment through creation of post harvest infrastructure like cold storages, controlled atmosphere/modified atmosphere (CA/MA) storages and refrigerated transport in the country including Andhra Pradesh. In order to attract more private sector investment and to bridge the gap of demand in supply in cold storage sector, assistance under these schemes has been enhanced from 25% to 40% of capital cost during XIIth plan period in general areas and from 33.33% to 55% in hilly and scheduled areas. The state wise details of cold storages setup under these schemes are given in the statement (See below). During 2012-13 allocation for NHM, HMNEH and NHB is Rs. 1350.00 crore Rs. 500.00 crore and Rs. 175.00 crore respectively.

Statement-I

*State-wise capacity allotted under Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG)
Scheme of Ministry of Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution (2008-12)**

Sl. No.	State	Total Capacity Approved (MTs)
1	Punjab	5125000
2	Uttar Pradesh	1860000
3	Haryana	3880000
4	Rajasthan	250000
5	Himachal Pradesh	142550
6	West Bengal	156600
7	Bihar	300000
8	Odisha	300000
9	Chhattisgarh	222000
10	Madhya Pradesh	435000
11	Maharashtra	655500
12	Andhra Pradesh	451000
13	Karnataka	416500
14	Tamil Nadu	345000
15	Jharkhand	175000
16	Jammu & Kashmir	361690
17	Kerala	15000
18	Gujarat	80000
19	Uttarakhand	25000
GRAND TOTAL		15,195,840

* The scheme was started in 2008.

Statement-II*State-wise Cold Storages established under Schemes of Department
of Agriculture & Cooperation (2007-2012)*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Units	GOI Assistance (Rs. in lakh)	Capacity (MT)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	94	6,880.22	551,907.00
2	Assam	4	122.13	20,334.00
3	Bihar	73	2,658.22	326,981.00
4	Chhattisgarh	14	628.67	58,915.00
5	Delhi	1	6.41	2,566.40
6	Gujarat	144	8,452.21	615,047.00
7	Haryana	17	824.47	52,120.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	4	1,613.83	19,753.21
9	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1,724.95	16,900.00
10	Jharkhand	18	880.87	88,420.00
11	Karnataka	39	1,393.06	221,427.00
12	Kerala	2	72.34	9,644.25
13	Madhya Pradesh	48	2,581.39	207,342.00
14	Maharashtra	59	969.73	112,370.00
15	Mizoram	1	46.28	3,471.00
16	Orissa	9	407.50	34,383.00
17	Punjab	157	8,916.18	609,789.00
18	Rajasthan	31	1,373.11	122,429.00
19	Tamil Nadu	14	308.01	61,138.39

1	2	3	4	5
20	Tripura	1	27.00	4,731.00
21	Uttarakhand	2	14.67	3,600.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	753	24,984.40	5,024,261.00
23	West Bengal	68	2,617.24	311,367.00
TOTAL		1,557	67,502.89	8,478,896.25

Achievement of target under National Bamboo Mission

4670. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether targets fixed under National Bamboo Mission have been achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Bamboo Mission in 27 States in the country with the aim to promote holistic growth of the bamboo sector.

The National Bamboo Mission has been allocated Rs.568.23 crore during 2006-07 to 2010-11 with an 'in principle' approval for continuing the Mission in 2011-12. A statement showing a major physical targets and achievements during the period 2006-07 to 2011-12 is given in the statement.

Statement

Physical Targets and achievements from 2006-07 to 2011-12 under National Bamboo Mission

S.No.	Major Components	2006-07 to 2011-12		Remark
		Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Nurseries (in nos.)	505	1281	Target Achieved
2	Plantation in forest area (in ha.)	88000	143364	Target Achieved

1	2	3	4	5
3	Plantation in non-forest area (in ha.)	88000	71259	Target not completely achieved, as farmers still have apprehension related to marketability of bamboo.
4	Improvement of Existing Stock (in ha.)	36000	53223	Target Achieved
5	Pest and Disease Management (ha.)	185000	77371	Not fully achieved. Disease incidence was very low.
6	Bamboo Bazaars and Bamboo Wholesale & Retail Markets near village and retail outlets (in no.)	384	30	Bamboo being treated as a forest produce, regulatory restrictions in many states on its movement has impeded growth of marketing of bamboo and its products.

Cultivation of vegetables for urban culture

4671. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had implemented any scheme of cultivation of vegetables for urban culture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cultivation of vegetables under this scheme is different from the traditional cultivation of vegetables; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government is implementing a scheme on Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters (VIUC) as a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) since 2011-12 for addressing all concerns related to demand and supply side of the vegetable sector, enhancing vegetable production & productivity and encouraging establishment of an efficient supply chain in one major urban centre in each State which is either the State capital or any other city

having a population of one million or above. In case, if there is no such city which satisfies this criteria, then other urban cluster closer to one million population is selected for the purpose. The scheme envisages cultivation of vegetables under open field conditions as well as under protected cover such as green houses and shadenet houses.

Damage to apple crop

4672. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information regarding extensive damage of apple crop due to heavy rain/hailstorm causing a heavy loss to the apple growers of Himachal Pradesh particularly in Jubbal, Kotkhai, Rohru and Chirgaon in Shimla district;

(b) if so, whether Government will release special package for the apple growers;

(c) whether anti hail-guns installed in some areas of Shimla by the State Government are not beneficial for the apple growers and these guns are not technically sound;

(d) whether Government will provide new technology to the State Government to protect apple from heavy rains/hailstorms; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Department of Horticulture, Government of Himachal Pradesh, apple crop has been damaged due to hailstorm and heavy rains especially in Jubbal, Kotkhai, Rohru and Chirgaon areas of Shimla district. The State of Himachal Pradesh has taken measures to provide pesticides, micronutrients, fruit saplings on subsidized rates to the affected growers of the state under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme on Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH). Under this scheme, assistance is provided to farmers for anti-hail nets to control the damage caused by hailstorm.

(c) to (e) Three anti hail guns have been installed on pilot basis at Deori Ghat (Tehsil Rohru), Kathasu (Tehsil Jubbal) and Bareon Ghat (Tehsil Kotkhai) alongwith one central RADAR at Tumru (Khara Pather) in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh. The operation of these guns is under the technical observation of the State Horticulture Department, Himachal Pradesh.

Production of rice

4673. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had fixed any target for sowing and production of rice in the country during current crop year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Tamil Nadu; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture has fixed state wise Rice production target for the country including Tamil Nadu, for the crop year 2012-13. The state wise Rice production targets including Tamil Nadu is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Government of India has initiated a number of policy measures to support Rice farmers for increasing the productivity and income realization. Crop Development Schemes and Programmes such as National Food Security Mission, Macro Management of Agriculture, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for enhancing production and productivity of food grain crops including Rice. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India, a sub scheme of RKVY, is targeting increase in production of Rice based cropping systems in potential areas of eastern Indian states. Through these schemes farmers are provided incentives for procuring quality seeds, nutrients, PP Chemicals and Farm Machinery required for growing food grain crops including Rice. Moreover, resources conservation/advanced technologies such as SRI, Hybrids have been promoted for achieving targeted results.

Statement

State-wise and season-wise production targets of Rice for the year 2012-13

(In Lakh tonnes)

Name of the State	Rice		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	84.10	48.00	132.10
Arunachal Pradesh	1.50		1.50

1	2	3	4
Assam	34.62	8.00	42.62
Bihar	66.50	4.00	70.50
Chhattisgarh	60.28		60.28
Goa	0.81	0.41	1.22
Gujrat	14.20	0.70	14.90
Haryana	37.00		37.00
Himachal Pradesh	1.19		1.19
Jammu & Kashmir	5.08		5.08
Jharkhand	32.00	0.34	32.34
Karnataka	29.00	10.00	39.00
Kerela	4.00	1.50	5.50
Madhya Pradesh	17.50		17.50
Maharashtra	27.00	0.70	27.70
Manipur	4.00		4.00
Meghalaya	1.60	0.34	1.94
Mizoram	0.70	0.00	0.70
Nagaland	3.49		3.49
Orissa	61.95	10.55	72.50
Punjab	110.00		110.00
Rajasthan	2.57		2.57
Sikkim	0.25		0.25
Tamilnadu	52.00	6.50	58.50
Tripura	5.00	1.80	6.80
Uttar Pradesh	131.30	2.53	133.83
Uttarakhand	6.01	0.50	6.51
West Bengal	105.02	44.00	149.02
A & N island	0.26		0.26
Chandigarh			0.00

1	2	3	4
D & N Haveli	0.26		0.26
Daman & Diu	0.16		0.16
Delhi	0.26		0.26
Pondicherry	0.39	0.13	0.52
Others			0.00
ALL INDIA	900.00	140.00	1040.00

Demand and production of milk

†4674. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the milk production and per capita availability of milk in the country since 2008, till date;

(b) the details of the demand of milk per capita during the said period;

(c) the steps taken by Government for providing sufficient milk;

(d) the number of times the prices of milk were raised along with the reasons during the last three years;

(e) whether Government has formulated any scheme to increase the production of milk in collaboration with World Bank; and

(f) if so, the names of the States for which the scheme was formulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) The year wise details of milk production in the country since 2008 are as under:

Year	Milk Production (million tonnes)	Per capita availability (gram/day)
2008-09	112.2	266
2009-10	116.4	273
2010-11*	121.8	281

* latest available

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) There is no authentic data available with this Department with regard to the demand of milk per capita in the country during this period.

(c) In addition to the steps taken by State Governments, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by way of the following schemes to increase milk production in the country:

- i. National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding
- ii. Intensive Dairy Development Programme
- iii. Dairy Entrepreneurships Development scheme
- iv. Livestock Health and Disease Control
- v. Fodder and Feed Development scheme
- vi. National Dairy Plan Phase I (New Scheme started from March, 2012)

The recent steps taken to augment the availability of liquid milk and stabilize prices of milk and milk products are as follows:

- i. National Dairy Development Board was allowed to import 50,000 MT of Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) and Whole milk powder and 15,000 MT of Butter, Butter oil and anhydrous milk fat at 0% concessional duty under Tariff Rate Quota for the year 2011-12 for reconstitution of milk by State Milk Federations and Metro Dairies vide notification dated 14.01.2011 & 04.08.2011.
- ii. Export of milk powders (including skimmed milk powder, whole milk powder, dairy whitener and infant milk food), Casein and Casein products has been prohibited with effect from 18.02.2011.

(d) The price of milk is not regulated by the Central Government. Price Monitoring Cell in Department of Consumer Affairs monitor the retail and whole sale prices of select essential commodities and as per the information received by the Cell from State Civil Supplies Department, the retail price of milk for the period from April, 2009 to April, 2012 has increased 6 times in Delhi and Mumbai, 3 times in Kolkata and 2 times in Chennai.

The reason for increase in prices is mainly attributed to increase in cost of production.

(e) and (f) Central Government has approved the implementation of National Dairy Plan Phase-I (NDP-I) from 2011-12 to 2016-17 which envisages assistance from International Development Association, a subsidiary of World Bank.

NDP-I will be implemented in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Kerala. Coverage of NDP-I will, however, be across the country in terms of benefits accruing from the scheme.

Mini-kit seeds programme

4675. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to implement mini-kit seeds programme in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to provide such mini-kit seeds free of cost to farmers living below the poverty line; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Government of India is already implementing seed minikits programme under various schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture. In order to introduce new, varieties/hybrids and to encourage farmers for seed multiplication of various crops at grass root level, Government of India provides seed minikits of different field crops and fodder crops to the farmers. The seed minikits of oilseeds and maize are provided under Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM). Also, Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) provide support for crop development including supply of seeds minikits as per priorities of the States in their work plan.

(c) and (d) The Government of India provides seed minikits to all farmers including those living below poverty line free of cost under various schemes viz; ISOPOM, Initiative for Nutritional Security through Intensive Millet Promotion (INSMP) programme under RKVY, Fodder & Feed Development Scheme and Central Minikit Testing Programme on fodder crops.

Pesticide residue in eatables

4676. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formed an expert committee to frame a policy to check pesticide residues in eatables such as fruits and vegetables;

(b) whether the committee has been asked to frame a policy for conducting periodic checks to detect pesticide residues; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In pursuance to High Court of Delhi Order dated 23rd February, 2012 in Writ Petition No. (C) No. 7495/2010 Court on its own motion versus Union of India, a Committee comprising of technical persons was constituted on 15th March, 2012 for framing a policy for periodic check to detect pesticide residues in fruits and vegetables. The matter is subjudice and the composition of the full Committee will be finalized on the basis of further directions of the Hon'ble High Court.

Launch of multi disciplinary research project 'AICHA'

4677. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-French Centre for promotion of Advanced Research has launched a multi-disciplinary research project titled Adaptation of Irrigated Agriculture to Climate Change (AICHA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the study aims at developing an integrated model for analyzing the impact of climate change on ground water-irrigated agriculture in the country; and

(d) if so, whether the study group has selected any area for field study under the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. The bilateral Indo-French Centre for promotion of Advanced Research (IFCPAR) has approved a project titled 'Adaptation of irrigated Agriculture to Climate Change'.

(b) This is a joint project between Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India and Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, France and was approved by the Scientific Council of IFCPAR in its 48th meeting in November, 2011.

(c) The project proposes a multidisciplinary approach, involving hydrology, agronomy and socio-economics for studying the impact of climate change on cropping systems and water resources in the context groundwater irrigated

agriculture of Peninsular India, taking into account the direct effects of land use on groundwater resources as well as the feedback effects.

(d) The studies will be undertaken on the nested watersheds of Maddur (6 Sq km) and Berambadi (84 Sq km) in Bangalore.

Status of abattoirs

4678. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of abattoirs in the country;
- (b) the status of modernization of abattoirs;
- (c) whether there is any record of illegal abattoirs running in different States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Status of abattoirs and their modernization is not reported to this Department. The total number of abattoirs in the country as on 1.4.2011 is 2336. However, Ministry of Food Processing Industries reported that assistance has been provided by them for 10 projects under the scheme for Infrastructure Development for Modernization of Existing Abattoirs/Setting up of Modern Abattoirs during 11th Plan of which two projects at Dimapur (Nagaland) and Ahmednagar (Maharashtra) have been completed.

(c) and (d) Data on illegal abattoirs is not available with the Department since authorization of slaughter houses is in the domain of State Governments.

Micro irrigation system

4679. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether research and actual practice have established the fact micro-irrigation systems are highly water saving as also enhancing productivity and income; and
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering wide spread use of the system through extension services, cost reduction of equipments involved through sponsored R&D and spread of technologies through institutional support system?

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

(b) National Mission on Micro Irrigation scheme is under implementation for encouraging the use of Micro Irrigation systems. Under the scheme, subsidy is provided to farmers for installing drip and sprinkler system for wide spread use of the technology including field demonstrations, training and extension programmes. Technology development for situation specific problems is also planned by the Precision Farming Development Centres set up in various agro-climatic regions across the country at State Agriculture Universities, ICAR Institutes etc.

Action plan for production of foodgrains

‡4680. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise impact on average production and demand of pulses, foodgrains and oilseeds in 2001-2010 as against 1991-2000 in the country;

(b) whether any action plan has been chalked out by Government for current decade 2011-2020 for increasing the production on the basis of demand and trends ratio; and

(c) the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The demand and supply scenario of foodgrains including pulses during the decade (2001-02 to 2009-10) indicates that the decadal average absorption of foodgrains including pulses was 208.51 million tonnes as against the average production of 212.04 million tonnes (Table-1). While during the decade (1991-2000), the average production of food grains was 189.9 million tonnes as against the average absorption of 186.14 million tonnes (Table-2).

However, in case of oilseeds, the average production during the period (2007-2008 to 2011-12) was 26.72 million tonnes against the average demand of 49.39 million tonnes (Table-3).

(c) In order to achieve the target of projected supply of food grains including pulses (260.53 million tonnes) and oilseeds(37.28 million tonnes) at the terminal year (2016-17) of 12th Five Year Plan as worked out by Planning Commission, Govt. of India, various crop development schemes announced by the Finance Minister in current budget speech are as under –

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
- Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI)
- National Mission on oilseeds and oil palm (NMOP)
- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
- National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture including Micro irrigation (NMSA)
- National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET).

Table-1: Absorption and Production of Food grains (2001-02 to 2009-10)

Year	Food grain		Pulses	
	Absorption	Production	Absorption	Production
2001-02	208.8	212.85	15.4	13.37
2002-03	195.7	174.77	16.5	11.13
2003-04	211.3	213.19	14.2	14.91
2004-05	196.9	198.36	14.6	13.13
2005-06	209.1	208.60	16.2	13.38
2006-07	216.5	217.28	17.4	14.20
2007-08	213.2	230.78	16.9	14.76
2008-09	213.4	234.47	18.1	14.57
2009-10	211.7	218.15	20.5	14.70
Average	208.51	212.05	16.64	13.79

Table-2: Absorption and Production of Food grains (1991-92 to 1999-00)

Year	Food grain		Pulses	
	Absorption	Production	Absorption	Production
1	2	3	4	5
1991-1992	173.4	168.37	12.3	12.01
1992-1993	170.4	179.48	13.2	12.81

1	2	3	4	5
1993-1994	177.3	184.26	13.9	13.30
1994-1995	186	191.50	14.5	14.04
1995-1996	183.9	180.42	12.7	12.31
1996-1997	201.6	199.44	14.8	14.24
1997-1998	186	192.26	13.8	12.98
1998-1999	196.4	203.61	15.4	14.91
1999-2000	200.3	209.80	13.5	13.42
Average	186.14	189.9	13.78	13.34

Table-3: Demand and Production of Oil seeds (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Year	Oil seeds	
	Demand	Production
2007-08	45.46	25.93
2008-09	47.43	26.32
2009-10	49.35	26.71
2010-11	51.34	27.12
2011-12	53.39	27.53
Average	49.39	26.72

Global warming

4681. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that global warming is affecting crop yields, creating crop failure and reducing milk yield of animals;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether information regarding global warming and the effect thereof has been disseminated to enable the representatives of people to help farmers; and

- (d) the policy initiative contemplated for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per available estimates, despite increase in climatic variabilities attributed to global warming, production of foodgrains has increased from 230.77 million tones (2007-08) to 244.78 million tones (2010-11) and during same period milk production has increased from 107.90 million tones to 121.80 million tones due to various advanced technological interventions across the country.

(c) and (d) Systematic studies on climate change and its impact on agriculture and allied sectors are relatively few and of recent origin. Assessment of climate change & its impact on agriculture is an on-going process and there is no conclusive evidence to suggest significant variations in climate change, global warming, and its impact on agricultural productivity. However, for sustaining agricultural growth, even in the wake of changing climatic scenario, Ministry of Agriculture has intensified implementation of 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 Micro Irrigation (NMMI) etc. to make Indian agriculture climate resilient by embedding and mainstreaming various adaptation measures.

Production of Gram

4682. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gram is having biggest share in the Indian pulses market;

(b) whether the prices of Gram have been rapidly rising due to demand for Gram flour;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is already lower production concerns of Gram for 2011-12 which have been strengthened by unseasonal rains in northern States affecting the remaining harvest;

(e) the quantity of Gram imported during past five years, the names of the countries from where it was imported and at what prices; and

(f) the steps Government has initiated to increase the production of Gram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. As per 3rd Advance Estimates for 2011-12 released on 23.04.2012 share of gram with total production of 7.40 million tonnes is highest at 43.48% of total pulses production of 17.02 million tonnes in the country.

(b) and (c) As per Wholesale Price Indices (base 2004-05=100) released by Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry, against an increase of 10.49% in the wholesale prices of Food Articles and 11.29% in Pulses, the wholesale price of Gram during April, 2012 increased by 47.34% as compared to its price during April, 2011.

(d) As per 3rd Advance Estimates for 2011-12 released on 23.04.2012 production of Gram estimated at 7.40 million tonnes is marginally lower than its record production of 8.22 million tonnes during 2010-11. The production of Gram in the country during 2011-12 has been affected due to lower area coverage and marginal decline in productivity.

(e) The details of quantity of Gram imported during last five years alongwith the countries from where it was imported and the import prices are given in the Statement. (*See below*).

(f) In order to increase production and productivity of pulses including gram, Government of India has been implementing National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Pulses in 468 identified districts of 16 States. From 2010-11, NFSM has been strengthened by merger of Pulses component of Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) for ensuring uniformity in implementation. Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P) has been launched under NFSM-Pulses from Kharif, 2010 in 16 pulses growing States of the country for demonstration of Production and Protection Technologies on Village Level Compact Blocks for enhanced production of pulses as well as motivating the farmers. In addition to above schemes, during 2010-11, two new programmes viz. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India and Integrated Development of 60,000 Pulses Villages in Rainfed Areas have been initiated under RKVY. Further, assistance is also provided for pulses development under the Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme in the States which are not covered under NFSM-Pulses. To enhance productivity of Gram, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed high yielding, diseases tolerant and early maturing varieties which have been popularized in the non-traditional gram producing areas.

Statement*Country-wise Quantity and Rate of Gram Imported during 2007-08 to 2011-12***2007-08**

Country	Quantity (in Tonnes)	Value (in Rs. Lakh)	Rate of Import (Rs./Kg.)
Australia	54897.20	12922.21	23.54
Canada	2600.00	627.49	24.13
Ethiopia	1495.23	322.91	21.60
Kenya	92.00	20.59	22.38
Myanmar	54128.53	12594.40	23.27
Russia	2312.00	471.07	20.38
Singapore	84.00	13.56	16.14
Tanzania Rep.	28243.25	6363.13	22.53
U Arab Emts	331.18	74.25	22.42
UK	3.10	0.80	25.97
USA	302.00	67.32	22.29
Unspecified	1117.00	261.56	23.42
TOTAL	145605.49	33739.30	23.17

2008-09

Country	Quantity (in Tonnes)	Value (in Rs. Lakh)	Rate of Import (Rs./Kg.)
1	2	3	4
Argentina	47.00	16.82	35.79
Australia	122748.17	26717.11	21.77
Canada	6531.18	2199.98	33.68
Ethiopia	608.00	166.33	27.36

1	2	3	4
Italy	0.49	0.13	26.25
Kenya	205.93	49.79	24.18
Malaysia	20.00	6.74	33.71
Myanmar	42586.64	11428.11	26.83
Portugal	65.00	25.12	38.65
Russia	5453.61	1453.04	26.64
Tanzania Rep.	18930.12	4313.02	22.78
Turkey	462.00	202.69	43.87
Ukraine	22.00	5.14	23.37
USA	535.00	189.12	35.35
TOTAL	198215.12	46773.15	23.60

2009-10

Country	Quantity (in Tonnes)	Value (in Rs. Lakh)	Rate of Import (Rs./Kg.)
1	2	3	4
Argentina	3911.00	1386.12	35.44
Australia	251371.60	58011.72	23.08
Canada	12583.58	4686.03	37.24
China P Rep.	167.96	68.62	40.85
Djibouti	40.00	10.90	27.24
Ethiopia	3285.63	755.13	22.98
Indonesia	146.00	38.36	26.27
Iran	726.00	307.50	42.36
Malawi	47.00	9.67	20.57
Myanmar	11622.65	3549.64	30.54

1	2	3	4
Mexico	3959.00	1914.79	48.37
Romania	240.00	59.94	24.98
Russia	6016.14	1302.01	21.64
Tanzania Rep.	29773.82	6613.81	22.21
Turkey	15.00	5.47	36.46
U Arab Emts	69.00	15.32	22.21
Ukraine	196.00	52.40	26.74
USA	13520.57	6002.11	44.39
Unspecified	700.00	154.26	22.04
TOTAL	338390.95	84943.81	25.10

2010-11

Country	Quantity (in Tonnes)	Value (in Rs. Lakh)	Rate of Import (Rs./Kg.)
1	2	3	4
Argentina	184.00	79.68	43.30
Australia	72179.02	16863.08	23.36
Canada	2005.18	811.85	40.49
Congo P Rep.	85.00	26.59	31.29
El Salvador	64.50	27.35	42.41
Italy	0.50	0.11	22.13
Myanmar	366.00	147.23	40.23
Mexico	395.00	199.42	50.49
South Africa	622.00	155.57	25.01
Tanzania Rep.	17180.24	3703.71	21.56
Turkey	55.00	21.89	39.80

1	2	3	4
U Arab Emts	43.20	14.40	33.33
UK	77.00	24.07	31.26
USA	7389.23	32136.17	42.44
TOTAL	100645.87	25211.13	25.05

2011-12 (April-Jan 2012)

Country	Quantity (in Tonnes)	Value (in Rs. Lakh)	Rate of Import (Rs./Kg.)
1	2	3	4
Argentina	746.45	505.37	67.70
Australia	113314.44	37331.89	32.95
Bangladesh Pr	12.00	3.00	25.04
Belgium	360.00	172.12	47.81
Canada	3618.86	1862.36	51.46
Taiwan	324.00	116.56	35.98
China P Rep.	7687.00	3011.74	39.18
Ethiopia	164.00	93.58	57.06
France	268.00	110.44	41.21
Germany	1191.00	553.10	46.44
Greece	298.00	81.35	27.30
Indonesia	426.00	171.48	40.25
Italy	162.00	136.85	84.48
Cote D' Ivoire	24.00	14.43	60.14
Japan	368.00	159.89	43.45
Korea Rep.	765.00	360.22	47.09
Malaysia	787.50	347.60	44.14

1	2	3	4
Myanmar	27725.52	13116.94	47.31
Mexico	462.00	407.69	88.25
Netherland	48.00	19.81	41.28
New Zealand	120.00	45.99	38.33
Romania	68.00	25.74	37.85
Russia	4064.02	1626.91	40.03
Singapore	237.00	101.82	42.96
South Africa	243.00	79.30	32.63
Sweden	121.00	65.98	54.53
Switzerland	72.00	40.82	56.69
Tanzania Rep.	9322.52	3347.68	35.91
Thailand	225.00	102.29	45.46
Turkey	1383.00	841.05	60.81
U Arab Emts	187.23	70.27	37.53
U K	460.00	201.64	43.83
USA	4242.86	2311.78	54.49
Vietnam Soc. Rep.	48.00	20.52	42.75
Unspecified	44.00	20.75	47.15
TOTAL	179589.40	67478.99	37.57

Note : Figures for 2011-12 (April-Jan. 2012) are provisional and subject to change/revision.

Impact of climate change on agriculture

4683. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the predictions of impact of climate change on agriculture, as revealed by studies recently undertaken by Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment,

P.K. Aggarwal of IARI; Krishan Kumar of Indian Institutes for Tropical Meteorology, Pune, Indian Space Research Organisation, A.K. Gosain of IIT Delhi; and F.A.O. of UNO;

- (b) how worrying is climate impact scenario; and
- (c) the precautionary steps Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Several institutions and organizations including Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment (INCCA), Indian Institute for Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have conducted studies on the climate change and its likely impact on agriculture in India. It is projected that by the end of the 21st century rainfall will increase by 15-31% and the mean annual temperature will increase by 3 to 6°C. The warming will be more pronounced over land areas, with the maximum increase over northern India. The warming is also projected to be relatively greater in winter and post-monsoon season. Frequency of cyclones during post-monsoon season scenario (2071-2100) is projected to be much higher than the frequency during the base line scenario (1961-1990). Recent studies at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute indicate the possibility of loss of 4-5 million tonnes in wheat production with every rise of 1°C temperature throughout the growing period even after considering carbon fertilization (but no adaptation benefits). Studies also indicate that losses in wheat production can be reduced from 4-5 million tonnes to 1-2 million tonnes with timely planting and use of better adapted varieties.

(c) As part of the National Action Plan for Climate Change, the Mission Document on National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been formulated jointly by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Department of Agricultural Research & Education, in active consultation of stakeholders including State Governments, and approved in principle by Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change. A scheme 'National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)' with an outlay of Rs. 350 crores for the period 2010-12 has been implemented by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which involves strategic research, technology demonstration and capacity building components to strengthen research and demonstrate appropriate technologies to achieve climate resilience in agriculture and allied sectors.

Farmers' debt scenario

4684. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the findings of NSSO Report No. 498 regarding farmer households indebtedness;
- (b) the present 'farmer debt scenario' in the country, State-wise;
- (c) whether debt burden on each farmer is more than average annual per capita income of the country/States;
- (d) whether providing liberal/enhanced institutionalized credit to farmers by banks etc. would not increase his debt burden;
- (e) whether farmers are committing suicide due to debt-trap;
- (f) if so, the solutions thereof;
- (g) whether agriculture has become a profession of loss;
- (h) if so, whether it is not an alarming scenario; and
- (i) if so, the steps taken to save poor farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) report No. 498 on the "Indebtedness of Farmer Households" (as part of Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers – 59th Round), of the 89.35 million farmer households, 43.42 million (48.6%) were reported to be indebted to either formal or informal or both sources of credit. State-wise details is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per the findings of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) Report No.498, the average debt-burden per farmer household was Rs. 12,585 as against per capita Net National Product of Rs. 20,871 during 2003-04 (Rs. 18,301 at constant (1999-2000) prices).

(d) to (f) Farmers are indebted to both institutional and non-institutional sources of credit. However, borrowing from non-institutional sources is the major reason for debt related farmers distress which is one of the reported reasons for farmers' suicide in the country. In order to reduce the dependence of farmers on private money lenders for meeting their credit needs and for providing relief to the indebted farmers, Government has taken several measures to increase institutional credit flow and bringing more and more farmers including small and marginal farmers within the institutional credit fold. These measures, inter alia, includes fixation of annual targets for improving agricultural credit flow, provision of crop loans upto Rs. 3.00 lakh @ 4% per annum to such farmers who repay their loan as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks, extension of benefit of interest subvention scheme to small & marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a

further period upto six months for storing their produce in warehouses against negotiable warehouse receipts, collateral free loan upto Rs. 1.00 lakh, scheme for financing of Joint Liability Group (JLGs) etc.

(g) to (i) National Policy for Farmers, 2007, mentions disproportionate pressure of population on agriculture resulting in low per capita income in farm sector and disparity between per capita income in farm sector and non-farm sector as also several constraints such as preponderance of small & marginal holdings, imperfect market conditions and lack of backward and forward linkages. It lays emphasis on making farming activity more viable and improving economic condition of farmers on sustainable basis. Steps taken by Government to help poor farmers and improve their financial condition include substantial enhancement in Minimum Support Price of agricultural commodities, provision of crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh @ 4% per annum for such farmers who repay their crop loan on time, implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 to de-clog the lines of credit that were clogged due to debt burden on farmers, etc. Besides Government is already implementing many flagship schemes/programmes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Horticulture Mission, National Mission on Micro-Irrigation, National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility, Rainfed Area Development Programme, Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms to improve the condition of agriculture sector in the country.

Statement

Estimated number of rural households and total and indebted farmer households in each State

State	Estimated no. of rural households (00)	Estimated no. of farmer households (00)	Estimated no. of indebted farmers households (00)	Percentage of farmer households indebted
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	142512	60339	49493	82.0
Arunachal Pradesh	15412	1227	72	5.9
Assam	41525	25040	4536	18.1
Bihar	116853	70804	23383	33.0
Chhattisgarh	36316	27598	11092	40.2

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	63015	37845	19644	51.9
Haryana	31474	19445	10330	53.1
Himachal Pradesh	11928	9061	3030	33.4
Jammu & Kashmir	10418	9432	3003	31.8
Jharkhand	36930	28238	5893	20.9
Karnataka	69908	40413	24897	61.6
Kerala	49942	21946	14126	64.4
Madhya Pradesh	93898	63206	32110	50.8
Maharashtra	118177	65817	36098	54.8
Manipur	2685	2146	533	24.8
Meghalaya	3401	2543	103	4.1
Mizoram	942	780	184	23.6
Nagaland	973	805	294	36.5
Orissa	66199	42341	20250	47.8
Punjab	29847	18442	12069	65.4
Rajasthan	70172	53080	27828	52.4
Sikkim	812	531	174	38.8
Tamil Nadu	110182	38880	28954	74.5
Tripura	5977	2333	1148	49.2
Uttar Pradesh	221499	171575	69199	40.3
Uttarakhand	11959	8962	644	7.2
West Bengal	121667	69226	34696	50.1
Group of UT's	2325	732	372	50.8
ALL INDIA	1478988	893504	434242	48.6

Source: NSSO Report No. 498 on the "Indebtedness of Farmer Households"—NSS 59th Round (January-December, 2003).

Promotion of organic farming

4685. SHRI N. K. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government provides any financial and technical assistance to States to encourage organic farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether Union Government has commissioned or proposes to commission any study to examine ways to promote organic farming in the country;

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

(e) the measures taken to make organic vegetables available at cheaper rates in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Organic Farming is promoted through various schemes of Ministry of Agriculture like National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States (HMNEH). Activities like capacity building, input production, technology transfer and awareness campaign are being supported under these schemes/programmes. State-wise & Scheme-wise details of funds released during last three years for promotion of organic farming are given in the Statement-I, II and III (*See below*). States have not reported any expenditure during the current year.

(c) and (d) Government had set up a Task Force in 2001 for promotion of organic farming in the country. Based on its recommendation, National Centre on Organic Farming and its six regional centres became operational during 2004. During 2008, Government constituted an "Expert Committee for Promotion of Organic Farming". Based on its recommendation, quality control regime for various organic inputs and farmer group centric certification system "PGS-India" were introduced in National Project on Organic Farming scheme.

(e) These initiatives have helped increased availability of organic produce in the country.

Statement-I

Total Funds released/expenditure under RKVY on promotion of Organic Farming during last three years (Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State Name	Years			Total
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.12	0.71	0.00	0.83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
3.	Assam	0.00	4.50	9.00	13.5
4.	Bihar	0.00	32.64	101.05	133.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.30	12.00	0.00	14.3
6.	Gujarat	1.97	2.80	7.95	12.72
7.	Haryana	1.55	0.00	1.51	3.06
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.30	11.63	10.05	24.98
9.	J&K	0.87	3.31	0.79	4.97
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.90	1.58	2.48
11.	Karnataka	0.00	0.50	28.00	28.5
12.	Kerala	0.02	0.00	1.23	1.25
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3.80	11.26	4.40	19.46
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.35	.111	1.46
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
17.	Nagaland	0.00	1.04	1.50	2.54
18.	Orissa	4.42	11.15	0.00	15.57
19.	Punjab	0.00	13.50	0.00	13.5
20.	Rajasthan	22.35	6.75	3.67	32.77

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Sikkim	1.96	0.00	2.50	4.46
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
23.	Tripura	0.40	1.15	0.00	1.55
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3.98	15.37	16.56	35.91
25.	Uttarakhand	11.51	0.00	13.31	24.82
26.	West Bengal	0.56	0.35	0.00	0.91
TOTAL		59.16	129.91	204.39	393.46

Source: National Center of Organic Farming, Ghaziabad.

Statement-II

Total Funds released/expenditure under NHM on promotion of organic inputs and organic farming during last three years

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State Name	Years			Total
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	538.8	761.97	864.46	2165.23
2	Bihar	880.95	389.36	252.88	1523.19
3	Chhattisgarh	2495.15	2297	2794.31	7586.46
4	Delhi	0	0	0	0
5	Goa	16.32	12.41	4.31	33.04
6	Gujarat	66.97	427.5	213.91	708.38
7	Haryana	1298.52	900.51	200.28	2399.31
8	Jharkhand	49.5	49.02	416.25	514.77
9	Karnataka	2394.11	1271.04	784.66	4449.81
10	Kerala	954.67	402.72	445.28	1802.67

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1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Madhya Pradesh	616.92	182.6	12.7	812.22
12	Maharashtra	133.29	248.73	0	382.02
13	Orissa	221.52	0	1515	1736.52
14	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
15	Punjab	1048.5	243.78	87.76	1380.04
16	Rajasthan	277.42	323.2	328.38	929
17	Tamilnadu	212.08	59.13	40.2	311.41
18	Uttar Pradesh	1014.55	157.85	192.7	1365.1
19	West Bengal	103.28	258.49	225.25	587.02
20	Andaman & Nicobar	8.96	0	0	8.96
TOTAL		12331.51	7985.31	8378.33	28695.15

Source: National Center of Organic Farming, Ghaziabad.

Statement-III

Total Funds released/expenditure under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States on promotion of organic farming during last three years

(Rs in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Years			Total
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arunachal Pradesh	131	25.8	43.9	200.7
2	Assam	173.1	28.6	28	229.7
3	Manipur	78	51.3	110	239.3
4	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
5	Mizoram	126.2	152	0	278.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Nagaland	190	81.5	0	271.5
7	Sikkim	315.25	332.48	342.5	990.23
8	Tripura	141	130.4	0	271.4
9	Jammu & Kashmir	61.5	67.25	109.3	238.05
10	Himachal Pradesh	107	216.28	285.41	608.69
11	Uttarakhand	84.31	201.1	53.5	338.91
TOTAL		1407.36	1286.71	972.61	3666.68

Source: National Center of Organic Farming, Ghaziabad.

Drought in Maharashtra

‡4686. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRTVEDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drought like condition is emerging in several areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether Central Government has sent any committee to survey the situation;

(c) if so, when and whether the committee has submitted its report to Government;

(d) whether the State Government has sought some more assistance and funds from the Central Government to deal with this situation;

(e) if so, when and the quantum of funds sought and whether Central Government would provide the same; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (f) During 2012-13, Government of Maharashtra sent a memorandum seeking central assistance in respect of 15 districts which were declared as drought affected. Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India constituted an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) on 10.04.2012 to assess loss/damage caused due to drought and recommend assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

IMCT visited Maharashtra during April 16-17, 2012 and has submitted its report. Based on recommendations of IMCT, Central Assistance is provided as per procedure & extant norms of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

Project on soil health and fertility management

4687. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Karnataka had approached with a proposal for release of funds to the tune of Rs. 5.29 crores on 29 April, 2010 for the project on Soil Health and Fertility Management for the year 2010-11;

(b) whether the proposal was considered by the Ministry;

(c) if so, the outcome of such consideration;

(d) if not, the reason for the delay; and

(e) by when the funds will be released for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Government of Karnataka has to provide Utilisation Certificates and progress reports for further releases under the scheme.

Payment under NAIS

4688. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of crops included under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and the norms of payment thereunder;

(b) whether Government proposes to modify NAIS;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which farmers are likely to be benefited under the modified NAIS along with the likely additional financial liability on Government as a result thereof during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per provisions of the scheme, all food & Oilseed crops and annual commercial/horticultural crops are covered under NAIS. The

implementing States/UTs are free to notify any crop subject to the capacity of the State to undertake requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) for areas for the yield and availability of adequate past yield data. If the actual average yield per hectare of the insured crop for the defined area in the insured season, falls short of specified Threshold yield, the claims in the defined area are calculated as per the following formula:

$$\text{Claim} = \frac{\text{Shortfall in Yield} \times \text{Sum Insured}}{\text{Threshold Yield}}$$

(Shortfall = Threshold Yield - Actual Yield for the defined area)

(b) to (d) Based on the suggestions given by the Joint Group constituted by the Government of India and the views of the stakeholders, a farmer friendly scheme of Modified NAIS was formulated which has been approved by the Government of India for implementation on pilot basis from Rabi 2010-11 in 50 districts.

Farmers are expected to be benefited additionally due to improved features namely coverage of prevented sowing/planting risk & post harvest losses, increased minimum indemnity of 70% instead of earlier 60%, improved calculation of threshold yield, 25% advance payment etc. The crop insurance schemes are demand driven; therefore requirement/utilisation of funds depends on performance of monsoon, rainfall and other parameters. Under MNAIS, actuarial premium rates are charged and only up-front premium subsidy is provided to farmers by the Central and State Government shared equally. Settlement of claims is the responsibility of insurance companies.

Second Green Revolution

4689. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that per hectare production of paddy can be quadrupled and that of wheat increased six times if the second Green Revolution takes place; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The productivity of rice can be doubled of the present level of average national productivity (2346 kg/ha in the year 2011-12) by cultivating hybrid/high yielding varieties with best management practices like line transplanting, System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Integrated Nutrients Management (INM), use of recommended doses of plant protection measures.

The yield of wheat can be increased through broadening the genetic base of varieties, improving soil health, with application of recommended dose of fertilizers and micro-nutrients, adoption of conservation techniques and using affective crop protection measures. In the short term, the production of wheat can be increased by reducing gap between achievable and realized yield through transfer of technology especially in Eastern India, Central India and Peninsular India.

The concrete steps have been taken by Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India for increasing the production and productivity of rice and wheat through implementation of development schemes.

- (i) National Food Security Mission (NFSM).
- (ii) Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India, (BGREI).
- (iii) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).
- (iv) Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA).

Manufacturing of combine harvesters

4690. SHRI K. E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the present practice of leaving open the import of engines of combine harvesters without emission control can lead to second hand equipments landing up in the country and manufactures making new equipments with outdated engines for sale in the domestic market without following the stipulated emission norms of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that all engines including imported engines of combine harvesters necessarily follow the country's norms of emission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Ministry is not aware of any empirical evidence or report indicating that manufacturers in India are making new combine harvesters with outdated imported engines for Sale in the domestic market without following the stipulated emission norms of the country.

(c) As per sub rule 115A of the Central Motor Vehicle Rules (CMVR), 1989, it is mandatory for all engines, whether imported or manufactured indigenously, to meet Bharat Stage (BS)-III emission norms before fitment in combine harvesters.

To facilitate compliance of above rule, Central Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute, Budni, an organization under Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Pune and National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project, Govt. of India, Manesar, Haryana are regularly conducting emission tests of all types of engine including those for combine harvesters.

Wastage of produce

4691. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether crops get damaged on a large scale after harvesting;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether poor farmers are forced to 'distress sale' due to their inability to sell, store or transport produce at will;
- (d) the details of wastage of fruits and vegetables, yearly;
- (e) whether India is the second largest producer of fruits in the world;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and its comparison with China;
- (g) the percentage of horticultural produce processed in the country as compared to China; and
- (h) whether Government has set any roadmap/target to reduce the wastage of fruits and vegetables?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) The extent of damage of produce after harvesting depends on various factors such as seasonality, perishability of the produce, post harvest handling, transport and storage. As per the report of Central institute of Post Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET), the post harvest losses of fruits and vegetables were found to be in the range of 5.8 -18 percent.

The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing, Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) on request of State Government/Union Territories for procurement of various horticultural commodities. The purpose of implementation of MIS is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sales in the event of a bumper crop when there is glut in the market, causing prices to fall below economic levels/cost of production.

(e) to (g) India is the second largest producer of fruits in the world with a production of 74.87 million MT as compared to 122.18 million MT in China. There is no comparable data to assess the level of food processing in India as compared to other neighbouring countries including China.

(h) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation under the two centrally sponsored schemes namely Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM) is providing financial assistance for integrated post harvest management, setting up of processing units and establishment of market infrastructure etc., which help in minimizing the wastage of fruits and vegetables. In addition, financial assistance is provided under National Horticulture Board (NHB) scheme for establishment of cold storage facilities.

Ban by China on import of Indian Basmati rice, fruits and vegetables

4692. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that China has banned import of Indian Basmati rice, fruits and vegetables;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the action Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Market access for agricultural commodities is based on Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) by the importing country. PRA for import of Basmati rice from India has been completed by China. Besides, India already has market access in China for bitter melon, grapes and mangoes. The requisite technical information for PRA of a number of other fruits and vegetables has been submitted by India to China.

Technical posts lying vacant

4693. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various technical posts lying vacant in the Department of Pharmaceuticals;
- (b) whether it is a fact that a number of issues requiring technical expertise on pharmaceuticals have been shelved/delayed;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to create more senior level technical posts to help pharmaceutical industry meet the challenges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The following technical posts are lying vacant in the Department of Pharmaceuticals of the Ministry:

Sl.No.	Name of the posts	Sanctioned strength	In-position	Vacancy
1	Additional Industrial Advisor	1	0	1
2	Deputy Industrial Advisor	3	1	2
3	Assistant Industrial Advisor	1	0	1

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to create senior level technical posts to help pharmaceutical industry to meet the challenges. The Department is preparing a proposal to create posts of the level of Joint Secretary, Director, Deputy Secretary and other technical posts. The details are being worked out.

Benefits to doctors by drug manufacturing companies

†4694. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the drug manufacturing companies in the country extend benefits to doctors etc. to promote sale of their drugs;

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

(c) whether Government had taken a decision to stop this system; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this direction, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) There were some reports in the newspapers in the recent past regarding promotional expenses being made by the Pharma Companies. The reports suggested that some unethical marketing practices are being followed by certain pharma companies. Keeping in view the seriousness of the allegations made in the media reports, this Department felt the need to take

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

up the matter in the interest of the consumers/patients as such promotional expenses being extended to doctors had direct implications on the pricing of drugs and its affordability. After discussing the issues with the Pharma Associations/ Industry, this Department has prepared a draft 'Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices' (UCPMP) which is to be adopted voluntarily in the first instance. The UCPMP was put up on the Department's website www.pharmaceuticals.gov.in for inviting the comments from all the stakeholders. The comments received were examined and draft UCPMP has been prepared and circulated to the pharma association for their comments.

Over pricing of scheduled drugs

4695. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of scheduled drugs are not fixed by manufacturers as per the formula prescribed by Central Government and they charge excess amount from customers;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard;

(c) the steps taken to recover the excess amount charged by manufacturers of such pharmaceutical products; and

(d) the measures taken by NPPA to review all cases of prices of pharmaceutical products where 'Maximum Allowable Post Manufacturing Expenses (MAPE)' was required to be restricted to the prescribed cap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA. A number of drug companies have been found selling medicines at a higher price to consumers. In such cases, NPPA initiates action of overcharging against the companies as per the provisions of the DPCO, 95.

(c) Based on detection of overcharging cases since its inception in August, 1997 and till April, 2012, NPPA has issued demand notices in 829 no. of cases involving an amount of Rs. 2462.28 crore (overcharging along with interest) for selling the medicines at a price higher than the prices fixed under DPCO, 1995. Of this, Rs. 231.78 crore has been realized till April, 2012 leaving a balance of Rs. 2230.50 crore to be realized. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 2142.73 crore is under litigation & pending in various courts, Rs. 19.56 crore is pending for recovery with Collectors of various States and the balance amount is under process.

(d) The prices of scheduled formulations are fixed/revised as per formula given under Para 7 of DPCO, 95. "MAPE" (Maximum Allowable Post Manufacturing Expenses) means all costs incurred by a manufacturer from the stage of ex-factory cost to retailing and includes trade margin and margin for the manufacturer and it shall not exceed one hundred per cent for indigenously manufactured scheduled formulations. While fixing the prices of indigenously manufactured scheduled formulations, MAPE is allowed at 100% by NPPA.

In the case of an imported formulation, the landed cost forms the basis for fixing its price along with such margin to cover selling and distribution expenses including interest and importer's profit which shall not exceed fifty per cent of the landed cost. In respect of imported formulations for which equivalent domestic substitutes are available, 35% margin is allowed by the NPPA so long as the price remains at the existing level. In case of sudden/unreasonable/unprovocative/intentional increase in C.I.F. price, in order to hold on to existing price levels, margin will be suitably reduced to bring the price at parity with the existing price to ensure fair and reasonable price to consumer public.

Revival of IDPL

4696. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Cabinet has approved the revival plan of IDPL in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of action plan prepared for reviving IDPL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Based on revival plan submitted by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) on its revival including its Hyderabad Plant, a draft Cabinet Note has been prepared and is under consideration in the Department.

Extracting subsidy on bogus bills

†4697. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the quantum of urea and DAP imported by Indian Phosphates Ltd. (IPL) and IFFCO every year and the subsidy they have received from Government during last five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that both these companies import less urea and DAP yet extract crores of rupees as subsidy by showing bogus bills; and

(c) if so, whether Government would recommend a CBI inquiry into this matter of availing of subsidy on bogus bills by these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Import of urea for direct agriculture use is made on Government account through three State Trading Enterprises *i.e.* MMTTC, STC and Indian Potash Limited (IPL). The cost of urea imported by these STEs is reimbursed by Government to these companies. Government of India (GOI) is also importing urea from Oman India Fertilizer Company (OMIFCO) under long term Urea Off Take Agreement (UOTA) through M/s. IFFCO & KRIBHCO. In case of urea imports from Sur, Oman through IFFCO & KRIBHCO the payment is released directly to OMIFCO. No direct subsidy is paid by the GOI on imported urea. The urea imported on Government account is sold to the farmers at statutory notified Maximum Retail Price (MRP) in the country and the difference between cost incurred and MRP is borne by Government as subsidy on urea. The urea imported by IPL and IFFCO (from Oman) on Government account during the last five years is as under:

(Qty. in LMT)

Year	Through IPL	Through IFFCO from Oman
2007-2008	22.61	10.09
2008-2009	18.09	9.29
2009-2010	14.39	10.19
2010-2011	21.22	10.02
2011-2012	33.15	10.51

Import of DAP in the country is free and allowed under Open General Licence (OGL). The fertilizer companies are importing DAP as per their commercial considerations after reviewing the demand supply position. Government of India is paying concession/subsidy on imported DAP sold by the importers for direct agriculture use. M/s. IPL & IFFCO are importing DAP and claiming concession/

subsidies from GOI. The year wise quantity of DAP vis-a-vis amount of subsidy claimed by M/s. IPL and IFFCO during the last five years are as under:

Year	IPL		IFFCO	
	Qty. in LMT	Amount Rs/cr.	Qty. in LMT	Amount Rs/cr.
2007-2008	20.50	1926.68	2.36	221.91
2008-2009	30.42	10682.29	21.26	8335.39
2009-2010	26.52	2891.50	15.86	1727.34
2010-2011	30.93	5025.96	14.70	2384.10
2011-2012	20.38	4027.61	11.40	2252.49

(b) No Sir, there is no such instance come to our notice.

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

Financial assistance for small drug makers

4698. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide financial assistance to small drug makers to upgrade their manufacturing plants to WHO standards so that they can sell their medicine in unregulated markets overseas;

(b) if so, whether Government's assistance include subsidized loan or one time grant and the Department of Pharmaceuticals has sent their proposal to the Planning Commission;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether the export of Indian drugs is growing at over 15 per cent a year and going to be a global supplier of low-cost drugs in a few years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) to provide incentives to micro and small enterprises for technology upgradation for approved 48 Sub-Sectors including Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Sub-Sector. Under this Scheme, 15% capital subsidy is provided up to a loan of Rs. 1.00 crore as per the guidelines of the Scheme. Technologies

required for Schedule M compliance and National/International standards in the Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Sub-Sector were added to the list of eligible technologies under the Scheme on 13.7.2009. Under this Scheme, 294 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals micro and small enterprises have availed subsidy of about Rs. 19.76 crore since inception of the CLCSS up to March, 2012.

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is also implementing the ISO-9000/ISO-14001/HACCP Certification Reimbursement Scheme for enhancing the quality of the products of Micro and Small Enterprises including small Drug Companies. Under this Scheme, reimbursement of charges for acquiring ISO-9000/ISO-14001/HACCP Certification to the extent of 75% of the cost subject to a maximum amount of Rs. 75,000 is provided.

Government has launched various schemes under National Manufacturing Competitive Programme (MMCP) to support for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises including Small Drug Companies to enhance their productivity and competitiveness.

In respect of Department of Pharmaceuticals no such proposal for Small Scale Industry (SSI) Pharma Units is pending with Planning Commission.

(c) and (d) The export of the Indian drugs is growing from last many years and data in respect of export of drugs and pharmaceuticals from 2003-04 to 2009-10 are given below:

Year	Exports (Rs. in crores)	Growth (%)
2003-04	15213	18.61
2004-05	17228	13.25
2005-06	21230	23.23
2006-07	25666	20.89
2007-08	29354	14.37
2008-09	39821	35.66
2009-10 (Provisional)	42154	5.86

Source: Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), Kolkata.

Subsidy on fertilizers

4699. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the list of fertilizers that are subsidized by Government has been revised in the recent past:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has conducted any assessment on the legitimacy of the providing subsidies to all the fertilizers in the list;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Following Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers have been included in the list of subsidised fertilizers during 2011:

Name of the P&K fertilizer	Date of inclusion
16-44-0-0	<i>w.e.f.</i> 1.2.2011
14-46-0-0	30.8.11 for one year
11-46-0-0	30.8.11 for one year
13-33-0-6	30.8.11 for one year

(d) to (f) The subsidy on any grade of fertilizer is provided only if it is under Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Scheme for P & K Fertilizers except for Urea. New grades of fertilizers are included under NBS Scheme on the recommendation of Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) formed under NBS policy after taking into account various factors including availability in international market, prices, acceptability by farmers land its domestic production, if any. The subsidy on any grade of P & K fertilizer is based on nutrient content in the fertilizer as per Fertilizer Control Order (FCO).

National Telecom Policy, 2012

4700. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Commission has broadly approved the National Telecom Policy, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the documents has been sent to the Cabinet for consideration and approval; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The Telecom Commission has recommended the Draft National Telecom Policy-2012 with certain modifications in its meeting held on 7th March, 2012.

(c) and (d) A Draft Cabinet note on "National Telecom Policy-2012 and Unified Licensing Regime" has been circulated to the concerned Central Government Ministries/Departments for inter-ministerial consultation on 7th May, 2012.

IT Parks

4701. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether IT parks are facing environmental hurdles;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to overcome such situations in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No such matter has been brought to the consideration of this Department.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Providing information under RTI Act, 2005

4702. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances under which Section 8(1) (h), (exemption) of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 is applied to information sought from the Department of Telecommunications (DoT), including how DoT defines the word 'investigation';

(b) whether there is a decision-making process within DoT with regard to which file notings/documents are covered under Section 8(1) (h);

(c) if so, the details thereof, including level/rank of officers involved, and the procedure followed in making such decisions;

(d) the number of RTI applications received by DoT since 1 December, 2010; and

(e) the number of RTI applications on which information has been denied using Section 8(1) (h) of the RTI Act?

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

Use of Information Technology

†4703. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has expanded business in the world under the information technology industry on a large scale;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that use of this Information Technology is still negligible in the country; and

(d) if so, the facts in this regard and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir. The aggregate revenue for the information technology sector is estimated to cross USD 100 billion mark in financial year 2011-12 from USD 88 billion in financial year 2010-11. The information technology sector has been growing at CAGR of 17% during the last five years *i.e.* from 2007-2012.

(b) The contribution by the IT sector in India's GDP has increased from 6.4% in the year 2008 to 7.5% in year 2012. This sector has provided direct employment to 2.8 million people and indirect employment to 8.9 million people.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The growth rate of the IT domestic market is 16.7% in the financial year 2011-12. The domestic market has increased from INR 786 billion to 918 billion.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Verification process for mobile phone connections

4704. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court had earlier asked Government to frame strict norms for tightening the verification process for mobile phone connections as per suggestions given by telecom regulator TRAI;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the authority has proposed that apart from fixing of a passport size photo on the form, identity and address proof from the subscribers, the unique number should form part of the database and it be shared by DoT with the security agencies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Sir, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide judgment dated 27.04.2012 in petition No. 285 of 2010 (Avishek Goenka Vs. Union of India & Anr) while accepting the draft instructions dated 14.03.2011 formulated by DoT on the subject of verification of subscriber has directed to constitute a joint expert committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of C&IT having 2 member each from DoT & TRAI to discuss and resolve the issues on which TRAI in its affidavit dated 14.03.2012 has given opinion divergent to that declared by DoT in its instructions dated 14.03.2012.

(c) and (d) The Authority (TRAI) in its affidavit dated 14.03.2012 in Writ Petition No. 285 of 2010 (Avishek Goenka Vs. Union of India & Anr) before the Hon'ble Supreme Court had submitted as under:

The proposed draft instructions of 14th March, 2011 do not mention about 'unique' Customer Acquisition Form (CAF) number. Putting CAF number on each and every application form, prior to their distribution, will alter the way these are being distributed presently in sales channels. Web downloading and use of photo copies of CAF helps citizens in subscribing to communication services in a convenient manner. Therefore, it is suggested that once the CAF is received at central warehouse number should be assigned to it before SIM activation, which should form part of database shared with TERM cell.

Release of commemorative postal stamp

4705. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Odisha has sent any proposal for the release of a commemorative postal stamp on the legendary Gandhian and encyclopaedist late Shri Vinod Kanungo; and

(b) if so, whether Government would release the same in the current calendar year, as it corresponds with the birth centenary of Shri Kanungo?

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

(b) No, Sir. Proposal for issue of a Commemorative Postage Stamp on 'Vinod Kanungo' was placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee (PAC) for consideration in its meeting held on 17.11.2011. The same could not be included in the Stamp Issue Calendar of 2012.

Setting up of rural telephone exchanges

†4706. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS and INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up rural telephone exchanges in the country;

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

(c) by when, the proposed rural telephone exchanges are likely to start functioning; and

(d) the places identified for the same and the allocation made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has no proposal, at present, to set up new Rural Telephone Exchanges in the country.

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

3G services provided by operators in non-licensed areas

4707. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the GSM operators who had started their 3G services under intra-circle roaming services had filed their tariffs with the TRAI three to four months in advance as per the guidelines;

(b) if so, the reasons for action not being taken by TRAI/DOT officials on these operators for providing 3G services in their non-licensed areas which would have saved more than Rs. 32,000/- crore to Government;

(c) whether any enquiry has been constituted to unearth the connivance of DOT/TRAI officials in this mega 3G scam;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) As per existing guidelines, operators need not file tariffs to TRAI before start of service. The reporting requirement envisaged in Telecommunication Tariff Order mandates the service providers to report tariffs to TRAI within seven days from the date of implementation of such tariff. All the telecom operators have been reporting tariff to TRAI as an ongoing process. When it came to notice of Licensor that some private service provider companies having Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) Unified Access Service (UAS) Licence in a particular service area but who have not been allocated 3G spectrum & their Licence have also not been amended for use of 3G spectrum are providing 3G services. The matter was examined as per the terms and conditions of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Unified Access Service (UAS) Licenses, terms & of conditions of Notice Inviting Application (NIA) for auction of 3G spectrum, queries & responses issued in this regard and conditions of Amendment issued to CMTS/UAS Licenses for use of 3G spectrum for providing 3G services. Accordingly, it was concluded that the company who do not have 3G spectrum in a particular service area is not permitted to provide 3G services to its customers in that service area by way of entering into intra service area roaming agreement with 3G spectrum holder Licensee. Accordingly, instructions were issued on 23.12.2011 to such companies

for stopping 3G service in such service areas immediately. These companies have filed petitions in Hon'ble Telecom Dispute Settlement & Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) against the instructions issued on 23.12.2011, the Hon'ble TDSAT on dated 24.12.2011 has ordered that DoT may not take any coercive action for enforcing the impugned order dated 23.12.2011. The matter is subjudice.

(c) to (e) No, specific instance of connivance of any DoT/TRAI official had emerged so far in the examination of matter.

Complaints against telecom services

†4708. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumers have to face problems due to deficiency in the services provided by various telecom companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of complaints received in this regard, company-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to enhance the capacity of mobile towers with a view to improve the quality of telecom services in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government proposes to issue instructions to these telecom companies for solving the network problems faced by the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA) : (a) As per the Performance Monitoring Reports for the Quarter ending December, 2011 submitted by the various Telecom Service Providers to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the service providers are in general meeting the quality of service (QoS) benchmarks prescribed for the services by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). However, some of the service providers are not meeting the benchmark for some of the parameters in some of the service areas.

(b) In the case of Basic Telephone service (Wireline), non-compliance with the QoS benchmarks is mostly observed in respect of the parameters relating to fault repair, metering and billing and response time to the customer for assistance.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In the case of Cellular Mobile telephone service, non-compliance with reference to the benchmarks has been observed mostly in respect of the parameters relating to worst affected Base Transmitting Stations (BTS) due to downtime, worst affected cells having more than 3% Call drops, Point of Interconnection Congestion and Percentage of calls answered by operators (voice to voice) within 60 seconds. The details in respect of the number of; service related complaints received in TRAI; company wise; during the year 2011-12 are as below:

BSNL	MTNL	Bharti	Tata	Reliance	vodafone	Idea	Others	Total
466	165	1165	438	647	654	326	272	4133

(c) and (d) As per the License conditions, Licensee is responsible for maintaining the performance and quality of service. To meet the requirement of QoS standards, Licensee has to make its own arrangements for all infrastructure involved in providing the service which includes the enhancement of the capacity of mobile towers.

(e) TRAI is monitoring the performance of Basic Telephone Service (Wire line) and Cellular Mobile Service against the prescribed QoS benchmarks through Quarterly and Monthly Performance Monitoring Reports. In addition, Point of Interconnect congestion is also monitored on a monthly basis. TRAI follows up with the Service Providers for addressing deficiencies in meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks which include the parameters relating to Network Service Quality.

Cancellation of licences and allocation of spectrum

4709. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Supreme Court in a recent judgement has declared all licences granted on or after 10 January, 2008 and the subsequent allocation of spectrum as illegal and quashed them;

(b) the details of licences and spectrum issued on or after 10 January, 2008 and to whom these licences and spectrum were issued and the number thereof;

(c) the present status of quashing of licences and spectrum allocated on or after 10 January, 2008;

(d) whether some companies' licences and spectrum which were granted on or after 10 January, 2008 have not been included for quashing of the licences/rejection of spectrum in the TRAI recommendations; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Sir, the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its Judgment dated 02.02.2012 in WP(C) No. 423/2010 and WP(C) No. 10/2011 has, *inter-alia*, ordered that:

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

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

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

(b) Service area-wise details of above said 122 Unified Access Services (UAS) licences alongwith spectrum allotment to them is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* Order dated 24.4.2012 in IA No. 2 to 7 in WP(C) No. 423/2010 and WP(C) No. 10/2011 has, *inter-alia*, ordered that "*The time specified in judgement dated 2.2.2012 in Writ Petition No.423 of 2010 and Writ Petition No. 10 of 2011 for conducting the auction for grant of fresh licenses and allocation of spectrum is extended up to 31.08.2012. The existing licenses shall be entitled to continue to operate till 07.09.2012.*"

(d) and (e) In this regard, TRAI has informed that *in the recommendations dated 23rd April, 2012, all the companies who were given UAS licence on or after January 2008 have been included.*

Statement*Details of 122 new UAS licenses issued in year 2008 alongwith spectrum allotment*

Sl. No.	Service area	Name of the Operator	Date of Signing of UAS licence	Type of Technology	Date of allocation of start up Spectrum	Start up Spectrum allotted in the entire service area or part of the service are: (S.A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	27.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
2	Andhra Pradesh	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	27.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
3	Andhra Pradesh	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	04.03.2008	GSM	27.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
4	Andhra Pradesh	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	05.03.2008	CDMA	11.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
5	Andhra Pradesh	Spice Communications Ltd.	29.02.2008	GSM	27.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
6	Andhra Pradesh	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	27.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
7	Assam	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	22.12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
8	Assam	Idea Cellular Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	22.12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
9	Assam	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	05.03.2008	GSM	22.12.2008	Not allotted in 3 Districts of the S.A only.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Assam	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	29.02.2008	GSM	22.12.2008	Not allotted in 3 Districts of the S.A only.
11	Assam	S Tel Ltd.	04.03.2008	GSM	22.12.2008	Not allotted in 3 1 Districts of the S.A only.
12	Assam	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	07.03.2008	CDMA	03.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
13	Assam	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	03.03.2008	CDMA	03.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
14	Bihar	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.	07.08.2008	GSM	03.10.2008	Not allotted in 5 Districts of the S.A only.
15	Bihar	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	03.10.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
16	Bihar	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	03.10.2008	Not allotted in 5 Districts of the S.A only.
17	Bihar	S Tel Ltd.	29.02.2008	GSM	03.10.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A.
18	Bihar	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	04.03.2008	CDMA	11.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
19	Bihar	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	03.10.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
20	Delhi	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	Not yet allocated	–
21	Delhi	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	28.08.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A

22	Delhi	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	04.03.2008	GSM	Not yet allocated	–
23	Delhi	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	05.03.2008	CDMA	28.08.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
24	Delhi	Spice Communications Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	Not yet allocated	–
25	Delhi	Unitech Wireless (Delhi) Pvt. Ltd.	29.02.2008	GSM	Not yet allocated	–
26	Gujarat	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	25.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
27	Gujarat	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	25.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
28	Gujarat	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	09.03.2009	Not allotted in 3 Districts of the S.A only.
29	Gujarat	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	04.03.2008	CDMA	29.05.2008	Allotted in She entire S.A
30	Gujarat	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	25.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
31	Haryana	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	04.12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
32	Haryana	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	04.12.2008	Not allotted in 1 Districts of the S.A only.
33	Haryana	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	04.03.2008	GSM	04.12.2008	Not allotted in 2 Districts of the S.A only.
34	Haryana	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	05.03.2008	CDMA	11.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35	Haryana	Spice Communications Ltd.	29.02.2008	GSM	06.05.2009	Not allotted in 1 District of the S.A only.
36	Haryana	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	04.12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
37	Himachal Pradesh	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	04.12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A.
38	Himachal Pradesh	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	04.12.2008	Not allotted in 6 Districts of the S.A only.
39	Himachal Pradesh	S Tel Ltd.	29.02.2008	GSM	04.12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
40	Himachal Pradesh	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	04.03.2008	CDMA	11.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
41	Himachal Pradesh	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	04.12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
42	Jammu & Kashmir	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	24.12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
43	Jammu & Kashmir	Idea Cellular Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	24.12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
44	Jammu & Kashmir	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	05.03.2008	GSM	24.12.2008	Allotted in 2 Districts of the S.A
45	Jammu & Kashmir	S Tel Ltd.	04.03.2008	GSM	24.12.2008	Allotted in 2 Districts of the S.A
46	Jammu & Kashmir	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	07.03.2008	CDMA	03.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A

47	Jammu & Kashmir	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	03.03.2008	CDMA	03.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
48	Jammu & Kashmir	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	29.02.2008	GSM	24.12.2008	Allotted in 2 Districts of the S.A
49	Karnataka	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	30.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
50	Karnataka	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	30.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
51	Karnataka	Idea Cellular Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	30.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
52	Karnataka	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	04.03.2008	GSM	30.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
53	Karnataka	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	05.03.2008	CDMA	29.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
54	Karnataka	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	29.02.2008	GSM	30.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
55	Kerala	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	15.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
56	Kerala	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	15.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
57	Kerla	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	15.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A.
58	Kerala	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	04.03.2008	CDMA	14.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
59	Kerala	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	15.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
60	Kolkata	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	09.01.2009	Allotted in the entire S.A
61	Kolkata	Idea Cellular Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	09.01.2009	Allotted in the entire S.A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
62	Kolkata	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	09.01.2009	Allotted in the entire S.A
63	Kolkata	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	04.03.2008	CDMA	29.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
64	Kolkata	Unitech Wireless (Kolkata) Pvt. Ltd.	29.02.2008	GSM	09.01.2009	Allotted in the entire S.A
65	Madhya Pradesh	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.	07.08.2008	GSM	28.08.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
66	Madhya Pradesh	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	28.08.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
67	Madhya Pradesh	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	29.02.2008	GSM	28.08.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
68	Madhya Pradesh	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	03.03.2008	CDMA	11.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
69	Madhya Pradesh	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	28.08.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
70	Maharashtra	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	10.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
71	Maharashtra	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	10.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
72	Maharashtra	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	04.03.2008	GSM	14.11.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
73	Maharashtra	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	05.03.2008	CDMA	14.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
74	Maharashtra	Spice Communications Ltd.	29.02.2008	GSM	06.05.2009	Allotted in the entire S.A
75	Maharashtra	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	10.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
76	Mumbai	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	09.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A

77	Mumbai	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	09.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
78	Mumbai	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	03.03.2008	CDMA	28.08.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
79	Mumbai	Unitech Wireless (Mumbai) Pvt. Ltd.	29.02.2008	GSM	09.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
80	North East	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	23.12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
81	North East	Idea Cellular Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	23.12.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
82	North East	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	05.03.2008	GSM	23.12.2008	Not allotted in 2 Districts of the S.A only.
83	North East	S Tel Ltd.	04.03.2008	GSM	23.12.2008	Not allotted in 2 Districts of the S.A only.
84	North East	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	07.03.2008	CDMA	03.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
85	North East	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	03.03.2008	CDMA	03.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
86	North East	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	29.02.2008	GSM	23.12.2008	Not allotted in 2 Districts of the S.A only.
87	Orissa	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	24.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
88	Orissa	Idea Cellular Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	24.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
89	Orissa	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	04.03.2008	GSM	24.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A-
90	Orissa	S Tel Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	24.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
91	Orissa	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	05.03.2008	CDMA	29.05.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
92	Orissa	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	29.02.2008	GSM	24.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
93	Punjab	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt.Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	10.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
94	Punjab	Idea Cellular Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	06.05.2009	Allotted in the entire S.A
95	Punjab	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	09.03.2009	Not allotted in 2 Districts of the S.A only.
96	Punjab	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	04.03.2008	CDMA	25.07.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
97	Punjab	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	10.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
98	Rajasthan	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	23.12.2008	Not allotted in 11 Districts of the S.A only.
99	Rajasthan	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	23.12.2008	Not allotted in 11 Districts of the S.A only.
100	Rajasthan	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	23.12.2008	Not allotted in 11 Districts of the S.A only.
101	Rajasthan	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	23.12.2008	Not allotted in 11 Districts of the S.A only.

102	Tamilnadu (including Chennai)	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	22.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
103	Tamilnadu (including Chennai)	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	22.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
104	Tamilnadu (including Chennai)	Idea Cellular Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	22.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
105	Tamilnadu (including Chennai)	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	04.03.2008	GSM	22.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
106	Tamilnadu (including Chennai)	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	05.03.2008	CDMA	11.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
107	Tamilnadu (including Chennai)	Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Pvt. Ltd.	29.02.2008	GSM	22.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
108	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	10.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
109	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	10.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
110	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	21.01.2009	Not allotted in 3 Districts of the S.A only.
111	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	04.03.2008	CDMA	11.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
112	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	10.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
113	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	25.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
114	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt.	03.03.2008	GSM	25.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
115	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	26.12.2008	Not allotted in 4 Districts of the S.A only.
116	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	04.03.2008	CDMA	11.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
117	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	25.09.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
118	West Bengal	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	27.02.2008	GSM	09.01.2009	Allotted in the entire S.A
119	West Bengal	Idea Cellular Ltd.	28.02.2008	GSM	09.01.2009	Allotted in the entire S.A
120	West Bengal	Loop Telecom Private Ltd.	03.03.2008	GSM	09.01.2009	Not allotted in 3 Districts of the S.A only.
121	West Bengal	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	04.03.2008	CDMA	11.04.2008	Allotted in the entire S.A
122	West Bengal	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	29.02.2008	GSM	09.01.2009	Allotted in the entire S.A

Number of arrests made under IT (Amendment) Act

4710. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of arrests made under Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008, since April, 2011; and

(b) the types of offences for which arrests have been made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) collects data on crimes including Cyber Crimes on Calendar year basis. The latest data available with NCRB pertains to the year 2010 in which 1193 persons were arrested in the country under Information Technology Act. The types of offences for which the arrests have been made in 2010 include the following:

1. Tampering Computer Source documents.
2. Hacking with Computer Systems.
 - (i) Loss/damage to computer resource/utility
 - (ii) Hacking
3. Obscene publication/transmission in electronic form.
4. Failure
 - (i) Of compliance/order of certifying Authority
 - (ii) To assist in decrypting the information intercepted by Govt. Agency.
5. Un-authorized access/attempt to access of protected Computer System.
6. Obtaining License or Digital Signature Certificate by misrepresentation/suppression of fact.
7. Publishing false digital Signature Certificate.
8. Fraud digital Signature Certificate.
9. Breach of confidentiality/privacy.

4G services

‡4711. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government was very enthusiastic about the expansion of 3G and 4G services in the country, but due to sudden and ten fold increase in the prices of 2G spectrum by TRAI, the issue of 4G services has gone to the backburner;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in such a situation Government is working out its future strategy and taking concrete steps to provide 4G services; 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) Government is enthusiastic for expansion/introduction of 3G and 4G services in the country. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), in its recommendations on "Auction of Spectrum" dated 23rd April, 2012 recommended reserve price in different bands including 2G bands. The details of the reserve price recommended by TRAI is given in the Statement (*See* below). Further TRAI also recommended that all spectrum to be assigned through the auction process in future shall be liberalized. In other words, such liberalized spectrum in any band can be used for deploying any services in any technology. These Recommendations are under consideration of Government.

(c) and (d) Government has already auctioned BWA spectrum in Frequency band 2300-2400 MHz during April, 2010 and thereafter BSNL has launched WIMAX (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access) based 4G services in various cities/districts headquarters of Kerala and Punjab circles. In addition to above, BSNL has launched WIMAX (4G) services in the rural area of AP, Assam, Bihar, Tamilnadu (including Chennai), Gujarat, HP, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Maharashtra, M.P., North East, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, UP(W), UP(E), & West Bengal (excluding Andaman & Nicobar) service areas, which also include the new states of Uttaranchal, Jharkhand & Chhatisgarh.

Bharti Airtel Ltd. has launched 4G Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) services based on Long Term Evolution (LTE) technology in Kolkata and Bangalore.

Statement

Reserve Price per MHz (in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Licence Service Area	700 MHz	800 MHz	900 MHz	1800 MHz	2100 MHz	2300 MHz
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Delhi	2869.04	1434.52	1434.52	717.26	747.17	126.20
2	Mumbai	2808.56	1404.28	1404.28	702.14	731.43	129.13

<i>Written Answers to</i>		[18 May, 2012]			<i>Unstarred Questions</i>			141
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
3	Kolkata	470.76	235.38	235.38	117.69	122.60	29.46	
4	Maharashtra	1087.96	543.98	543.98	271.99	283.34	51.56	
5	Gujarat	930.76	465.38	465.38	232.69	242.39	34.57	
6	AP	1187.72	593.86	593.86	296.93	309.31	59.64	
7	Karnataka	1366.56	683.28	683.28	341.64	355.89	86.91	
8	Tamil Nadu	1267.12	633.56	633.56	316.78	329.99	116.54	
9	Kerala	270.32	135.16	135.16	67.58	70.39	14.57	
10	Punjab	278.52	139.26	139.26	69.63	72.54	18.71	
11	Haryana	192.56	96.28	96.28	48.14	50.14	6.75	
12	UP - West	444.64	222.32	222.32	111.16	115.79	10.35	
13	UP - East	315.32	157.66	157.66	78.83	82.12	8.02	
14	Rajasthan	277.68	138.84	138.84	69.42	72.32	5.48	
15	M.P.	223.48	111.74	111.74	55.87	58.20	7.02	
16	West Bengal	106.96	53.48	53.48	26.74	27.85	4.00	
17	H.P.	32.2	16.10	16.10	8.05	8.39	1.16	
18	Bihar	175.96	87.98	87.98	43.99	45.83	5.59	
19	Orissa	83.92	41.96	41.96	20.98	21.85	3.58	
20	Assam	35.88	17.94	17.94	8.97	9.34	1.86	
21	North East	36.6	18.30	18.30	9.15	9.53	1.20	
22	J&K	26.2	13.10	13.10	6.55	6.83	1.20	

Increase in cyber crimes

4712. DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spurt in cyber crimes/frauds in the country in the recent past;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to amend the relevant laws to make the punishment more stringent;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the manner in which Government proposes to tackle increasing cyber crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) As per the information available with National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 288, 420 and 966 Cyber Crimes cases were registered under Information Technology Act during 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively, thereby showing an increasing trend. A total of 176, 276 and 356 cases were registered under cyber-crime related Sections of IPC during 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively.

Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) has observed that there is significant increase in the number of cyber security incidents in the country. A total of 8266, 10315 and 13301 security incidents were reported to and handled by CERT-In during 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. These security incidents include website intrusions, phishing, network probing, spread of malicious code like virus, worm and spam etc.

(c) and (d) The Information Technology Act, 2000 has been amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008. The Act has provisions for dealing with various cyber crimes by way of punishments in the forms of imprisonment ranging from 3 years to life imprisonment and with fine. The Act also provides for penalty and compensation to the affected victims for damage to computer, computer system, failure to protect data etc.

- (e) Does not arise.

Effect of mobile phones on humans

4713. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether people are panicked over WHO report on mobiles;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) the studies made by ICMR in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) To the best of our knowledge there was no reported panic among the people over WHO report on mobiles.

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

- (c) ICMR supported the following studies:

(i) Indian Council of Medical research (ICMR) supported an animal study (2005-08) entitled "Microwave radiations effects on reproductive systems of male rats" under Prof. J. Behari, School of Environmental Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

(ii) To study the adverse effects of radio frequency radiation emitted from Cell Phone, the ICMR has initiated a study in Delhi & NCR. Under this study efforts are going on to examine whether use of cell phone creates risk of neurological, cardio-logical, cancer, ENT and reproductive disorders. The efforts are also going on to measure Specific Absorption Rate (SAR), power density wavelength and frequency of Radio Frequency Radiation emitted from various types of cell phones & cell phone towers under study.

Diversion of USO Fund

4714. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Universal Service Obligation Fund meant for rural telephony is being directed towards other flagship projects;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) has raised objections to this recourse;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the PAC has made certain other observations in the matter; and

- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Sir. The Universal Service Support Policy for provision of telecom facilities in rural and remote areas

of the country came into effect from 01.04.2002. Subsequently, the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 was amended in December 2003 vide the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003 thereby creating Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). The USO Fund was established with the fundamental objective of providing access to 'Basic' telegraph services to people in the rural and remote areas at affordable and reasonable prices. Subsequently the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act 2006 was passed on 29.12.2006 wherein the scope of USO Fund was widened to provide subsidy support for enabling access to all types of telegraph services including mobile services, broadband connectivity and creation of infrastructure like OFC in rural and remote areas. The rules were further amended in 2008 for providing subsidy support to eligible operators for operational sustainability of Rural Wireline Household Direct Exchange Lines (DELS) installed prior to 01.04.2002. The Rules were again amended as the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules 2012 on 28.03.2012 to provide financial support from USOF for creation of National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) for extending the broadband connectivity up to all gram panchayats or villages by bridging the gaps in the aggregation layer through laying of fibre and installation of end equipment's or terminals.

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

(c) and (d) In their Fourteenth Report (15th Lok Sabha), the Public Account Committee had observed that a Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) was formed with effect from April, 2002 for raising resources by means of a Universal Service Levy (USL) to cater to the USO activities in the process of the achievement of universal service objectives like increase in rural tele-density, provision of voice and low speed data service in the uncovered villages and telephone on demand in the rural areas. The detailed examination of the subject by the Committee had revealed lapses on the part of Government on crediting the full amount collected as USL, which was five per cent of the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) earned by all the operators, under various licences, to the USO Fund, during the years 2002-07. Not convinced with the reasons adduced by the Department of Telecommunications, the Committee had observed that the Government should not have any problem in crediting the full amount collected as Universal Service Levy to the USO fund when proceeds to the fund were meant to be utilized exclusively for meeting the Universal Service Obligation. The Committee had also desired that the Department should make efforts to ensure that the proceeds to the USO Fund were not diverted under any circumstances, even temporarily for purposes other than those for which the funds were collected.

(e) and (f) On the forty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in

their Fourteenth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Administration of Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund' the Committee noted.

"that as per provisions of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, being utilized from time to time exclusively for meeting the Universal Service Obligation. That is what the PAC precisely recommended in their earlier Report. But the Ministry of Finance, who have been jointly entrusted with the responsibility of finalizing the amount of be transferred to the USO Fund as per the Cabinet direction, have stated that as the Government is committed to finance various flagship programmes, the resources cannot be locked by simply lodging them in the Public Accounts of India. The Committee do not approve of the Ministry of Finance diverting the funds exclusively meant for USO activities to other programmes. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the DoT to once again take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance so that proceeds from the USO Fund are made available for USO activities in general and for provision and expansion of rural telephony in particular, in accord with the provisions of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003."

In compliance with the recommendations/observations of the PAC, the matter had been taken up with Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance had intimated on 3rd May, 2012 as below:

- (i) In terms of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003, Government may credit such proceeds to the Universal Service Obligation Fund from time to time for being utilized exclusively for meeting the Universal Service Obligation. Keeping this in view, funds are being provided in the Demands for Grants of Department of Telecommunications for transfer to USOF. Further, provisions for transfer to USOF are made based on the requirement and ability of the Department to spend in any financial year. This practice is being followed over the years. It may be noted that the unutilized funds kept in the Public Account add to the liability of the Government. It may also be recalled that while approving the amendment to Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, Cabinet has directed that Department of Telecommunications to consult Ministry of Finance while finalizing the amount to be transferred to USOF:
- (ii) Department of Telecommunications has, recently, obtained the approval of Cabinet for implementation of a new scheme called 'National Optical Fiber Network' (NOFN) for proving broadband connectivity to Panchayats with an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000 Crore by utilizing the USOF. Thus, the bulk of the accruals to USOF over the years would be utilized in financing and implementing NOFN.

Government control over IT companies

4715. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 1300 Information Technology (IT) companies are operating in Andhra Pradesh legally;

(b) if so, the details of their location, district-wise;

(c) the role of Central Government in exercising effective control over these IT companies set-up in the State; and

(d) the future plans of Central Government for developing IT industries in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India the district-wise number of IT companies operating in Andhra Pradesh is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Ministry of Corporate Affairs is the regulating Ministry of all the companies registered under the companies Act, 1956 including IT companies. All companies are required to file Annual Return, Balance Sheet and other event based documents as per the provisions of the Act.

(d) Under the ongoing Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) schemes the IT industries may be set up across the country. Government provides several incentives for IT sector which include allowing duty free import of goods required by them for carrying on software export activities, excise exemption, CST reimbursement/exemption, Income Tax exemption and various fiscal concessions in Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

Statement*District-Wise counts of IT Companies registered in Andhra Pradesh*

Sl. No.	District	Active IT Companies Nos.
1	2	3
1	Adilabad	5
2	Anantpur	11
3	Chittoor	37

1	2	3
4	Cuddapah	4
5	East Godavari	34
6	Guntur	55
7	Hyderabad	4232
8	Karimnagar	10
9	Khamam	9
10	Krishna	87
11	Kurnool	12
12	Mahbubnagar	1
13	Medak	7
14	Nalgonda	2
15	Nellore	23
16	Nizamabad	5
17	Prakasam	12
18	Rangareddy	459
19	Srikakulam	2
20	Vishakhapatnam	188
21	Vizinagaram	7
22	Warangal	21
23	West Godavari	12
24	Others	2930
TOTAL		8163

Source : Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

Presidential reference to Supreme Court on 2G Licensing

4716. SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

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

- (a) whether Government has sent a Presidential Reference (PR) to the Supreme Court in the matter of 2G telecom licensing;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the specific points on which the PR has been referred to the highest court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, on 12.04.12, the Government has filed Special Reference No. 1 of 2012 under Article 143(1) of the Constitution of India before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on the questions of Law & Facts arising out of the judgment dated 02.02.2012 of the Supreme Court in WP (C) Nos. 423 of 2010 and 10 of 2011. The specific points on which the Presidential Reference has been referred to the highest court are given below:

- Q. 1 Whether the only permissible method for disposal of all natural resources across all sectors and in all circumstances is by the conduct of auctions?
- Q. 2 Whether a broad proposition of law that only the route of auctions can be resorted to for disposal of natural resources does not run contrary to several judgments of the Supreme Court including those of Larger Benches?
- Q. 3 Whether the enunciation of a broad principle, even though expressed as a matter of constitutional law, does not really amount to formulation of a policy and has the effect of unsettling policy decisions formulated and approaches taken by various successive governments over the years for valid considerations, including lack of public resources and the need to resort to innovative and different approaches for the development of various sectors of the economy?
- Q. 4 What is the permissible scope for interference by courts with policy making by the Government including methods for disposal of natural resources?
- Q. 5 Whether, if the court holds, within the permissible scope of judicial review, that a policy is flawed, is the court not obliged to take into account investments made under the said policy including investments made by foreign investors under multilateral/ bilateral agreements?
- Q. 6 If the answers to the aforesaid questions lead to an affirmation of the judgment dated 02.02.2012 then the following questions may arise, *viz.*
 - (i) whether the judgment is required to be given retrospective effect so as to unsettle all licences issued and 2G spectrum (800, 900, and 1800 MHz bands) allocated in and after 1994 and prior to 10.01.2008?

- (ii) whether the allocation of 2G spectrum in all circumstances and in all specific cases for different policy considerations would nevertheless have to be undone?

And specifically

- (iii) Whether the telecom licences granted in 1994 would be affected?
- (iv) Whether the Telecom licences granted by way of basic licences in 2001 and licences granted between the period 2003-2007 would be affected?
- (v) Whether it is open to the Government of India to take any action to alter the terms of any licence to ensure a level playing field among all existing licensees?
- (vi) Whether dual technology licences granted in 2007 and 2008 would be affected?
- (vii) Whether it is necessary or obligatory for the Government of India to withdraw the Spectrum allocated to all existing licensees or to charge for the same with retrospective effect and if so on what basis and from what date?

Q. 7 Whether, while taking action for conduct of auction in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Court, it would remain permissible for the Government to:

- (i) Make provision for allotment of Spectrum from time to time at the auction discovered price and in accordance with laid down criteria during the period of validity of the auction determined price?
- (ii) Impose a ceiling on the acquisition of Spectrum with the aim of avoiding the emergence of dominance in the market by any licensee/applicant duly taking into consideration TRAI recommendations in this regard?
- (iii) Make provision for allocation of Spectrum at auction related prices in accordance with laid down criteria in bands where there may be inadequate or no competition (for e.g. there is expected to be a low level of competition for CDMA in 800 MHz band and TRAI has recommended an equivalence ratio of 1.5 or 1.3×1.5 for 800 MHz and 900 MHz bands depending upon the quantum of spectrum held by the licensee that can be applied to auction price in 1800 MHz band in the absence of a specific price for these bands)?

Q. 8 What is the effect of the judgment on 3G Spectrum acquired by entities by auction whose licences have been quashed by the said judgment?

The Presidential reference is listed for hearing in Supreme Court on 10th July, 2012.

Inspection by Liaison Officers of SC and ST Cadre

4717. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that liaison officers of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe cadre sitting at the headquarter, Sanchar Bhawan, New Delhi for the last five years have never bothered to inspect BSNL, MTNL, TICL and C-DOT Headquarter in Delhi which is mandatory;

(b) the reasons for such mandatory Constitutional duty not being performed for so long; and

(c) whether it is not necessary to furnish detailed reports for the perusal of DoP&T?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Sir. In terms of Instructions issued by Department of Personnel and Training, Liaison Officer is required to conduct annual inspection of the reservation/roster registers maintained in the Ministry/Department/Offices under the control of the Ministry/Department with a view to ensuring proper implementation of the reservation rosters and this being done by the Liaison Officer. BSNL, MTNL, TCIL (not TICL as mentioned in question) and C-DOT have their own Liaison Officer entrusted with the work of inspection of reservation registers/rosters in their respective organisation. Further, the instructions do not specifically provide for inspection of rosters of Public Sector Undertakings by the Liaison Officer of Ministry/Department. Since, Department of Telecommunications is the administrative Department for BSNL, MTNL, TCIL and C-DoT, the implementation of reservation orders are monitored by holding regular meetings with Senior Officers of the Undertaking concerned and by issuing advice wherever necessary.

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

(c) Department of Telecommunications is required to send Annual Reports to Department of Personnel and Training in respect of Ministry/Department and its attached and subordinate offices. Similarly the Undertakings are also required to submit Annual Reports to Department of Public Enterprises. These are complied with in this Department.

Food Processing Industrial Policy

4718. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government has directed the State Governments to frame Food Processing Industrial Policy for their respective State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the names of States that have formulated their own Policy along with the financial assistance provided by Central Government;
- (d) the details of States which have not framed such policy so far; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to encourage those State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MFPI), with an intention to make concerted efforts for growth and development of food processing sector, is encouraging the State Governments to frame Food Processing Policies aiming at creating rural infrastructure, raising level of food processing, generating farm level employment and creating overall enabling environment keeping in view the requirements of the States.

(c) and (d) States like Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have formulated State Food Processing Policies. Punjab, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Odisha are having food processing policy as a part of their Industrial Policy. Other States are yet to frame food processing policies. No separate financial assistance was provided by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries to the State Governments for this purpose.

(e) Government have launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme—"national Mission on Food Processing (NMFP)" during 12th Five Year Plan with effect from 01.04.2012 (2012-13) to be implemented through State Governments. Approval has already been accorded to the States to initiate action for finalization of State Vision Document on food processing under the Mission. The finalization of State Vision Document will enable the States to frame suitable food processing policies to cater to the specific needs of the respective States.

Food processing industries in South Gujarat

4719. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry in coordination with State Government of Gujarat for development of food processing industries, particularly in South Gujarat which is the largest producer of various varieties of mangoes and vegetables;

(b) whether the Ministry is considering to set-up mega food processing plaza in South Gujarat;

(c) if so, the time-frame and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reasons for not including Gujarat for setting up food processing plaza in the first phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme- "National Mission on Food Processing" (NMFP) during 12th Plan to be implemented through the State Governments. The scheme provides for greater role to States/UTs in implementation of the scheme including flexibility in the selection of beneficiaries, location of projects etc. for the development of food processing sector.

Ministry of Food Processing Industries under its Plan Scheme for Technology Upgradation/Modernization/Establishment of Food Processing Industries with aim to creation of new processing capacity, Upgradation of existing processing capabilities and modernization of Food Processing Sector extends financial assistance to food processing units in the country including South Gujarat in the form of grants-in-aid to the implementing agencies/entrepreneurs @ 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs in general areas, or @ 33.33% subject to maximum of Rs. 75.00 lakhs in difficult areas such as Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and North-Eastern States, A&N Islands, Lakshadweep and ITDP areas. The beneficiaries include Central/State Government organizations/PSUs/NGOs/Cooperative societies and private sector units and individuals.

(b) to (d) One Mega Food Park at Vadodara, Gujarat has been approved by the Ministry in the 2nd phase. The Ministry has sought EOIs for 15 new Mega Food Parks to be setup in the 3rd phase. In response to the EOI, 63 proposals

have been received from different States including 6 proposals from Gujarat. The proposals are being appraised in the Ministry as per the criteria laid down in the guidelines of the scheme.

Fund utilisation in Uttar Pradesh

4720. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds/amounts given to/spent in Uttar Pradesh by the Ministry and its various organisations during last three years and the current year, so far;

(b) the purposes for which these amounts were given/spent; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase those funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been implementing various plan schemes for promotion and development of food processing sector in the country including Uttar Pradesh, viz. (i) Scheme for Infrastructure Development with components of Mega Food Park, Cold Chain, Value Addition & Preservation Infrastructure and Modernization of Abattoirs, (ii) Technology Upgradation/Establishment/Modernisation of Food Processing Industries, (iii) Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and Research & Development (iv) Scheme for Human Resource Development, (v) Scheme for Strengthening of Institution. The details of the financial assistance provided to the State of Uttar Pradesh during last three years and current year is as under:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Name of the scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Scheme for Infrastructure Development	-	-	446.51	-
Scheme for Technology Upgradation/ Establishment/ Modernization of Food Processing Industries	560.63	1078.638	907.05132	241.43
Scheme for Quality Assurance, Codex Standards and Research & Development	-	41.80	41.13	-
Scheme for Human Resource Development	114.48	115.015	52.556	-

(c) The Ministry has also launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme-"National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP)" with effect from 1.04.2012. This scheme will be implemented through the State Governments. This will enable State Government of Uttar Pradesh to avail more fund for the development of food processing sector in the State.

Enrolment of SC and ST girls under KGBVs

4721. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of SC/ST girls enrolled under Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure that Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas improve the enrolment of girls from SC and ST communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) 1,00,308 Scheduled Caste and 84,384 Scheduled Tribe girls are enrolled in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) as on 31st March, 2012. The following steps have been taken to increase the enrolment of girls from SC and ST in KGBVs:

(i) Priority is accorded to enrolling 75% of the girls from SC, ST, OBC and Minority community, and the remaining 25% are girls from below poverty line families.

(ii) Out of 3600 KGBVs in the country, 1075 KGBVs have been sanctioned in blocks having over 20% SC population, and 44% of the girls enrolled in these KGBVs are from the SC category.

(iii) 667 KGBVs have been sanctioned in blocks having over 20% ST population, and 57% of the girls enrolled therein are from the ST category.

(iv) The teaching is carried out in the local language and through educational material in local languages. The teachers are also sensitized to tribal cultures and practices as well as issues of cultural and religious diversity.

Setting up of Higher Education Councils in States

†4722. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: 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 it had been stated to constitute Higher Education Council in every State under the new Education Policy so that there may be convenience in setting up standards and co-ordination in higher education;
- (b) the number of States where Higher Education Councils have been set up;
- (c) the steps being taken by Government for setting up of the same where they have not been set up as yet; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) to (d) Education being in the "Concurrent List" of the VIIth Schedule of the Constitution, setting up of Higher Education Councils lies within the purview of the State Governments and it cannot be mandated by the Central Government.

Setting up Model Schools in Maharashtra

4723. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal to start Model Schools in educationally backward blocks of Maharashtra under Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide excellent education from Sixth to Twelfth standard in the 43 educationally backward blocks of the State;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the State Government has requested to enhance the prescribed limit of Rs. 3.02 crore for construction of school buildings;
- (c) the reaction of the Central Government to the revised estimate proposal submitted by the State Government; and
- (d) the reasons for delay in releasing the funds by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The State Government had submitted a proposal for setting up of 43 model schools in as many educationally backward blocks (EBBs) at a projected construction cost higher than the prescribed unit cost of Rs. 3.02 crore per school. The proposal was approved by this Ministry subject to the State Government either revising the cost estimate to bring it within the scheme norm or arranging additional funds from its own resources.

(d) Based on the revised plan submitted subsequently by the State Government, an amount of Rs. 29.27 crore towards Central share has been released in this regard.

Minimum eligibility criteria for Deemed Universities

†4724. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Deemed Universities in the country and the number out of these that do not fulfil even the minimum eligibility criteria and other conditions;

(b) whether Government would enquire that the Deemed Universities are fulfilling all the necessary eligibility criteria and other conditions before granting recognition to them;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) Government's policy with respect to those Deemed Universities that do not fulfil the minimum eligibility criteria and other conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) At present, there are 130 Deemed to be Universities in the country. The Review Committee of Academic Experts constituted by the Government to review the functioning of Institutions Deemed to be Universities placed 44 Institutions in Category-III which, neither on past performance nor on their promise for the future, have the attributes, to retain their status as "Deemed Universities".

(b) Yes, Sir. The status of Deemed to be University under Section 3 of University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956 would be granted only if all conditions are satisfied as per UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The matter regarding the action against the 44 Deemed to be Universities placed in Category-III is presently sub-judice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

MDMS in Nagaland

4725. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether any Central team has reviewed/inspected the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in various Districts of Nagaland;
- (b) whether it is a fact that some irregularities have been found in the implementation of the scheme in the State;
- (c) if so, the findings of the Central team;
- (d) the follow up action taken in this regard; and
- (e) the details of other measures taken for improving the functioning of the said scheme in Nagaland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) A representative of this Ministry attended the State Level Steering cum Monitoring Committee meeting at Kohima on 28.9.2011 and also visited five schools in Kohima and Dimapur. The major findings are; (i) cook cum helpers have not been appointed as per norms and honorarium was not being paid regularly; (ii) regular inspections were not being carried out; (iii) health cards were not being maintained; (iv) height and weight recorders were not available; (v) most of the schools were not having drinking water facilities; and (vi) Grievance Redressal Mechanism had also not been set up. The report has been shared with State Government for taking corrective measures under intimation to this Ministry.

(e) The Central Government has taken various measures for improving the functioning of the scheme *viz.* Six monthly allocation of foodgrains; lifting of food grains in advance for maintaining one month's buffer stock, ad hoc release of 25% Central assistance in the beginning of the financial year, transport assistance at par with Public Distribution System rates, and assistance for construction of kitchen-cum-stores at State Scheduled Rates.

Unauthorised educational centres

†4726. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of unauthorized educational centres are being run in the country;
- (b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government has received complaints against them;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the number of such educational centres against which complaints have been received so far; and

(d) whether Private Educational Institutions Regulatory Commissions in States have also requested the Central Government to take action against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No, Sir. However, Distance Education Council (DEC) has reported that some Distance Education Centres in the country are being run without approval of DEC. University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that some private franchisees are operating educational centres in the country in the name of study centre(s) for distance education programmes. UGC has further reported that 24 Off-Campus Centres are being run by some Deemed-to-be Universities without approval.

(b) and (c) As per the information received from Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), DEC has received 15 complaints on study centres being run by various Institutions in last six months.

(d) Yes, Sir. Recently, a reference was received by DEC from Chairman, Himachal Pradesh, Private Educational Institutions Regulatory Commission, Shimla, regarding opening and running of unauthorised Study Centres in Himachal Pradesh.

Funds for training of teachers

4727. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRI N. K. SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the total allocation of funds for training of teachers over each of the past five years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the details of proposed allocation of funds for teacher training under the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall of allocated funds for teacher training; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to improve teacher training facilities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education, the allocation of funds for the past five years and the current year is as under:

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in Crore)
2007-08	500.00
2008-09	500.00
2009-10	500.00
2010-11	500.00
2011-12	500.00
2012-13	500.00

(b) and (c) The Government has approved the revision of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education for the Twelfth Five Year Plan with an estimated outlay of Rs. 6308.45 crore.

(d) The Government has taken several steps for improving teacher training facilities in the country. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education has been revised which *inter alia* envisages enhanced allocation of funds to the District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs), Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs) and the State Councils for Educational Research and Training (SCERTs) for undertaking infrastructural strengthening and various programmes and activities, including pre-service and in-service teacher training, establishment of DIETs in all districts created upto March, 2011, up-gradation of Secondary Teacher Education Institutions as CTEs, up-gradation of Departments of Education in Universities as IASEs, establishment of Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) in 196 SC/ST/Minority Concentration Districts for conducting elementary pre-service teacher education programme, etc. Further, the decentralized in-service teacher training structures of Block Resource Centres (BRCs) and Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs) have been revamped under the Revised Implementation Framework of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

Filling up of vacancies of teachers at primary level

4728. SHRI N. K. SINGH

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

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

(a) the details of total vacancies of teachers in the primary education sector across the country;

(b) the details of unqualified teachers teaching in the aforementioned sector in the country;

(c) whether only those qualifying the Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) are being appointed as teachers and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the said condition is likely to create hurdles, in filling up the vacancies of teachers; and

(e) the action taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Since inception 19.14 lakh teacher posts were sanctioned at elementary level under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) against this a total of 12.26 lakh teachers have been recruited as on 31st December, 2012. As per District Information System for Education (DISE) 2010-11, 811774 are untrained teachers in Government School at elementary level.

(c) to (e) In accordance with the provision of sub-section (1) of section 23 of the RTE Act, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) had *vide* Notifications dated 23rd August, 2010 laid down the minimum qualification for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in classes I to VIII. It had been *inter alia* provided that one of the essential qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in any of the schools referred to in clause (n) of section 2 of the RTE Act is that he/she should pass the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) which will be conducted by the appropriate Government in accordance with the Guidelines framed by the NCTE. As per the guidelines issued by the NCTE for conducting TET, the TET conducted by the Central Government shall apply to all school established, owned or controlled by the Central Government or the administrator of the Union Territory, having no legislature. The TET conducted by a State Government/UT with legislature shall apply to a school, school established, owned or controlled by the appropriate Government or local authority and an aided school receiving aid or grant to meet whole or part of its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority.

The NCTE guidelines also provided that if a State Government/UT with legislature decides not to conduct a TET, the schools in that State/UT would consider the TET conducted by the Central Government. However, an unaided school not receiving any kind of aid or grant to meet its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority may exercise the option of considering either TET conducted by Central Government or the TET conducted by

the State Government/UT with legislature. The rationale for including the TET as a minimum qualification for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher is as under:

- (i) It would bring national standards and benchmark of teacher quality in the recruitment process.
- (ii) It would include teacher education institutions and students from these institutions to further improve their performance standards.
- (iii) It would send, a positive signal to all stakeholders that the Government lays special emphasis on teacher quality.

Funds for construction under SSA

4729. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

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

- (a) whether SSA norms provide for only 30 per cent of SSA budget to be spent on civil construction in normal circumstances;
- (b) if so, does it not discriminate against those States where SSA budget remains small for reasons of non-inclusion of teachers' salary and text book expenses in their SSA budget and who have huge shortage of classrooms;
- (c) whether Government proposes to remove this restriction on amount to be spent on civil construction;
- (d) whether Government propose to reimburse Rs. 375 crore spent by Government of Gujarat from its own budget on civil construction for Elementary Education; and
- (e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides a ceiling of 33% of the entire project cost for civil works. However, in a particular year's Annual Plan, provision for civil works can be considered up to 50% of the District Annual Plan outlay, subject to the proviso that during the overall

SSA project period, civil works outlay shall be restricted to 33% of the project cost. This provision is applicable to all States/UTs. Under SSA, the outlay in respect of States/UTs are approved by Project Approval Board as per approved norms on the basis of proposals received from States/UTs. Teacher salary for the teacher posts sanctioned under SSA is included in the approved outlay in respect of States/UTs. Free text books are provided to students at elementary level wherever these are not provided by the State Government and funds approved for text books under SSA are also included in the approved outlay.

(d) and (e) The Department has not received any proposal to reimburse Rs. 375 crore spent by Government of Gujarat from its own budget on civil construction for Elementary Education. SSA norms do not have any provision for such reimbursement.

Involvement of schools under RTE Act

4730. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has introduced the Right to Education Act without informing stakeholders like schools about it;

(b) whether it is a fact that schools are clueless on 25 per cent seats for the poor; and

(c) if so, how will Government resolve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The Right to Education Bill, 2005 was circulated to States/UTs and also posted in Ministry's website for public opinion. After extensive consultation with States/UTs and different Ministries/Departments, discussions with Group of Ministers comprising the Finance Minister, Human Resource Development Minister, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Prime Minister's Economic Advisor, and also taking into account the comments of stakeholders and public opinion, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 was passed by Parliament.

(b) and (c) Section 12(1)(c) provides that specified category schools and

unaided private schools shall admit in class I (or pre-primary class, as the case may be), to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education till its completion. The said provision applies to all private schools imparting elementary education except unaided minority schools, in view of the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 12th April, 2012. The Government held a consultation with School Principals and other stakeholders on 14th August, 2010 and issued a guideline on 23rd November, 2010 for implementing the provisions of section 12(1)(c) and 13 of the RTE Act. Specified category schools and private unaided schools have undertaken the process of implementing these provisions.

Closure of courses by Engineering and Management colleges

4731. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that many Engineering and Management colleges have applied to AICTE for closure of their degree or diploma courses; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) According to the information given by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), some technical institutions have submitted applications for closure of courses due to various reasons including poor admission in these institutes. The State-wise number of such institute is as follows:-

- (i) Chhattisgarh -04 (ii) Gujarat -13 , (iii) Madhya Pradesh - 05 (iv) West Bengal-02 (v) Bihar-01 (vi) Uttar Pradesh -17 (vii) Uttarakhand -01 (viii) Haryana -06 (ix) Punjab -06 (x) Rajasthan - 18 (xi) Andhra Pradesh - 56 (xii) Tamilnadu -02 (xiii) Karnataka -05 (xiv) Maharashtra -07.

Student union elections in Central Universities

4732. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

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

(a) the details of the Central Universities where elections to students' union have been conducted during 2011-12, till 31st March, university-wise;

(b) the details of universities where elections to students' unions have not been conducted along with the reasons for not holding elections, university-wise;

(c) whether elections have not been conducted in some of the Central Universities on account of the fragile peace prevailing in the campus;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of violence which occurred during-students' union elections and particularly in Jamia Millia Islamia and Banaras Hindu University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) As per information made available by the Central Universities, elections to the Students' Union /Council have been conducted during 2011-12 in University of Hyderabad, Rajiv Gandhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, University of Delhi, Nagaland University, Aligarh Muslim University, North Eastern Hill University, Banaras Hindu University, Dr. Hari Singh Gour University and Hemawati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University.

(b) The details of the Central Universities where elections to the Student's Union /Council have not been conducted is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Elections of Student's Union/Council have not fructified in Jamia Millia Islamia and Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya due to the prevailing law and order situation there. The process for constitution of Students' Council, in Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, was started on 13.10.2011, voting and counting for students' representative was completed on 21.10.2011. The election for the office bearers was scheduled for 22.10.2011, but however, on 21.10.2011, one of the elected students' representatives was kidnapped and the nomination of a candidate, on being found invalid, was cancelled. These incidences culminated into violence and the election process had to be cancelled on 22.10.2011.

(e) Jamia Millia Islamia has informed that the Students' Union in the University was disbanded in 2006 after a series of violent incidents, the last being the attack on the Vice Chancellor of the University. Also, Banaras Hindu University has informed that during the last Students' Union Election in 1996, two students died and several others were injured in election-related violence.

Statement*Details of Central Universities where election to Student's Union/Council have not been conducted*

Sl.No.	Name of the Central University	Reason for not holding election	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	The situation in the University campus has not been found conducive by a Committee set up by the University.	However, to provide adequate representation to students, the University has arranged for students to be represented through Students' subject Association of each Department who in turn elect Office bearers to keep regular contact with University administration.
2	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow	Provision for Students' Council through nomination in the Statutes of the University.	—
3	English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad	The elections to the Students' Council are scheduled for academic year 2012-13.	Provision for Students' Council partly through nomination and partly through election in the Statutes of the University.
4	Assam University, Silchar	The University Statutes provides for Students' Council through nomination.	—
5	Visva-Bharati, Shantiniketan	The University Statutes provides for Students' Council through nomination.	—

1	2	3	4
6	Manipur University, Imphal	The University Statutes provides for Students' Council through nomination.	—
7	Sikkim University, Gangtok	The University has started its academic activities only from October, 2008 and is still in the process of formulating provisions for students' representation.	Provision for Students' Council partly through nomination and partly through election in the Statutes of the University.
8	Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi	The University operates under the Distance Education Mode.	No provision in Statutes of the University
9	Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad	The University Statutes do not provide for Students' Council.	The University Statutes do not provide
10	Mizoram University	The University Statutes provides for Students' Council through nomination.	The University Statutes do not provide
11	Tripura University, Agartala	Due to non-cooperation by the students, election process could not be completed.	Provision for Students' Council partly through nomination and partly through election in the Statutes of the University.
12	University of Allahabad	No provision in Statutes of the University.	Academic Council of the University has passed a resolution for Students Union Elections and Executive Council has approved the recommendations of Academic Council.

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|----|---|--|--|
| 13 | Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha | No provision in Statutes of the University. | — |
| 14 | Pondicherry University, Pondicherry | The University Statutes provides for Students' Council through nomination. | — |
| 15 | Tezpur University, Tezpur | The University Statutes provides for Students' Council through nomination. | — |
| 16 | Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak | The University is in its initial stage of development. | Provision for Students' Council partly through nomination and partly through election in the Statutes of the University. |
| 17 | Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya | Election cancelled in 2011 due to violence in the campus | Provision for Students' Council partly through nomination and partly through election in the Statutes of the University. |
| 18 | 13 New Central Universities established Under Central Universities Act 2009 | The Universities are in their initial stages of development. | Provision for Students' Council partly through nomination and partly through election in the Statutes of the University. |
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Requirement of teachers for RTE Act

4733. SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry had made any survey with regard to teachers needed to fully implement the Right to Education (RTE) Act;
- (b) if so, the list of vacant posts of teachers at all levels, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has proposed to fill up all the vacant posts of teachers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with likely time-frame by which those posts will be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) At the national level the requirement of additional teachers was estimated at 5.08 lakh for implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. However, based on proposals received from the States and UTs, 6.31 lakh additional teachers have been sanctioned since the RTE Act become operative. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a total of 19.14 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned since inception of the programme, against which 12.26 lakh teachers have been recruited till 31st December, 2011 by States/UTs. A State-wise list of vacancies of SSA teachers is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The recruitment of teachers at elementary level is undertaken the State Governments/ UT Administrations. States/UTs have been advised to expedite the recruitment of teacher posts sanctioned under SSA, as well as teacher vacancies under the State sector. The issue has been discussed with the States in meetings with State Education Ministers, State Education Secretaries, State Project Directors and in the SSA Project Approval Board Meetings.

Statement*Statement showing the number of vacancies of SSA teachers (as on 31.12.2011)*

Sl. No.	State	Teachers vacancies
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	-1528
2	Arunachal	1215

1	2	3
3	Assam	28793
4	Bihar	211430
5	Chhattisgarh	11700
6	Goa	-10
7	Gujarat	11695
8	Haryana	2187
9	Himachal Pradesh	2303
10	J&K	3732
11	Jharkhand	20183
12	Karnataka	2917
13	Kerala	2925
14	Madhya Pradesh	72980
15	Maharashtra	26123
16	Manipur	2719
17	Meghalaya	-758
18	Mizoram	587
19	Nagaland	2557
20	Odisha	1459
21	Punjab	4396
22	Rajasthan	19931
23	Sikkim	383
24	Tamil Nadu	-4748
25	Tripura	1215
26	Uttar Pradesh	164629

1	2	3
27	Uttarakhand	8157
28	West Bengal	82472
29	A&N Islands	-17
30	Chandigarh	605
31	D&N Haveli	479
32	Daman Diu	18
33	Delhi	7068
34	Lakshadweep	-1
35	Puducherry	12
TOTAL		687808

World Class University in Odisha

4734. SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of World Class Universities established in our country and the criteria for the same;

(b) whether the former Minister of Human Resource Development had intimated the then Chief Minister of Odisha regarding establishment of World Class University *vide* D.O. No. F. 42/07 Desk-U dated 16th April, 2008 and an official of Government of India and the Minister had visited the proposed site measuring 700 acres of land at Talabasta under Gadjit R.I Circle of Banki Tehsil in the Cuttack district; and

(c) if so, the present status of the university and by when the university would be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The concept of 'Universities aiming at World Class Standards' has been further developed and these universities are now called 'Universities for Research and Innovation'. A legislative proposal for setting up of Universities for Innovation is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir. The concerned State Governments, including Odisha, were addressed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development to identify a suitable site for the proposed Universities. The Government of Odisha responded on

23.05.2008 offering land in the Talabasta and Gadjit RI Circle of Banki Tahasil. No such university has been established so far.

(c) Setting up of these universities including the one proposed in Odisha is contingent upon passing of the legislation by Parliament.

Provisional admission by DU

4735. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a prominent daily newspaper report on 21 September, 2011 that 'Delhi University offers provisional admission', on delay in declaration of results in 'Informal Education';

(b) whether representations have also been received from the public on denial of equal opportunity in competitive exams, employment and higher studies, etc. due to delay in declaration of graduation result by some universities in 'Informal Education' particularly by the Delhi University;

(c) the requests made in the representations; and

(d) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry received a representation dated 14th November, 2011 through the Vice-President's Secretariat regarding delay in declaration of results of the under-graduate courses by the School of Open Learning (SOL), University of Delhi. The request made in the representation was to require the University to prepare an action plan for timely declaration of result of the under-graduate courses for the academic session 2011-12.

(d) The University of Delhi is a statutory autonomous body governed by the Delhi University Act, 1922 and the Statutes and the Ordinances framed thereunder. Under the Act, all academic matters, including conduct of examinations and declaration of results, are within the competence of the University. Therefore, the representation dated 14.11.2011 received through the Vice-President's Secretariat was forwarded by the Ministry to the University of Delhi for action as appropriate. In order to avoid delay in declaration of results, the University has decided to use computers to prepare the result of examinations in the academic session 2011-12, in place of manual processing.

Hostels for girl students in Maharashtra

4736. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government has started a scheme for providing hostel facilities to girl students in the age group of 14-18 in 43 educationally backward blocks in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details of these 43 educationally backward blocks;

(c) whether such a scheme also takes care of SC, ST and Minority girl students;

(d) whether the scheme has been approved and grants have been released; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled "Construction & Running of Girls' Hostel for Students of Secondary, & Higher Secondary Schools", approved by the Cabinet, is being implemented from 2009-10. The Scheme envisages construction of one hostel with the capacity of 100 girls' in each of 3479 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the country. The girl students in the age group of 14-18 years studying in classes IX to XII belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority Communities and BPL families form the target group of the Scheme. At least 50% of girl students should be from SC, ST, OBC & Minority Communities. The details of 43 educationally backward blocks in Maharashtra are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The proposal submitted by the State Government for construction of Girls' Hostels in 43 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in the State of Maharashtra was considered and approved by the Project Approval Board. Meanwhile, consequent to the revision of cost norms for construction of girls' hostels in June 2011, revised proposal based on State Schedule of Rates has since been received from the State Government. Release of Central share for these hostels depends on acceptability of the revised proposal as per Scheme norms.

Statement*Details of 43 Educationally Backward Blocks in Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	District	Block
1	2	3
1	Nashik	Igatpuri
2	Nashik	Peth
3	Nashik	Surgana
4	Nashik	Trimbakeshwar
5	Nandurbar	Akarani (Dhadgaon)
6	Nandurbar	Akkalkuwa
7	Nandurbar	Nandurbar
8	Nandurbar	Navapur
9	Nandurbar	Shahada
10	Nandurbar	Taloda
11	Kolhapur	Gaganbawda
12 "	Thane	Dahanu
13	Thane	Jawhar
14	Thane	Mokhada
15	Thane	Talasari
16	Thane	Vikramgad
17	Gadchiroli	Aheri
18	Gadchiroli	Bhamaragad
19	Gadchiroli	Etapalli
20	Gadchiroli	Dhanora
21	Gadchiroli	Sironcha

1	2	3
22	Hingoli	Hingoli
23	Parbhani	Gangakhed
24	Parbhani	Jintur
25	Parbhani	Manwat
26	Parbhani	Parbhani
27	Parbhani	Pathri
28	Parbhani	Puma
29	Parbhani	Selu
30	Nanded	Biloli
31	Nanded	Dharmabad
32	Nanded	Mudkhed
33	Nanded	Umri
34	Jalna	Ambad
35	Jalna	Badnapuar
36	Jalna	Bhokardan
37	Jalna	Ghansawangi
38	Jalna	Jalna
39	Jalna	Mantha
40	Jalna	Partur
41	Beed	Dharur
42	Beed	Georai
43	Beed	Wadwani

Map of J&K in CBSE textbook

4737. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new CBSE textbook for class three in an Army school in Srinagar depicts the map of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) as exactly how Pakistan claims it to be;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the suitable action the Ministry is contemplating against the author and publisher of the book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has neither published nor prescribed any such textbook.

(c) Does not arise.

Second design of Aakash tablets

4738. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a second design of Aakash tablets;

(b) if so, the status of the project; and

(c) the details regarding distribution of the tablets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. After launch of Aakash Tablet on 5th October, 2011, higher specifications (which include 700 MHz Cortex A8 processor as against 366 MHz Arm 11 processor, 3200 mAH battery as against 2100 mAH battery and capacitive touch screen as against resistive touch screen) at the same price have been necessitated to overcome the initial difficulties observed in the devices. Earlier this project for procurement and testing of 1,00,000 Low cost tablets was assigned to IIT Rajasthan but in view of certain intractable problems being faced by them, now the project has been transferred to IIT Bombay for carrying it forward.

(c) Since the first phase of 1,00,000 tablets are targeted to the students in higher technical education institutions so as to ascertain technical feedback on its operation and usability; no norms for distribution of tablet have been laid down. Further, letters have been written to the Vice-Chancellors of universities, heads of higher educational institutions and State Governments to ascertain the demand for Aakash Tablets.

India-UK conference on innovation and skill development

4739. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India-UK round table conference on innovation and skill development was held in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details of issues discussed during the said conference;
- (c) the details of issues on which leaders of both the countries have agreed for cooperation; and
- (d) the details of decisions taken by the participants for improving the interface between institutions of higher learning and business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes, Sir. The India-UK Round Table Conference on Innovation and Skill Development was held on 20th April, 2012 at New Delhi.

(b) and (c) The Innovation round table discussions were focused on roadmap of India and UK on Innovation in education, framework for India-UK Partnerships, University Innovation clusters, Business University linkages, Centres of excellence and multi-partner collaborations, University incubation programmes and sandwich degrees/post doctoral research. The focused areas of discussion in the skills sector included strategy and roadmap on skills in India and UK; employer engagement, centres of vocational excellence, National Vocational Education Qualification Framework, Leadership and Professional development and vocationalization of secondary education. Both countries agreed for cooperation in all the above discussed areas.

(d) Both countries agreed to collaborate in institutionalizing the processes for improving the interface between institutions of higher learning and business in both the Innovation and Skill sectors by knowledge sharing, capacity building and developing pathways for commercialization and engaging the skilled manpower.

Minimum eligibility for OBCs for appearing in NET Examination

‡4740. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: 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 OBC students are not getting 5 per cent relaxation in marks as minimum eligibility in order to appear in UGC (NET/JRF) exam and as a result lakhs of students of such communities have been adversely affected;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Hon'ble High Court has given a verdict regarding this *viz.* Case No. Writ Petition Civil No. 13474 of 2009, date of judgment 24 January, 2012;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) At present there is no provision for Other Backward Classes (OBC) students getting 5 per cent relaxation in marks as minimum eligibility in order to appear in University Grants Commission (UGC) (NET/JRF) exam. However, in case of minimum qualification marks for lecturership eligibility in UGC-NET exam, UGC is granting 5% relaxation in qualifying criteria for OBC category in all the three papers since December, 2009 exam.

(b) to (d) The Hon'ble Delhi High Court had directed the UGC to take a conscious and reasoned decision on the issue as to whether relaxation in the eligibility criteria should be granted to the candidates belonging to OBC category for taking the NET examination. UGC has informed that action is being taken accordingly.

Fellowship for OBC students in higher education

†4741. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a provision to give fellowships to students from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority Communities;

(b) whether there is no such provision for Other Backward Classes (OBCs); and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and by when Government would start giving fellowships for OBCs students in higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has been implementing several schemes for providing fellowship/

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

scholarship to selected candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) category and Minority Communities namely Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC/ST candidates, Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students, P.G. Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST candidates and Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST Candidates.

(b) and (c) UGC has informed that there is no separate provision for Other Backward Classes and no such proposal exists as at present.

Centrally sponsored programmes for education sector

4742 SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: 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 the amount allocated for MDMS is more than the amount allocated for the infrastructure and the constituents of SSA;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government adopts an integrated approach in the implementation of various Centrally sponsored programmes in the education sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The various Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented in the education sector are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The details of funds released under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during 2009-10 to 2012-13 are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. As may be seen in the Statement-II (*See* below) the releases under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are higher than the releases under MDM Scheme.

(e) and (f) 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 education of equitable

quality for all to fully harness the nation's human potential. The common objectives are to enhance access through expansion of quality school education; promote equity through inclusion of disadvantaged groups and weaker sections, and 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 Girls' Hostels for students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools
9	Scheme for providing a Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM)
10	Inclusive Education for the 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**(Rs. in lakh)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Release (MDM)	Release (SSA)	Release (MDM)	Release (SSA)	Release (MDM)	Release (SSA)	Release (MDM)	Release (SSA)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Andhra Pradesh	26105.62	38569.90	48302.37	81000.00	85191.45	183551.72	15009.49	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1616.82	11427.95	2043.18	20401.77	2091.75	23880.10	774.91	
3	Assam	28555.8	47480.00	34408.20	76854.35	53220.9	106921.15	13364.87	
4	Bihar	52100.05	121739.06	80506.41	204789.63	81820.31	185108.20	24125.76	
5	Chhattisgarh	17578.58	55592.82	36187.73	87863.00	47462.95	69870.22	10188.19	
6	Goa	794.34	550.58	1168.27	671.27	825.41	1079.14	358.2	
7	Gujarat	24603.06	20031.73	28851.62	44065.01	35301.58	88027.79	9527.59	
8	Haryana	19094.93	27600.00	15325.12	32786.11	16713.43	40461.41	4547.95	

9	Himachal Pradesh	4835.78	8608.00	6487.67	13786.66	7351.6	14192.78	2041.08
10	Jammu & Kashmir	5607.67	37363.27	7990.60	40348.79	13430.59	30070.50	2386.64
11	Jharkhand	22777.87	70940.22	32595.49	89562.26	52252.17	57903.46	8585.37
12	Karnataka	26902.33	44220.60	45368.29	66903.00	56525.78	62788.35	12744.81
13	Kerala	13845.1	11989.50	18511.33	19660.73	14277.09	17021.85	5365.75
14	Madhya Pradesh	53311.19	113249.00	65781.83	176783.00	76704.43	190427.12	21567.4
15	Maharashtra	57771.47	56432.00	107492.08	85537.00	69255.77	117962.58	25634.3
16	Manipur	1478.66	1500.00	5658.11	13253.77	1894.19	3940.55	575.99
17	Meghalaya	5635.93	9383.00	13831.77	18540.90	3528.12	14410.60	1379.76
18	Mizoram	821.34	6617.75	1902.29	10115.31	3306.57	10814.05	471.67
19	Nagaland	1062.01	4913.00	4026.97	8636.83	2464.37	9798.33	691.03
20	Odisha	32108.24	63061.60	38959.13	73177.85	37124.38	92719.98	11776.28
21	Punjab	11139.42	20044.00	16605.10	39612.74	17561.54	48112.44	4697.17
22	Rajasthan	40639.53	127124.00	46225.76	146182.29	52901.22	148580.86	14335.46
23	Sikkim	444.55	1736.00	899.59	4469.19	1035.65	4022.84	255.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24	Tamil Nadu	40189.22	48366.00	44250.56	69068.57	40333.68	68141.96	10774.66
25	Tripura	3801.36	7473.00	4856.76	17121.48	8408.41	17493.76	1274.47v
26	Uttarakhand	5169.29	16006.29	10963.29	25793.94	14255.51	20892.49	10064.47
27	Uttar Pradesh	89054.39	196011.90	102715.36	310462.88	107638.85	263682.61	22295.29
28	West Bengal	74165.5	104142.00	79480.03	174703.17	77251.02	177652.74	24032.08
29	A&N Islands	216.48	412.44	247.06	357.78	509.14	907.36	77.4
30	Chandigarh	343.12	1100.72	525.54	2155.89	680.77	1611.21	121.79
31	D&N Haveli	152.62	350.18	290.45	413.78	342.71	564.35	72.43
32	Daman & Diu	89.96	169.00	147.78	162.99	136.58	257.06	34.82
33	Delhi	7074.43	3088.62	9072.32	3552.71	6562.19	3783.29	2820.36
34	Lakshadweep	46.48	143.80	80.54	127.39	76.32	127.86	18.24
35	Puducherry	429.7	669.96	693.24	485.38	635.99	757.62	178.39
TOTAL		669562.8	1278107.89	912452.00	1959407.42	289072.42	2077538.33	262169.71

Collaboration between business schools of India and Pakistan

4743. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian School of Business has signed an MoU with Institute of Business Administration in Karachi to provide executive education in Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether this partnership will help generate tremendous opportunities for collaboration between the two business schools and set the tone for more future associations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) The Indian School of Business, Hyderabad though not approved by AICTE, has informed that they would be offering non-degree short term open enrolment and custom designed programmes to the corporate and the individuals in Pakistan through the Institute of Business Administration, Karachi by providing faculty support and managing the design and delivery of the programmes in Pakistan.

Learner director evaluation system

4744. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to implement learner Director Evaluation System.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which it will be helpful to students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), Chandigarh Region has volunteered to take up the project to develop an online programme for evaluation of learning the child himself/herself.

Comparative standard of education in the country

‡4745. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, India is positioned at 72nd place out of 73 countries of the world with regard to primary education;

(b) whether standard of education of children of class eight in the country has been found equal to class third of South Korea and class second of China;

(c) whether according to a report prepared by one NGO and issued by the Minister, already falling standard of school education has further gone down during last year; and

(d) if so, steps being taken by Government to save self respect of the country and improve standard of education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) Report, 2009 covered only two States, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh in India. Its findings indicate unsatisfactory performance of students in these two States.

(c) Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) (Rural), 2001, brought by PRATHAM, a non-governmental organisation, points to a decline in the reading levels in some States. However, few States like Gujarat, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have reported improvement in the reading levels. This report also points to a decline in the basic arithmetic levels. However, the States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have reported improvements. Several States in the North Eastern Region of the country also showed positive change. Two rounds of National Learners' Achievement Surveys conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for classes III, V and VIII have indicated improvements in the overall learning levels. The third round of the Achievement Survey has also been completed for class V. It also indicates improvement in the level of achievement of children in most States.

(d) While there have been improvement in the learning achievement levels of the children, as reported by NCERT surveys, it is fact that there are deficiencies in the learning standards of a significant percentage of children. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which became

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

operative on 1st April, 2010, mandates that every child has a right to elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards. Government has since revised the Framework of Implementation for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act, as also the fund sharing pattern between the Central and State Governments to provide for a more favourable sharing ratio for the States. The Government has also accorded approval to a financial estimate of Rs. 2.31 lakh crore for the implementation of the RTE Act over a period of five years for the period 2010-15. The 13th Finance Commission has earmarked a sum of Rs. 24,068 crore for the same period specifically towards elementary education.

Proposal for setting up girls' hostels in Maharashtra

4746. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal for setting up girls' hostel under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing hostel facilities to girl students in age group of 14-18 studying in 9th to 12th standards in economically backward blocks of the State;

(b) the details of funds allocated so far on the proposal of the State Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in releasing of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The proposal submitted by the State Government of Maharashtra for construction of Girls' Hostels in 43 Educationally Backward' Blocks (EBBs) in the State was considered and approved by the Project Approval Board. Meanwhile, consequent to the revision of cost norms for construction of girls' hostels in June, 2011, revised proposal based on State Schedule of Rates has since been received from the State Government. Release of Central share for these hostels depends on acceptability of the revised proposal as per Scheme norms.

Availability of NCERT Textbooks

4747. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total print order for the academic year 2012-13 and the total NCERT textbooks distributed through its wholesale agents throughout the country up to 25 March, 2012, so that the children could get books on the first day of the academic session starting on 1 April, 2012; and

(b) the alternative mode of meeting demand of textbooks for children if short quantity of NCERT textbooks are printed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The total estimated print order for the academic year 2012-13 is 3,51,07,000 and the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) distributed 1,85,54,084 copies of textbooks up to 25th March, 2012. However, the total numbers of textbooks distributed by NCERT up to 31st March, 2012 and 12th May, 2012 were 2,25,97,580 and 3,13,66,479 respectively.

(b) NCERT textbooks are available on the NCERT website *www.ncert.nic.in* for free downloading and use across the country.

Implementation of Right to Education in tribal regions

4748. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to introduce Right to Education including creation of infrastructure/schools in the tribal regions of the country, especially in Odisha and also to remove illiteracy;

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

(c) whether Government is aware that because of Left Wing Extremism (LWE), there has been huge developmental gap for tribal people and their children are not able to attend schools; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard in the country, especially for Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has come into force from 1st April, 2010 in the country. RTE Act entitles all children in the 6-14 years age group to free and compulsory admission, attendance, retention and completion of elementary education. The RTE Act provides for a 3 years timeframe for provision of infrastructure as, per norms of the Act. Since coming into force of the RTE Act, 39,502 primary schools and 11,952 upper primary schools have been sanctioned in the country, including 354 primary schools and 753 upper primary schools in Odisha.

(c) and (d) Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts are considered Special Focus Districts (SFDs) and targeted interventions are proposed by the States in their

Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) to address the local needs and the bottlenecks in providing elementary education to all children.

Upto March, 2012, in LWE districts of Odisha 4132 new primary school buildings have been completed and 534 are in progress; 4954 new upper primary school buildings have been completed and 440 are in progress; 25,018 additional classrooms were completed and 4143 are in progress.

Admission of students from underprivileged sections

4749. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-minority, unaided private schools must admit 25 per cent of their students from under privileged sections as per the Right to Education Act;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to make parents of such students aware of this right;

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

(d) whether there is a grievance redressal mechanism in place in cases where students belonging to the above categories are denied admission to non-minority, unaided private schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Section 12 (1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that specified category schools and unaided private schools shall admit in class I (or pre-primary class, as the case may be), to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education till its completion. The said provision applies to all private schools imparting elementary education except unaided minority schools, in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 12 April, 2012.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has in its communication and review meetings with the State Governments underlined the need for consultation with stakeholders, sensitization of private school managements, awareness campaign and other strategies for implementing the provision of section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act.

(d) and (e) The RTE Act provides for monitoring of the child's right by the local authority, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs). The Government has also issued advisory to State Governments for development of a grievance redressal mechanism at the level of local authorities.

Promotion of polytechnic education for women

4750. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether to attract women in polytechnic education, the Ministry plans any fund for construction of women hostels in polytechnic institutes across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether to enrich the quality and scope of polytechnics, the Ministry is planning courses like hospitality, tourism, mass media studies and media production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to attract women in Polytechnic Education, this Ministry has initiated a scheme to provide one time financial assistance for Construction of Women Hostels in existing 500 government and government-aided polytechnics subject to a maximum of one crore per polytechnic.

(c) and (d) As per the information provided by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), under National Vocational Education Qualifications Framework (NVEQF), AICTE is planning for NVEQF courses in 10 sectors with 23 specializations in AICTE approved institutions. These sectors are Automobiles, Entertainment, Information Technology, Telecommunications, Marketing, Agriculture, Construction, Applied Arts, Tourism and Printing & Publishing.

Establishment of Central University in Bihar

4751. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government wants to establish a Central University in Bihar at a location different from State Government's choice;

- (b) the detailed reasons for establishment of Central University in Gaya instead of Champaran as desired by the State Government;
- (c) the reasons being forwarded by Government of Bihar;
- (d) whether the said stalemate has delayed the opening of the Central University; and
- (e) if so, by how much time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The Central Government is not able to establish the Central University of Bihar at the site proposed by the Government of Bihar in Motihari (East Champaran) because the Site Selection Committee did not find it suitable as it is lacking in the necessary social and physical infrastructure besides accessibility.

(b) As no alternate site was offered by the State Government, this Ministry in consultation with Ministry of Defence has since identified 300 acres of Defence land at Panchanpur, Gaya for permanent location of Central University of Bihar. This has excellent rail, road and air connectivity as it is at a distance of 15 K.M. from Gaya Railway Junction, 20 K.M. from the National Highway connecting Delhi and Kolkata and 25 K.M. from Gaya International airport. Gaya is well-endowed with physical and social infrastructures, which are essential for attracting quality faculty essential for any educational centre of excellence.

(c) Government of Bihar is insisting on opening the Central University of Bihar at Motihari (East Champaran) in recognition of the contribution of Motihari to the Indian freedom struggle and under the hope that this will lead to development of that area.

(d) and (e) Central University of Bihar has already been established on 02.03.2009 and is functioning from its temporary location at BIT Campus, Patna. However, it is a fact that for want of availability of land at suitable place the establishment of permanent campus has got delayed.

Adult literacy

4752. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government during the last three years for making century's adults literate;

(b) the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the number of adults who have become literate so far during each year of the above said period, State-wise;

(d) whether people, particularly from the most backward pockets of the rural areas are participating in the National Literacy Mission; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and whether Saakshar Bharat Kendras have been set up in each village?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) A statement showing details of the central share released under Saakshar Bharat programme during the last three years, State/UT-wise, is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) A statement showing year wise & State wise number of adults who have been certified as literate is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Saakshar Bharat, the new variant of National Literacy Mission, has been sanctioned in 372 low female literacy/Left Wing Extremism Affected districts. The programme is meant to be implemented in rural areas of these districts. Up to 31.3.2012, 91,100 Adult Education Centres (Lok Shiksha Kendra) are reported to be set up at Gram Panchayat level.

Statement-I

*The details of central share released under
Saakshar Bharat programme*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Central Share released		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	6899.55	8466.69	6454.92
2	Arunachal Pradesh	403.68	487.03	2260.53

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1	2	3	4	5
3	Assam	1447.59	858.08	0.00
4	Bihar	449.40	8518.94	37.63
5	Chhastisgarh	1902.78	1961.53	2867.51
6	D&N Haveli	0.00	17.95	0.00
7	Gujarat	2399.11	0.00	1440.12
8	Haryana	120.11	727.56	511.12
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	146.34	71.62
10	Jharkhand	546.67	2576.09	46.41
11	J&K	0.00	0.00	887.24
12	Karnataka	1844.41	4562.92	0.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	2070.01	2817.61
14	Maharashtra	1782.27	479.55	0.00
15	Manipur	262.25	0.00	474.84
16	Meghalaya	0.00	362.02	0.00
17	Nagaland	0.00	196.26	119.81
18	Odisha	349.89	0.00	964.37
19	Punjab	0.00	1561.33	0.00
20	Rajasthan	4410.59	0.00	8111.11
21	Sikkim	62.63	0.00	0.00
22	Tamil Nadu	936.32	1139.63	155.74
23	Tripura	82.68	0.00	0.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	6488.37	0.00	15542.09
25	Uttarakhand	794.11	190.93	2841.73
26	West Bengal	1415.69	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		32598.10	34322.86	45604.40

Statement-II

State/UT wise, number of adults who have become literate in the basic education examinations conducted by National Institute of Open Schooling on 20th August, 2010, 6th March, 2011 & 20th August, 2011.

Sl. No.	State	20th August, 2010		6th March, 2011		20th August, 2011	
		Appeared	Success-ful	Appeared	Success-ful	Appeared	Success-ful
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66010	44874	1083636	558279	975549	626758
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	11297	11276
3.	Bihar	55531	43492	2021612	1576799	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	9729	7990	235433	170708	565502	356920
5.	Gujarat	19073	13976	112560	59803	263620	143948
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1262	928	5333	3772	6703	5164
7.	Jharkhand	37611	27918	109786	70869	366552	258911
8.	Karnataka	0	0	156565	119225	478070	359811
9.	Maharashtra	44870	29969	45818	34903	57604	39786
10.	Manipur	956	526	9495	6875	25523	12416
11.	Sikkim	1510	870	3885	971	4351	2605
12.	Tamil Nadu	32430	25513	223039	223039	596578	505448
13.	Uttarakhand	26233	20475	83406	58636	66099	42690
14.	Uttar Pradesh	43506	35049	196740	163195	600624	439490
15.	West Bengal	105497	40866	71302	55791	111151	76696
16.	Assam	21048	10908	0	0	39261	26184
17.	Rajasthan	50717	29507	0	0	0	0
18.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	59053	30676
19.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	26757	13784
20.	Haryana	2402	1646	0	.0	2504	1584

The above data is based on information available in NIOS Portal.

Admission of poor children in private schools

†4753. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government ensures that poor students are given admission in all the private schools of the country as per quota fixed for them;

(b) the monitoring mechanism in place to see that this is being done in each State; and

(c) whether Government has taken/going to take any action against the schools which have not given admission to such students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Section 12 (1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that specified category schools and unaided private schools shall admit in class I (or pre-primary class, as the case may be), to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education till its completion. This provision applies to all unaided private schools imparting elementary education, other than unaided minority schools in the light of the Hon'ble Supreme-Court judgment dated 12th April, 2012. The Government had issued Guidelines on 23rd November, 2010 regarding the procedure for admission in schools under section 12(1)(c) and 13 of the RTE Act.

(b) The Central Government has in its communication and review meetings with the State Governments underlined the need for consultation with stakeholders, sensitization of private school managements, awareness campaign and other strategies for implementing the provision of section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act. Section 31 and 32 of the RTE Act provides for monitoring by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) and redressal of grievances by the local authorities relating to rights of a child under the RTE Act.

(c) The RTE Act flows from Article 21-A as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution of India. Failure to adhere to any provision under the Act would make the school liable for action.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Standard of education of girls in Nagaland

4754. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the level/standard of education among girls in the State of Nagaland is not satisfactory;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure quality education amongst the girls and women in Nagaland and North-Eastern States;
- (d) whether Government plans to release special assistance for education of girls in the State of Nagaland; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) As per Statistics of School Education 2009-10 (Provisional), the Gender Parity, Index (GPI) in Nagaland is 0.99 and 1.03 at primary and upper primary level respectively, which shows higher level of girls' participation in the elementary education.

National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has conducted two rounds of National Learner Achievement Surveys for class III, V & VIII. The findings of these Surveys have revealed improvement in the learning achievement level of girls in Nagaland in Mathematics and Environmental Science (EVS) in class V. NCERT has also completed third round of National Achievement Survey for class V, which shows that the performance of girls in Language, Mathematics and EVS is better than boys.

(c) to (e) As per Government's directives, the Ministry of Human Resource Development earmarks 10% of its plan allocation for the North Eastern Region.

Equity is recognized as a cross-cutting issue under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), and the revised SSA Framework for implementation lays down that equity concerns should inform all aspects of elementary education. Steps taken to ensure quality education, among girls, include renewal of the curriculum, syllabus and textbooks, so that they are not gender-biased, training of teachers, implementation of National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) Scheme. 11 KGBVs have been sanctioned for the State of Nagaland up to 2011-12. NPEGEL is being implemented in 45 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) and 142 KGBVs have been sanctioned in all the eight states in the North Eastern Region.

The education standard in North Eastern States, including Nagaland, has further improved due to launch of various schemes in the higher education sector. The schemes include: Day Care Centers in Universities and Colleges, Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single girl Child for pursuing in Higher and Technical Education, Development of Women's Studies in Universities and Colleges, Capacity Building of Women Managers in Higher Education and Post-Doctoral Fellowships for Women, Construction of women hostels for colleges/polytechnics etc.

There are also schemes run by the Ministry which have bearing on the educational developments of girls in the higher education sector in the North Eastern Region. These are: (i) Scheme of 374 Model Degree Colleges for districts with Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) below the national average. Out of these, 44 colleges are earmarked for North-Eastern Region against which, 18 have so far been sanctioned (ii) fifty new Polytechnics have also been sanctioned in North Eastern Region (iii) under the scheme of scholarship for College and University Students, 82000 fresh scholarships per annum (41000 for boys and 41000 for girls) for pursuing higher studies and professional courses are provided. Out of 41000 girls scholarships, 1478 are for North Eastern States (iv) Central Scheme to provide full interest subsidy on Education Loan (v) Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has established, the Educational Development of North-East Region Unit to create educational access and equalize opportunities of education and vocational training in the North East Region. To cater to the requirement in higher/technical education, nine Central Universities, eight National Institutes of Technology, one Indian Institute of Technology, one Central Institute of Technology at Kokrajhar, one North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST), Itanagar have also been set up.

Education of minorities in Uttar Pradesh

4755. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes and programmes of the Ministry being implemented in Uttar Pradesh for education of minorities;

(b) whether it is a fact that the infrastructure and facilities for minority education in the State need to be strengthened and upgraded; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has taken several initiatives for educational development of minorities, which have been implemented all over the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh.

2. The National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL) supports NGOs for select promotional activities under its approved schemes. Presently following programmes are being implemented in the State of Uttar Pradesh:

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of beneficiaries (2011-12)	
		NGO/Centres	Students
1.	One Year Diploma in Computer Applications, Business Accounting and Multilingual DTP	98	5144
2.	Two Year Diploma in Calligraphy and Graphic Design Centres	08	200
3.	One Year Diploma in Urdu Language	305	25989
4.	Two Year Diploma in Arabic Language	115	6051
5.	One Year Certificate Course in Functional Arabic	107	5235
6.	Support to organizations for select Urdu promotional activities for seminar, academic projects, publication of manuscripts, newspapers through UNI	20	-
7.	Bulk Purchase of books	18	-

3. A resolution dated 22nd December, 2011 where the Central Government has decided to carve out, with effect from 1st January, 2012, a sub-quota of 4.5% for socially and educationally backward classes of citizens belonging to minorities as defined in Class 'C' of Section 2 of the National Commission for Minorities Act 1992 within the 27% reservation for other backward classes.
4. UGC has approved/sanctioned 285 Women's Hostels during 11th Plan in Minority Concentration Districts/Areas out of which 15 Women Hostels have been sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh.
5. Under the Sub-Mission on Polytechnics, as per the Scheme criteria 57 districts out of 90 Minority Concentration Districts are eligible for consideration under the Scheme out of which 13 Minority Concentration Districts have been provided partial financial assistant to set up new Government Polytechnics in Uttar Pradesh.
6. Saakshar Bharat Programme for Adult Education has been sanctioned to 372 districts in the country out of which 66 districts of Uttar Pradesh have been covered.

7. Under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM), a sum of Rs. 11173.35 lakh has been released to 4539 madarasas covering 11745 teachers and under the Scheme of Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutes (IDMI), grant of Rs. 200.39 lakh has been released to 10 institutes during the year 2011-12 in Uttar Pradesh.

Need for comprehensive study of history

4756. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it has been felt that the study of India's history should be more comprehensive;
- (b) whether the sheer diversity of the country's identities underlines the complexities involved in writing national history;
- (c) whether it is a fact that broad based approach limits our understanding of our neighbourhood; and
- (d) if so, the steps to be taken up by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes, Sir. The 72nd session of Indian History Congress (IHC) has emphasized the fact that study of India's history should be more comprehensive.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. It was pointed out that the sheer diversity of the country's identities - 4,635 communities, as put out by the Anthropological Survey of India - underlined the complexities involved in writing national history and the need to study contemporary history beyond the traditional broad-brush paradigm of political history. The historians who write Indian history are required to take due care of the regional diversity, national diversity and the unifying factors as well; which will enable a more cogent and comprehensive study of Indian history.

(d) To provide a broad based understanding to the students, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has reported that it has ensured that the course content of History strengthens their understanding and provides a foundation from which students' natural curiosity and capacity for further investigation will evolve and develop. Further, Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) and IHC are also trying to ensure the same. "Comprehensive History of India" series of publications, which have replaced the Cambridge and Oxford series on Indian History, is a successful attempt to bring rigour to the discipline of History.

Corporal punishment in schools

4757. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that since the inception of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), it has received around 938 it complaints of beating, harassment, humiliation and sexual exploitation in schools across the country;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is also aware that there are instances of grievous injuries and even deaths that took place due to corporal punishment, besides suicides by very young children;

(d) if so, whether Government has taken any action against those erring schools/teachers;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has received 570 complaints altogether of beating, harassment, humiliation, sexual exploitation in schools across the country. A state-wise statement is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (f) There has been reports of sporadic cases of corporal punishment by teachers in schools. As the majority of schools are under the purview of State Governments, data on number of such incidents is not maintained centrally by this Ministry. Corporal punishment is prohibited under Section 17 (1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Section 17(2) of the Act also provides that whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be liable to disciplinary action under the service rules applicable to such persons.

Statement*Corporate puhishment in schools*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of complaints
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	43

1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	6
5.	Bihar	13
6.	Chhattisgarh	5
7.	Chandigarh	1
8.	Daman and Diu	0
9.	Delhi	105
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
11.	Goa	2
12.	Gujarat	2
13.	Himachal Pradesh	9
14.	Haryana	14
15.	Jharkhand	8
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
17.	Karnataka	11
18.	Kerala	9
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Maharashtra	21
21.	Meghalaya	2
22.	Manipur	4
23.	Madhya Pradesh	20
24.	Mizoram	0
25.	Nagaland	0
26.	Orissa	18

1	2	3
27.	Punjab	18
28.	Puducherry	1
29.	Rajasthan	10
30.	Sikkim	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	115
32.	Tripura	0
33.	Uttarakhand	9
34.	Uttar Pradesh	99
35.	West Bengal	21
	TOTAL	570

Mismanagement of mid-day-meals by States

4758. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that six States are mismanaging mid-day-meals in schools;

(b) if so, the details of those States and how many children are thus affected in such cases;

(c) if so, whether Government has taken any steps against those erring States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (e) During the year 2011, 34 complaints of various irregularities such as poor quality of food (9), misappropriation (9) and irregularities (16) had been received by this Ministry, which were referred to the States/UTs for necessary action. As per the reports from States/UTs, in 21 cases, the complaints have been found to be baseless, while in remaining cases, action taken includes transfer of the concerned Principal, recovery

from the responsible persons, suspension and initiation of disciplinary proceedings against defaulting persons, and setting up of enquiry committee. The state-wise and category-wise number of complaints received is given in the statement.

Statement

State-wise and category-wise number of complaints received during 2011

Sl.No.	State /UT	Misappropriation	Poor quality	Irregularities	Total
1.	Uttar Pradesh	3	1	7	11
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	0	1
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	2
4.	Rajasthan	1	0	0	1
5.	Punjab	2	0	0	2
6.	Bihar	0	1	5	6
7.	Haryana	1	2	2	5
8.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	1
9.	Orissa	0	0	1	1
10.	Delhi	0	3	0	3
11.	Assam	0	1	0	1
TOTAL		9	9	16	34

Education of Minorities in Bihar

4759. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes and programmes of the Ministry being implemented in Bihar for education of minorities;

(b) whether it is a fact that the infrastructure and facilities for minority education in the State need to be strengthened and upgraded; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has taken several initiatives for educational development of minorities, which have been implemented all over the country including the State of Bihar.

2. The National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL) supports NGOs for select promotional activities under its approved schemes. Presently following programmes are being implemented in the State of Bihar:

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of beneficiaries (2011-12)	
		NGO/Centres	Students
1.	One Year Diploma in Computer Applications, Business Accounting and Multilingual DTP	46	2594
2.	Two Year Diploma in Calligraphy and Graphic Design Centres	1	25
3.	One Year Diploma in Urdu Language	51	5447
4.	Two Year Diploma in Arabic Language	18	855
5.	One Year Certificate Course in Functional Arabic	35	2080
6.	Support to organizations for select Urdu promotional activities for seminar, academic projects, publication of manuscripts, newspapers through UNI	05	-
7.	Bulk Purchase of books	05	-

3. A resolution dated 22nd December, 2011 where the Central Government has decided to carve out, with effect from 1st January, 2012 a sub-quota of 4.5% for socially and educationally backward classes of citizens belonging to minorities as defined in Class 'C' of Section 2 of the National Commission for Minorities Act 1992 within the 27% reservation for other backward classes.
4. UGC has approved/sanctioned 285 Women's Hostels during 11th Plan in Minority Concentration Districts/Areas out of which 7 Women Hostels have been sanctioned in Bihar.
5. Under the Sub-Mission on Polytechnics, as per the Scheme criteria 57 districts out of 90 Minority Concentration Districts are eligible for consideration under the Scheme out of which 6 polytechnics have been sanctioned in Bihar.

Safety of children travelling by Schools buses in Delhi

4760. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether bus routes have been chalked out by private schools in Delhi/ New Delhi in such a manner that children have to cross main road thereby compromising the safety of children;

(b) whether there is any proposal to direct private schools to fashion their school bus routes whereby the children do not have to cross the main road and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it would be made mandatory for the conductors of the buses to accompany the children to cross roads where it is not possible to change bus route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Directorate of Education, NCT of Delhi has issued comprehensive guidelines for school transport to ensure the safety of the children. These guidelines *inter-alia* specify the requirement of teacher and student monitors on the vehicles; route plan duly attested by the Head of the educational institutions laying down the points of stoppage for embarkation and disembarkation; boarding and de-boarding of the children within the school premises etc. The schools authorities are bound to ensure the safety of the children in all respects while preparing the route plan.

Admission of muslim children in schools

4761. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to an article appeared in a prominent newspaper on 4 April, 2012, captioned 'Shutting the school doors on the Muslim Child'; and

(b) if so, the action Government proposes to take to de-communalise the admissions to schools, for the Muslim children in the National Capital Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that they are aware of the said article.

(b) Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi has issued instructions from time to time regarding admission in schools which mandate every school to develop and adopt criteria for admission which shall be clear, well defined, equitable, non-discriminatory and unambiguous and as far as Private schools are concerned, the current policy has been developed after extensive consultation with various stakeholders and that it does not allow schools to discriminate on the basis of caste, creed or religion.

Foreign universities being operated from residential areas

4762. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an influx of foreign universities into the country, in the last three to four years, in the name of quality higher education;

(b) whether many of these universities are operating from residential areas and small rooms without basic infrastructure especially in Delhi, whereas Indian Universities are allowed to operate only when they have acres of land and other infrastructure and buildings;

(c) if so, the names of the foreign universities being operated from residential areas in Delhi; and

(d) the action taken by Government to remove these universities from residential areas and relocate them at par with Indian Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) In the absence of a Central law for regulating the entry and operations of foreign universities, no authentic information about influx of foreign universities in the country is available.

(b) and (c) There was one report in the media of a "one-room university", called the 'Commercial University Ltd.' in Daryanganj, New Delhi. This so called "university" is not a university and has been declared a fake university by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and has been listed as such on its website, which can be seen at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/inside/fakealerts.html>.

(d) The Government has introduced the Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 in Parliament which seeks to put in place a mechanism to regulate the entry and operation of foreign educational institutions. At present, only the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has formulated "Regulations for Entry and Operation of Foreign Universities/ Institutions Imparting Technical Education in India".

Procurement of accident relief trains and cranes

4763. Dr. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways propose to procure high speed self propelled accident relief trains and hydraulic cranes with telescopic boom;

(b) if so, the details of countries from which Government proposes to procure such high speed self propelled accident relief trains and other allied items;

(c) whether the terms and conditions for procuring the same have been finalised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. But we are manufacturing Self Propelled Accident Relief Train, which can operate at maximum sectional speeds, the same at which other trains run. Hydraulic cranes with telescopic boom fit for 110 kmph. have been proposed to be procured.

(b) The procurement of new hydraulic cranes with telescopic boom is proposed to be made through Global Tender and the manufacturer/country will be decided accordingly. The Self Propelled Accident Relief Trains are proposed to be manufactured in-house for the time being.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Improvement in passenger amenities

†4764. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that budgetary allocation for improvement in passengers amenities is being continuously slashed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Standing Committee on Railways has expressed its unhappiness on slashing of budgetary allocation for improvement in passengers' amenities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the Committee has given its approval to the framework chalked out in Railway Budget 2012-13 to modernise Railways and strengthen its security and safety in the next five years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The expenditure on Passenger Amenities for the last five years and allocation in 2012-13 is as under:

(Rs. in cr)

Year	Expenditure/Outlay
2007-08	668
2008-09	828
2009-10	906
2010-11	911
2011-12 (RE)	762
2012-13 (BE)	1102

The actual expenditure has been increasing from Rs. 668 cr in 2007-08 to Rs. 911 cr in 2010-11. However, in 2011-12 (Revised Estimates) and 2012-13 (Budget Estimates) allocations for Passenger Amenities have been made, keeping within the overall hierarchy of competing requirements.

(c) and (d) The Standing Committee on Railways has expressed concern in paras 26 and 27 of its Fourteenth Report on Demands for Grants (Railways), 2012-13 over downward revision in allotted funds for Passenger Amenities during the course of year.

(e) and (f) The Standing Committee on Railways in its Fourteenth Report on Demands for Grants (Railways), 2012-13 has taken note of the recommendations of the two Committees on safety and modernisation set up by Railways as also the quantum of investment proposed during the 12th Plan period. As per procedure, the Action Taken Notes on the various Recommendations & Observations contained in their Report are submitted to the Standing Committee and the same practice will be followed in respect of the Standing Committee's observations on recommendations of the two committees on Safety and Modernisation of Railways.

Selling online air tickets by IRCTC

4765. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Railways Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has decided to sell online air tickets;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that IRCTC has made arrangement with all airlines in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has been selling air tickets at its website since 6.5.2010 as a white label arrangement with a backend content provider. However, now IRCTC has launched air ticketing website on its own since 7.5.2012. This initiative has been taken to improve customer satisfaction and provide a seamless passenger movement over various modes of transport. IRCTC has developed in house air ticketing module for booking tickets for domestic and international airlines through website irctc.co.in and railtourismindia.com.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) IRCTC now has directly entered into agreement with the major airlines and the low cost carriers in the country like Air India, Jet Airways, Kingfisher, Spicejet, Indigo and Go Air. Initially, the customer will be able to book tickets for these airlines for domestic travel and later the international airlines for international travel.

Revenue earned through passengers

†4766. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more passengers have travelled in Railways during 2011-12 than in 2010-11;
- (b) if so, the facts in this regard and the number thereof in 2011-12 and the increase in number of passengers in comparison to previous year;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that more revenue has been earned as compared to increased number of passengers during the above said years; and
- (d) if so, the quantum of revenue earned?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Number of passengers who travelled during 2011-12 was 8,306 millions (Provisional) as compared to 7,651 millions during 2010-11 registering an increase of 655 millions (8.56%).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. During 2011-12, Passenger revenue was Rs. 28,267.90 crores (approx) as compared to Rs. 25,792.63 crores during 2010-11.

Leasing out vacant/unused railway land

4161. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N. K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of vacant/unused land in the country under Railways, zone-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that Railways propose to give such land on lease;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the criteria adopted/eligibility conditions laid down for the applicants for such lease;

(d) the details of such land given on lease during last three years and revenue earned therefrom, zone-wise; and

(e) the details of other steps being taken by Railways for commercial utilisation of such vacant/unused land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) Indian Railways have approx 10.65 lakh acres of land. About 90% of this land is under railways operational and allied usages. The total vacant railway land at present is about 1.13 lakh acre. Zone-wise details of vacant land are as shown below:

Railway	Vacant land (in acres)
1	2
Central	6188
Eastern	3792
East Central	8620
East Coast	4707
Northern	9489

1	2
North Central	1079
North Eastern	14352
Northeast Frontier	11718
North Western	5953
Southern	5673
South Central	5557
South Eastern	4467
Southeast Central	9659
South Western	2255
Western	17970
West Central	1458
TOTAL	112937

The vacant land is mostly in the form of a narrow strips along track and is also essential for servicing and maintenance of track and other infrastructure. The vacant railway land is utilized for execution of various infrastructural projects for meeting future growth needs of Railways and include projects like doubling, traffic facilities, Rail Coach and Component factories, etc. The vacant land, which is not required by Railways for its immediate operational needs, is utilized for commercial development, wherever feasible, in order to mobilize additional financial resources through Rail Land Development Authority, set up through the Railway (Amendment) Act, 2005 to undertake commercial development of that vacant railway land/air space subject to extant rules/instructions governing such use, as amended from time to time. Earnings from leasing/licensing of land for last three years are as under:

Earnings from Land (figures in crore of Rs.)

Sl.No.	Railway	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Central	25.43	41.97	37.23
2	Eastern	19.42	19.00	27.80

210	Written Answers to	[RAJYA SABHA]	Unstarred Questions	
1	2	3	4	5
3	East Central	16.54	26.97	33.04
4	East Coast	29.06	30.14	23.58
5	Northern	133.86	196.51	204.61
6	North Central	39.26	21.79	25.45
7	North Eastern	16.28	32.45	27.24
8	Northeast Frontier	27.17	11.15	22.78
9	North Western	55.57	35.53	69.77
10	Southern	77.7	84.30	374.97
11	South Central	33.46	49.86	47.43
12	South Eastern	33.43	42.36	74.80
13	Southeast Central	15.56	16.64	22.85
14	South Western	47.62	50.92	34.15
15	Western	46.42	51.39	55.96
16	West Central	30.36	21.40	23.45
17	Metro	0	0	0.00
TOTAL		649.14	732.38	1105.12

Railway schools

4768. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of schools being run by Railways at present, State-wise;
- (b) the criteria fixed for setting up of schools by Railways;
- (c) the details of sanctioned/actual strength of teaching and non-teaching staff in these schools, as on date; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken to fill up the vacant posts and to improve the quality of education being imparted in these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) State-wise list of schools run by the Railways is as under:

State	Number of Railway Schools
Andhra Pradesh	17
Assam	11
Bihar	16
Chhattisgarh	7
Gujarat	11
Jharkhand	21
Kerala	1
Karnataka	5
Madhya Pradesh	9
Maharashtra	15
Nagaland	1
Orissa	8
Rajasthan	6
Tamil Nadu	8
Tripura	1
Uttarakhand	1
Uttar Pradesh	16
West Bengal	57
TOTAL	211

(b) Railways have provided educational facilities to limited extent purely as a measure of staff welfare at such places where there is concentration of Railway employees and the educational facilities available are found inadequate.

(c) The present strength of teaching/non-teaching staff working in Railway schools is as under:-

Sanctioned teaching staff	-	3714
Actual teaching staff	-	3053
Sanctioned non-teaching staff	-	908
Actual non-teaching staff	-	826

(d) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. Vacancies in teaching/non-teaching cadres in Railway schools are filled either through direct recruitment or promotions. To improve the quality of education in Railway schools, trainings are organized for Railway school teachers from time to time, emphasis is laid to improve infrastructure in Railway schools besides engagement of contract teachers pending regular filling up of vacancies.

Implementation of OBHS

4769. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have mooted the idea to implement Onboard Housekeeping Services (OBHS) to keep the coaches and toilets of the running trains clean;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this facility would be extended to all mail/express trains;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the likely time-frame by which the service would be introduced in running trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On Board House Keeping Services (OBHS) has been planned to be implemented in all Rajdhani, Shatabdi, Duronto & other important long distance Mail/Express trains for frequent cleaning of coach toilets, doorways, aisles & passenger compartments during the run of the trains.

(c) to (e) OBHS facility can be provided on those trains satisfying laid down prerequisites such as journey time/period, coach type etc. Identification of trains for provision of OBHS scheme, as per requirements, is an ongoing process.

Bullet train between Ahmedabad, Mumbai and Pune

4770. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat has requested for introduction of Bullet Train between Ahmedabad, Mumbai and Pune;

(b) whether it is also a fact that study conducted by Railways in this regard has been completed in April, 2010;

- (c) if so, the reasons for not starting the Bullet Train, so far; and
- (d) by when Government proposes to take up the said project and the likely time-frame for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. However, Ministry of Railways, in consultation with State Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra, decided to conduct prefeasibility study for high speed rail on Pune-Mumbai-Ahmedabad corridor.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The construction of High Speed Rail lines is highly capital intensive and cannot be done with purely governmental funding. It will essentially require raising of huge funds through Public Private Partnership (PPP) route. Presently efforts are being made to finalise the financing arrangements for Mumbai-Ahmedabad section.

(d) No timeline can be fixed till financing arrangements are finalised.

Average speed of trains

4771. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether average speed of trains in the country has slowed down in view of the increased traffic/trains on the tracks, particularly on trunk routes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for last three years; and
- (c) the efforts being made to increase the average speed of trains in general and particularly on trunk routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The average speed of passenger and goods trains remained almost static during the last three years. A table giving details of speed of trains is given below:

Type of trains	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Passenger: Electrical Multiple Unit	42.0	40.2	40.4
Mail/Express	49.9	50.0	50.1
Ordinary Passenger	36.6	36.8	36.7
All Goods trains	25.7	25.8	25.6

No separate data on average speed of trains is maintained by the Railways in respect of trains run on trunk routes.

(c) Augmentation of line capacity works and technological upgradation of operational assets such as track, signals, coaches and wagons is being done with an emphasis on trunk routes as an effort to increase the average speed of trains.

World class stations in Assam

4772. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal for establishment of world class station at any of the railway stations in Assam;

(b) whether the State Government has sent any proposal in this regard;

(c) whether any declaration has been made in any of the budget speeches of the Railway Minister in this regard; and

(d) if not, whether there is any plan to establish the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Guwahati Railway Station in the State of Assam has been identified for development as world class station on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode, by leveraging the real estate potential of the land around and the air space above the station.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Gauge conversion projects

4773. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the gauge conversion projects in progress, with year of sanction, commencement, initial estimated cost and estimated cost, as on 1 April, 2011; and

(b) the status of each project, as on 1 April, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Details of gauge conversion projects, as on 01.04.2011, is given as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project (with length)	Year of sanction/ Commencement	Length (in Km)	Original Cost	Anticipated Cost	(Rs. in Crores)	
						%age progressas on 01.4.2011	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Jayanagar-Darbhanga-Narkatiaganj (268 Km)	1997-98	268	233	903.55	68.00%	
2	Jaynagar-Bijalpura, incl. extn. Bet, Bijalpura-Bardibas (Nepal)	2010-11	69	470	470	0.00%	
3	Mansi-Saharsa, incl. Saharsa-Dauram Madhepura-Purnia (143 Km)	1996-97	143	48	427.88	99.00%	
4	Sakri-Laukaha Bazar-Nirmali & Saharsa-Forbesganj (206.06 Km)	2003-04	206.06	355.81	355.81	15.00%	
5	Burdwan-Karwa, Katwa-Bazarsau DL, Katwa-Mateswar, Nangun-Mangalkot & Mateswar-Memari (35.6 Km) New Line	2007-08	160.62	202.64	1106.62	50.00%	
6	Dholpur-Sirmuttra with extension to Gangapur City (144.6 Km)	2010-11	144.6	622.41	622.41	0.00%	
7	Gwalior-Sheopurkalan with extension to Kota (284 Km)	2010-11	284	1176.09	1176.09	0.00%	
8	Bhojipura-Tanakpur via Pilibhit (101.79 Km)	2007-08	101.79	145	195.64	15.00%	
9	Gonda-Baharaich- as Ph I of Gonda-Baharaich-Sitapur-Lucknow	1997-98	60	48	73.42	15.00%	
10	Gonda-Gorakhpur Loop with Anand nagar Nautanwa (260 Km)	1997-98	260	250	414.87	45.00%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Kanpur-Kasganj-Mathura & Kasganj-Bareilly-Lalkuan incl. MM for extn. From Bareilly to Lalkuan (544.5 Km)	1997-98	544.5	395	1207.22	80.00%
12	Kaptanganj-Thawe-Siwan-Chhapra (233.5 Km)	1999-00	233.5	268	522.56	48.00%
13	Lucknow-Pilibhit via Sitapur, Lakhimpur (262.76 Km)	2011-12	262.76	715.75	715.75	0.00%
14	Katahal-Bhairabi (84 Km)	1997-98	84	200	223.01	37.50%
15	Katihar-Jogbani with ext. upto Radhikapur, Katihar-Tejnarayanpur & new material modification for Raiganj-Dalkhola (43.43 Km) NL	2000-01	277.43	257	1041.79	95.14%
16	Lumding-Silchar incl. Migrendisa-Dittockchera, Badarpur-Bairagram, Bairagram-Dulabchera & Karimganj-Maishashan	1996-97	482.73	648	4255.37	68.93%
17	New Jalpaiguri-Siliguri-New Bongaigaon NL along with Branch lines & new MM for Chalsa-Naxalbari (16 Km) NL	1998-99	433	380	1327.93	98.50%
18	Rangiya-Murkongselek alongwith linked fingers (510.33 Km)	2003-04	510.33	915.7	1556.23	44.95%
19	Jaipur-Ringus-Churu & Sikar-Loharu (320.04 Km)	2008-09	320.04	602.45	653.55	10.00%
20	Sadulpur-Bikaner & Ratangarh-Degana & Ratangarh-Sardarsahar	2007-08	438.35	422.06	422.06	99.00%
21	Sriganganagar-Sarupsar Canal Loop (Phase-1) (116 Km)	1997-98	116	69	258.59	86.00%
22	Suratpura-Hanumangarh-Sriganganagar (240.95 Km)	2008-09	240.95	402.57	516.23	3.00%

23	Chhindwara-Mandla Fort(182.25 Km)	2010-11	182.25	556.54	556.54	0.00%
24	Chhindwara-Nagpur (149.52 Km)	2005-06	149.52	383.79	585.93	38.00%
25	Jabalpur-Gondia including Balaghat-Katang (285 Km)	1996-97	285	356	673.62	63.00%
26	Bankura-Damodar valley with Bowaichandi Khana, Rainagar-Chinchai, Bankura-Mukutmonipur-Uparsol & Bankura-Purulia NL	1998-99	281.85	100	1176.4	10.00%
27	Ranchi-Lohardaga with extension to Tori (113 Km)	1996-97	113	147	456.45	99.00%
28	Rupsa-Bangriposi (90 Km)	1995-96	90	58	639.97	93.00%
29	Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat & Pollachi-Coimbatore (224.88 Km)	2006-07	224.88	343.17	900	64.00%
30	Madurai-Bodinayakanur (90.41 Km)	2008-09	90.41	182.66	282.66	0.00%
31	Manamadurai-Virudhnagar (66.55 Km)	2006-07	66.55	97.24	214.18	30.00%
32	Mayiladuturai-Karaikudi & Tiruturaipundi-Agastiyampalli incl. Needamangalam-Mannargudi line & Mannargudi-Kottai	2007-08	224	404.19	1005.19	80.00%
33	Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur & Tenkasi-Virudhnagar (357 Km)	1997-98	357	280	1029	93.00%
34	Tiruchirappalli-Nagore-Karaikkal (200 Kms) with extn. Nagapattinam-Velankani-Tiruturaipundi (43 (Kms)	1995-96	243	100	548.96	96.00%
35	Bangalore-Hubli and Shimoga town-Talguppa (630 Km)	1992-93	630	232.2	679.43	98.80%
36	Kolar-Chickballapur (96.5 Km)	2006-07	96.5	99.42	200	66.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37	Mysore-Chamarajanagar (Ph.I) with extn to Mettupalayam (148 Km)	1997-98	148	175	608.58	99.00%
38	Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaipur including Modasa-Shamlaji Road	2008-09	321.73	742.88	798.85	0.00%
39	Bharuch-Samni-Dahej	2005-06	62.36	165.66	325.8	95.00%
40	Bhildi-Viramgam with new MM for Mehsana-Taranga Hill	1990-91	214.4	115.66	589.43	68.00%
41	Bhuj-Naliya (101.35 Km) with extn. From Naliya to Vayor	2008-09	126	318.24	318.24	0.00%
42	Miyagam-Karjan-Dabhoi-Samalaya GC with electrification	2011-12	96.46	439.88	439.88	0.00%
43	Rajkot-Veraval, Wansjalila-Jetalsar, Shapur-Saradiya & Somnath-Kodinar	1994-95	363.91	170.43	931.37	97.00%
44	Rajpippla-Ankleshwar (62.89 Km)	2006-07	62.89	115	196.97	79.00%
45	Ratlam-Mhow-Khandwa-Akola (472.64 Km)	2008-09	472.64	1421.25	1421.25	0.00%

New railway line projects

4774. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of new railway line projects in progress with year of sanction, commencement, initial estimated cost and estimated cost, as on 1 April, 2011; and

(b) the status of each project, as on 1 April, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Details of new line projects, as on 01.04.2011, is given as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project (with length)	Year of sanction/ Commencement	Length (in Km)	Original Cost	Anticipated Cost	%age progress as on 01.4.2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ahmednagar-Beed-Parle Vaijnath	1995-96	250	353	512.67	5.00%
2	Amravati-Narkher	1993-94	138	120.9	553.17	96.00%
3	Baramati-Lonad	1998-99	54	75	138.48	45.00%
4	Wardha-Nanded (via Yevatmal-Pusood)	2008-09	270	697	1570.12	2.00%
5	Angul-Sukinda Road (98.7 Km)	1996-97	98.7	245.58	638.5	1.00%
6	Daitari-Banspani (155 Km)	1992-93	155	242.55	1326.63	99.00%
7	Haridaspur-Paradeep (82 Km)	1996-97	82	121	1000	17.50%
8	Khurda Road-Bolangir (289 Km)	1994-95	289	353.38	470.21	66.85%
9	Lanjigarh Road- Junagarh (56 Km)	1993-94	56	80.23	188.15	75.33%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Talcher-Bimlagarh (154 Km)	2003-04	154	726.96	810.78	7.00%
11	Ara-Bhabua Road (122 Km)	2008-09	122	490.8	490.8	1.00%
12	Araria-Supaul (92 Km)	2008-09	92	304.41	304.41	1.00%
13	Bihta-Aurangabad via Anugrahanarayan Road	2007-08	118.45	326.2	326.2	1.00%
14	Chhapra-Muzzafarpur (84.65 Km)	2006-07	84.65	378.56	378.56	30.00%
15	Darbhanga- Kusheshwarasthan (70.14 Km)	2005-06	70.14	205	205	1.00%
16	Dehri on Sone-Banjari (36.4 Km)	2008-09	36.4	106.2	106.2	0.00%
17	Fatuha-Islampur incl. MM for extn. of NL from Daniawan to Biharsharif, Biharsharif to Barbigaha, Barbigaha to Shekhpura	2001-02/ 2002 03	171.5	49.5	406.93	67.00%
18	Gaya-Bodhgaya-Chatra, Gaya-Natesar (Nalanda)	2008-09	97	415.67	549.75	1.00%
19	Gaya-Daltonganj via Rafiganj (136.88 Km)	2008-09	136.88	445.25	445.25	1.00%
20	Giridih-Koderma (102.5 Km)	1996-97	102.5	145	452.36	66.00%
21	Hajipur-Sagauli via Vaishali (148.3 Km)	2003-04	148.3	324.66	324.66	30.00%
22	Khagaria-Kusheshwarsthan (44 Km)	1996-97	44	78	162.87	45.00%
23	Koderma-Ranchi (189 Km)	1998-99	189	491	1157.81	69.00%
24	Koderma-Tilaiya (68 Km)	2001-02	68	307.71	418.17	27.00%
25	Kosi Bridge	2003-04	21.85	323.41	341.41	73.00%

<i>Written Answers to</i>		[18 May, 2012]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i> 221			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Kursela-Bihariganj (35 Km)	2008-09	35	192.56	192.56	1.00%
27	Motihari-Sitamarhi (76.7 Km)	2006-07	76.7	211	211	1.00%
28	Munger-rail-cum-road Bridge on river Ganga (14 Km)	2002-03	14	600	1079.64	61.95%
29	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga (66.9 Km)	2008-09	66.9	281.3	281.3	1.00%
30	Muzaffarpur-Katra-Orai- Janakpur Road (66.55 Km)	2008-09	66.55	228.05	228.05	1.00%
31	Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi (63 Km)	1997-98	63	100	411.23	86.00%
32	Nawada-Laxmipur (137 Km)	2008-09	137	620.57	620.57	1.00%
33	Patna-Ganga bridge with linking lines between Patna and Hajipur (rail cum road bridge) (19 Km)	1997-98	19	600	1389	63.00%
34	Rajgir-Hisua-Tilaiya (46 Km) & Natesar- Islampur	2001-02	67	49.5	303.6	99.00%
35	Sakri-Hasanpur (79 Km)	1996-97	79	100	175.88	60.00%
36	Sitamarhi-Jayanagar- Nirmali via Susand (188Km)	2008-09	188	678.62	678.62	1.00%
37	Azimganj-Murshidabad (Jiyaganj) incl. Rly. Bridge over river Bhagirathi	2001-02	6.6	22.78	101.17	75.00%
38	Bariarpur-Mananpur via Kharagpur, Lachimpur Barhat	2007-08	67.78	250.55	450.55	2.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
39	Deogarh-Sultanganj incl. Banka-Barahat and Banka-Bhitiah Road (149.5 Km)	2000-01	147	282	607.09	30.00%
40	Hansdiha-Godda (30 Km)	2011-12	30	267.09	267.09	0.00%
41	Hasnabad-Hinalganj (14 Km)	2010-11	14	172.03	172.03	0.50%
42	Laxmikantapur-Namkhana-Chanda Nagar (61.5Km) & Kakadwip-Budakhali (5 Km) & Chandanagar-Bakhali	1987-88	83.7	39.16	458.31	28.00%
43	Rampurhat-Mandarhill via Dumka (130 Km) with new MM for Rampurhat-Murarai (29.48. Km)-3rd line	1995-96	159.48	170	900.05	40.00%
44	Sultanganj-Katuria via Asarganj, Tarapur & Belhar	2007-08	74.8	288.85	450	2.00%
45	Tarakeshwar-Bishnupur with Ext up to Dhaniakhali, Arambagh-Irphala & new MM for Irphala-Ghatal (11.2 Km) & Arambagh-Champadanga (23.3 Km)	2000-01	154.27	260	1147.6	55.00%
46	Tarakeshwar-Magra (51.95 Km)	2010-11	51.95	365.17	365.17	0.50%
47	Agra-Etawah via Fatehabad and Bah (110 Km)	1999-00	110	108	363.05	86.00%
48	Etawah-Mainpuri (57.5 Km)	1997-98	57.5	120	219.84	72.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
49	Guna-Etawah <i>via</i> Shivpur-Gwalior-Bhind (348.25 Km)	1985-86	348.25	158.77	601.41	79.00%
50	Lalitpur-Satna, Rewa-Singrauli & Mahoba-Khajuraho	1997-98	541	925	925	84.00%
51	Chhitauni-Tumkuhi Road (58.88 Km)	2006-07	58.88	235	243.78	5.00%
52	Hathua-Bhatni	2005-06	79.64	200.73	230.03	28.00%
53	Kichha-Khatima (57.7 Km)	2003-04	57.7	165.67	208.4	1.00%
54	Maharajganj-Masrakh (35.49 Km) & Masrakh-Rewaghat	2003-04	65.49	104.1	195.64	8.00%
55	Rampur-Lalkuan-Kathgodam - ROB on NH near Rampur	1995-96		5.3	16.06	0.50%
56	Agartala-Sabroom (110 Km)	2008-09	110	813.34	1141.75	15.91%
57	Araria-Galgalia (Thakurganj) (100 Km)	2006-07	100	529.88	529.88	6.69%
58	Balurghat-Hilli (29 Km)	2010-11	29	170.91	242.22	4.59%
59	Bhairabi-Sairang (51.38 Km)	2008-09	51.38	619.34	619.34	0.07%
60	Bogibeel bridge with linking lines between Dibrugarh and North Bank line (46 Km)	1997-98	73	1000	3230.01	68.23%
61	Byrnihat-Shillong (108.40 Km)	2010-11	108.4	4083.02	4083.02	50.00%
62	Dimapur-Kohima (88 Km)	2006-07	88	850	850	0.32%
63	Dudhnoi-Mendhipathar (19.75 Km)	1992-93	19.75	22.33	120	45.08%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
64	Eklakhi-Balurghat (87.11 Km)-Gazole-Itahar (28 Km) & new MM for Raiganj-Itahar (21.8 Km)	1983-84	136.91	128	415.23	56.12%
65	Harmuti-Naharlagun (earlier Harmuti-Itanagar) (20 Km)	1996-97	20	156	254.29	79.45%
66	Jalalgarh-Kishanganj (50.077 Km)	2008-09	50.077	282.92	359.86	0.35%
67	Jiribam-Imphal (97.90 Km)	2003-04	125	727.56	3056.85	16.00%
68	Jogbani-Biratnagar (Nepal) (18 Km)	2010-11	18	210	238.83	0.10%
69	Kaliyaganj-Buniadpur (33.13 Km)	2010-11	33.13	205.31	222.21	0.10%
70	Murkongselek-Pasighat (30.617 Km)	2011-12	30.617	165.82	165.82	0.25%
71	New Moynaguri-Jogighopa NL with GC of New Mal-Moynaguri Road and New Changrabanda-Changrabanda	2000-01	260	733	1497.74	50.43%
72	Sivok-Rangpo (44.39 Km)	2008-09	44.39	1339.48	1339.48	0.08%
73	Teteliya-Byrnihat (21.50 Km)	2006-07	21.5	384.04	384.04	0.00%
74	Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri (63.1 Km)	2009-10	63.1	1046.88	1046.88	2.00%
75	Chandigarh-Baddi (33.23 Km)	2007-08	33.23	328.14	328.14	0.10%
76	Chandigarh-Ludhiana (112 Km)	1997-98	112	248.43	1104.4	62.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
77	Deoband (Muzzafar Nagar)-Roorkee (27.45 Km)	2007-08	27.45	105.52	160.1	20.00%
78	Jind-Sonipat (88.9 Km.)	2003-04	88.9	190.81	401.83	27.00%
79	Nangal Dam-Talwara (83.74 Km) new broad gauge line and Taking over siding of Mukerian-Talwara (29.16 Km)	1981-82	83.74	33.5	730	55.00%
80	Rishikesh-Karanprayag (125.09 Km)	2010-11	125.09	4295.3	4295.3	0.01%
81	Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramula (290 Km)	1994-95	290	1500	19565	48.00%
82	Bangurgram-Ras (27.8 Km)	2008-09	27.8	99.09	184.57	1.00%
83	Dausa-Gangapur City (92.67 Km)	1996-97	92.67	151.84	410.08	35.00%
84	Bhadrachalam Road-Sattupalli	2010-11	56.25	337.5	337.5	0.02%
85	Cuddapah-Bangalore (Bangarapet)	2008-09	255.4	1000.23	1090.23	3.93%
86	Gadwal-Raichur	1998-99	60	92.63	228.09	95.00%
87	Gudur-Durgarajapatnam	2011-12	41.55	277.74	277.74	0.00%
88	Gulbarga-Bidar (Suppl.)	1997-98	140	242	554.55	47.00%
89	Jaggayyapet-Mallacheruvu and Mallacheruvu-Janpahad	2006-07	43.1	53.21	291.53	92.00%
90	Kakinada-Pithapuram	1999-00	21.5	41.66	125.68	0.01%
91	Kotipalli-Narsapur	2000-01	57.21	330	695	0.33%
92	Macherla-Nalgonda (Suppl.)	1997-98	92	48	363.26	0.01%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93	Manoharabad-Kotapalli	2006-07	148.9	378.56	670.04	0.01%
94	Munirabad-Mahabubnagar	1997-98	246	380	567.47	28.00%
95	Nadikude-Srikalahasti	2011-12	309	1313.99	591.25	0.00%
96	Nandyal-Yerraguntla	1996-97	126	155.74	429.49	62.00%
97	Obulavaripalle-Krishnapatnam	2006-07	113	426.34	788.81	11.00%
98	Peddapalli-Karimnagar-Nizamabad	1993-94	177.49	316.21	617.63	75.00%
99	Vishnupuram-Janapahar (11 Km)	2006-07	11	42.08	60.72	99.00%
100	Dallirajahara-Jagdapur (235 Km)	1995-96	235	369	1105.23	6.00%
101	Wadsa-Gadchiroli (49.5 Km)	2011-12	49.5	232.4	232.4	0.00%
102	Bhadutola-Jhargram via Lalgah (54 Km)	2011-12	54	289.64	289.64	0.00%
103	Bowaichandi-Arambagh (31 Km)	2010-11	31	206.28	274.86	0.00%
104	Digha-Jaleswar (41 Km) and Digha-Egra	2010-11	72	255.11	533.63	0.00%
105	Howrah-Amta, Bargachia-Champadanga-Tarakeshwar, Amta-Bagnan and new MM for Janghipara-Furfura sharif	1974-75	109.8	31.42	499.16	59.00%
106	Tamluk-Digha, Deshpran-Nandigram with new MM for Kanthi-Egra (26.2 Km)	1984-85	133.6	73.71	723.71	10.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
107	Angamali-Sabarimala (116 Km)	1997-98	116	550	550	3.00%
108	Attipattu-Puttur (88.30 Km)	2008-09	88.3	446.87	446.87	0.01%
109	Chennai-Cuddalore via Mahabalipuram	2008-09	179.28	523.52	523.52	3.00%
110	Erode-Palani (91.05 Km)	2008-09	91.05	288.87	589.37	0.01%
111	Karur-Salem (85 Km) with new MM for Salem-Metturdam (43.43 Km) - Doubling	1996-97	128.43	136	945.73	87.00%
112	Madurai-Tuticorin via Aruppukkottai	2011-12	143.5	601.43	601.43	0.01%
113	Tindivanam-Gingee- Tiruvannamalai (70 Km))	2006-07	70	125	227.4	6.00%
114	Tindivanam-Nagari (179.20 Km)	2006-07	179.2	456	582.83	5.00%
115	Tirunnavaya- Guruvayur (35 Km)	1995-96	35	90	137.71	0.01%
116	Tumkur-Chitradurg- Davangere	2011-12	199.7	913	913	0.00%
117	Bagalkot-Kudachi (142 Km)	2010-11	142	816.14	816.14	0.00%
118	Bangalore- Satyamanglam (260 Km)	1996-97	260	225	226	0.01%
119	Hassan-Bangalore via Shravanabelgola (166 Km)	1996-97	166	295	475.51	75.00%
120	Hubli-Ankola (167 Km)	1997-98	167	136	337.82	55.00%
121	Kadur-ChicKmagalur- Sakleshpur (93 Km)	1996-97	93	157	332.82	49.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
122	Kottur-Harihar <i>via</i> Harpanhalli (65 Km)	1995-96	65	66	354.06	95.00%
123	Rayadurg-Tumkur <i>via</i> Kalyandurg (213 Km)	2007-08	213	887.31	1027.89	10.00%
124	Shimoga-Harihar (78.66 Km)	2011-12	78.66	562.74	562.74	0.00%
125	Whitefield-Kolar (52.9 Km)	2011-12	52.9	341.05	341.05	0.00%
126	Ramganjmandi-Bhopal (262 Km)	2000-01	262	425	1225.9	95.00%
127	Chhota Udepur-Dhar	2007-08	157	570	570	6.00%
128	Dahod-Indore <i>via</i> Sardarpur, Jhabua & Dhar	2007-08	200.97	297	948.8	5.00%
129	Ratlam-Dungarpur <i>via</i> Banswara	2011-12	176.47	2082.75	2082.75	0.00%

Demands for restructuring railway zone

4775. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for taking out areas of Visakhapatnam Division falling in Andhra Pradesh from East Coast Railway and include the same in South Central Railway;

(b) if so, whether Government is inclined to accept the demand and if not, the detailed reasons therefor;

(c) which other States, including Odisha, have made similar demands to make the jurisdiction of Railway Zones headquarters within their State co-terminus with the State boundaries in the interest of smooth coordination, administration and development of railway network; and

(d) the action taken on each such demand with reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. However, request had been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for taking out entire Waltair Division from the East Coast Railway and merging it with South Central Railway or alternatively, creating a separate Railway Zone with headquarters at Visakhapatnam.

(b) The jurisdiction of a Zone is decided on the basis of operational/administrative requirements and not on regional considerations. Besides, transfer of Waltair Division from East Coast Railway to South Central Railway will seriously affect East Coast Railway's operational synergy as also productivity of Railway's assets.

In view of the above, the demand has not been considered feasible.

(c) No request, specifically demanding that jurisdiction of a Zonal Railway be made co-terminus with the State boundaries has been received from any State Government. However, Odisha and Chhattisgarh have asked for transfer of certain sections from one Zonal Railway to another, or for the formation of certain new railway divisions which would make the Zonal Railway boundaries, headquartered in these states, by and large co-terminus with the boundaries of these States.

(d) The jurisdiction of a Zone is decided on the basis of operational/administrative requirements and not on regional considerations. Hence, these demands have not been considered feasible.

Corporatisation of railways

4776. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to corporatise Railways;
- (b) whether it is proposed to outsource non-transportation work;
- (c) whether it is also proposed to go in for parallel disinvestment; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Outsourcing of certain services in Railways is done on a need-based manner to improve efficiency and enhance customer satisfaction. There is no decision to outsource non-transportation work.

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

Plying EMU train

4777. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the action plan with regard to electrification of railway track from Varanasi to Delhi *via* Lucknow and Moradabad as well as plying of long route electric trains thereon;

(b) whether Government has any plan to ply EMU trains between important stations on this route;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action plan with regard to plying of EMU trains between Lucknow and Bareilly in view of large number of daily passengers commuting to and from Lucknow to various cities between these two stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Electrification work is in progress on Varanasi-Sultanpur-Lucknow-Moradabad section and planned for completion during 2012-13. Electrification of Moradabad-Ghaziabad rail line has been sanctioned recently while Ghaziabad-Delhi section is already electrified.

(b) No, Sir. There is no plan to ply EMU trains for the present.

(c) and (d) Do not arise. There are already 60 pairs of passenger carrying trains running between Lucknow and Bareilly.

Tatkal tickets

4778. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether public resentment has led Railways to bar travel agents from booking tatkal tickets during peak hours on the IRCTC portal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) With a view to protect the interests of ordinary users and to address the complaints of non-availability of confirmed accommodation on the opening day of reservation particularly under Tatkal Scheme, access to Tatkal booking between 0800 hours and 1000 hours by web-service agents and web agents of IRCTC has been blocked.

Condition of train compartments

4779. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1st AC, 2nd AC, 3rd AC and general train compartments in trains running through Odisha are old, not clean and below standard in comparison to the train compartments running in northern region; and

(b) the reasons for such discrimination and whether Railways will consider to use new and clean compartments and also implement strict measures to keep clean and safe compartments and platforms at all stations of Odisha, West Bengal, Assam and North-East region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. All the coaches (including 1st AC, 2nd AC, 3rd AC and General Class coaches) running in trains through Odisha are within prescribed codal life.

Maintenance and upkeep of coaches is a continual requirement and this is carried out periodically during laid down maintenance schedules. Besides, coaches are also being given mid-life rehabilitation after attaining 12-15 years of life and complete interior furnishing is replaced.

For improving upon the standards of cleanliness and hygiene in coaches (including those of Odisha, West Bengal, Assam and North-East region), schemes like Intensive mechanized cleaning, On Board House-Keeping Services (OBHS) and cleaning attention to trains during their stoppage at "Clean Train Stations" have been launched. Similarly, for stations, Railways have planned multi-pronged action by synergizing technology, education of users and provision of mechanized better equipments.

Appointment in East Coast railway

4780. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that physically handicapped persons who had been selected by Railways in 2009 could not get appointment till date in the name of Vigilance Inquiry in East Coast Railway;

(b) whether there is a time limit for completion of Vigilance Inquiry and by when the inquiry will be completed and the successful physically handicapped candidates will get the employment; and

(c) how many people have got jobs in East Coast Railway without following the usual recruitment procedure, during 2009-2012, the names and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The result of the recruitment process

completed in 2009 has been published on 13.02.2012. All the empanelled candidates have been offered appointment.

(c) All appointments made in East Coast Railway during the period 2009-2012 were carried out as per laid down procedures.

Machines for radiographer of railway tracks

4781. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways had in the recent past procured state of the art machines for radiography of railway tracks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these machines are lying idle;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. Digital Double Rail Testers (DRT) and Single Rail Testers (SRT) have been procured for Ultrasonic Flaw Detection of railway tracks.

(b) The Analogue Single and Double Rail Testers being used by the Zonal Railways are being phased out by replacing them with digital DRTs and SRTs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Railways propose to phase out the existing analogue DRTs and SRTs and replace them with Digital DRTs and SRTs by 31.03.2014.

Over-burdening of train drivers

4782. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of train drivers are over burdened with work, which one of the causes of train accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for train drivers being over burdened with work; and

- (d) the remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise.

Operating ratio

4783. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the ideal operating ratio for Railways;
- (b) the present operating ratio;
- (c) how it compares with the operating ratios of Railways in other Asian and European countries; and
- (d) the steps taken to improve the operating ratio of Indian Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) There is no ideal operating ratio for Railways. Lower operating ratio helps in generating higher internal resources for meeting requirement of Plan funds for safety, amenities, modernization of the system etc. The best ever Operating Ratio of the Indian Railways was 74.7% in 1963-64.

(b) The year 2011-12 is likely to close with an operating ratio of 95.0% and a target of 84.9% has been kept for 2012-13.

(c) The information on Operating Ratio of other railways systems is neither compiled nor maintained in this Ministry. Moreover, there are issues of diverse computation methodologies across countries, thus reducing validity of comparison of such statistical figures.

(d) Railways, in order to improve the operating ratio, are striving for augmenting traffic earnings and containing the expenditure. Steps being taken for maximizing the traffic earnings *inter-alia* include rationalization of fare and freight tariff; effective marketing strategies to capture more and more traffic; creation of additional capacity and optimum utilization of the existing rail infrastructure; improved throughput by steps to increase productivity and efficiency; improvement of passenger interface etc. Railways are making efforts to contain the expenditure through diverse means including strict economy and austerity measures; improved man-power planning; better asset utilization and inventory management; optimizing the fuel consumption etc.

Rationalisation of tariffs

4784. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an urgent need for adjustment and rationalisation of tariffs;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) how far the last five Railway Budgets have considered this need; and
- (d) the reasons for not revising fare and freight charges in the manner needed to make railway operations sustainable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Railways operate in an economic environment that is dynamic in nature. Conducting in-house exercises *vis-a-vis* rationalization of the fare and freight structure in response to evolving requirements is, thus, a continuous, on-going process. However, the implementation of resultant revisions in passenger fares and freight tariffs need not necessarily constitute a part of Budget proposals.

Some of the initiatives implemented in 2012 include:

Rationalisation of freight rates with effect from 6th March, 2012.

Increase in Passenger fares for First class, AC 2-Tier and First AC/Executive class by, respectively, 10, 15 and 30 paise per kilometre with effect from 1st April, 2012.

In addition, various other optimization measures, such as enhancement of axle loads for enabling carriage of higher pay load per freight car, increasing the carrying capacity of wagons etc. have been implemented in the recent past. Railways have also taken a number of steps to attract additional traffic particularly in the traditional empty flow directions and during lean seasons through a slew of freight incentive schemes. Efforts continue to be made for raising resources internally from other than traditional sources also.

Railway projects in Andhra Pradesh

4785. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of each of the railway projects that are running behind schedule in Andhra Pradesh under South Central Railway;

(b) the details thereof such as initial cost, date of announcement, date of commencement, year-wise allocations made after announcement and time and cost over-run;

(c) the reasons for delay in Peddapalli-Nizamabad railway line;

(d) by when the above railway line is going to be completed; and

(e) the amount required and amount allocated for this railway line project in 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Presently, 17 new lines and 9 doubling-projects falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh are in various stages of execution. These projects are progressing according to availability of resources.

(c) to (e) Peddapalli-Nizamabad line is part of Peddapalli-Karimnagar-Nizamabad new line project. On this project, Peddapally-Karimnagar-Jagityal section (83.53km.) has been completed and commissioned. Metapally-Mortad (21 km) section has been completed in 2011-12 and Mortad-Amroor (17 Km.) section is targeted for completion in 2012-13. The amount required for completion of this project is Rs. 376.33 Crore and Rs. 50 crore has been allocated in the Budget for 2012-13. No target date has been fixed for completion of this project and it is progressing according to availability of resources.

Job to kin of accident victim

4786. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether trains collided near Mukerian and about 37 people had died on 15th December, 2004;

(b) if so, whether Railways had made some announcement of compensation and jobs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether all announcements made by Railways have been fulfilled;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether Shri Dilbag Singh was one of the victims;

(g) if so, whether his kin has got Government job; and

(h) if not, by when the kin of deceased Dilbag Singh will get the job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) On 14.12.2004, there was a head-on-collision between 9112 Down Jammu Tawi-Ahmedabad Express and Jalandhar City-Pathankot Passenger (Diesel Multiple Unit) train between Bhangala and Mirthal stations on Jalandhar-Pathankot section resulting in death of 38 persons and injury to 40 persons.

(b) and (c) Announcement for payment of ex-gratia of Rs. 1.15 lakhs each for relatives of the deceased, Rs. 15000/- each for persons who suffered grievous injury and Rs. 5000/- each for persons who suffered simple injury was made by the Railways. Compensation to the victims of train accident/untoward incident as defined under Section 124/124A of the Railways Act, 1989 is decided by the Railway Claims Tribunal after a claim for compensation is filed in the Tribunal. No announcement was made for grant of employment to the next of kin of the deceased or injured.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. As per the announcement, ex-gratia payment of Rs. 42.55 lakhs in all the 37 identified death cases, Rs. 4.5 lakhs in all the 30 cases of grievous injury and Rs.0.50 lakh in all the 10 cases of simple injury has been made by the Railways. Compensation of Rs. 148 lakhs in all the 37 identified death cases and Rs. 8.81 lakhs in 24 injury cases as decreed by the Railways Claims Tribunal has also been paid by the Railways.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) and (h) Do not arise.

Passenger facilities at New Delhi railway station

4787. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that long queues are always there at New Delhi Railway Station to enter it;

(b) if so, the steps Government is taking to ease out the problem of passengers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that passengers are forced to stand in open *i.e.* without any roof and shelters due to long queues;

(d) whether there is a lot of resentment among passengers due to this; and

(e) if so, the action Railways propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Due to limited number of scanning machines installed at New Delhi Railway station, at times, during peak hours/summer/festival/holiday rush, passengers are required to stand in queues. Besides, whenever there is a bunching of trains, the queues extend beyond the covered area and passengers have to stand in open also. 8 gates *i.e.* 4 on Paharganj side and 4 on Ajmeri Gate side are open for the entry of the passengers. Railway Protection Force/Government Railway Police personnel are deployed for maintaining queues to facilitate the passengers. Staff deployed for baggage scanning and frisking are briefed to complete checking expeditiously.

(d) and (e) No such complaint has been received.

Emergency facilities for train passengers

4788. SHRI BUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain instances highlighting the need for introducing/improving medical and emergency facilities for travelling railway passengers have been reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Railways have taken any steps to set up emergency medical rooms/ First Aid rooms with a doctor and provision of ambulances at major railway stations to cope up with any emergency situation;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with emergency equipments/accessories proposed to be provided; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An incident of a passenger getting injured while trying to board a locked and moving empty rake which was being placed on the platform, took place at Hazrat Nizamuddin railway station on 16.11.2011.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Railways have established a system of rendering first aid to needy passengers at all railway stations. Front line railway staff at the stations are trained in rendering First Aid. Services of Railway doctors are available at major railway stations on call basis. There is a list of nearby hospitals and doctors with the Station Masters, whose services are also availed of, in emergencies. In

addition, services of Centralized Accident and Trauma Service (CATS) and Railway Ambulance are also used.

Northern Railway has set up "Emergency Equipment Rooms" at five major stations in Delhi area. These rooms are equipped with stretcher, trolley and wheel chair for patients, gas cutter, necessary medical facilities and other rescue equipments. Proposal to set up "Emergency Response Rooms" in other major stations is under consideration of the Ministry of Railways.

Train accidents at unmanned railway level crossings

4789. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents took place at unmanned railway level crossings in Gujarat, during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of unmanned level crossings converted into manned ones in Gujarat, during last three years;

(c) the number of unmanned railway crossings at present; and

(d) the steps being taken to prevent accidents at unmanned railway level crossings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The number of consequential train accidents at unmanned level crossings in Gujarat during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 was 4, 6 and 1, respectively.

(b) The number of unmanned level crossings converted into manned in Gujarat during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, is given below:

Year	Number of Unmanned Level Crossings Converted into Manned Level Crossings
2009-10	32
2010-11	13
2011-12	82
TOTAL	127

(c) As on 01.04.2012, the total number of unmanned level crossings existing in Gujarat is 2258.

(d) Various steps have been taken by the Railways to prevent incidents at unmanned level crossings which include ensuring availability of basic infrastructure at these level crossings, public awareness and publicity campaigns through electronic and print media, mass messaging (SMSs) to educate the road users, joint ambush checks with involvement of civil authorities to penalising the erring road users, progressive manning, provision of subway at technically feasible locations, construction of diversion road upto adjacent manned gates/grade separators, Road Over Bridge/Road Under Bridge, closure of such unmanned level crossings which are having negligible rail/road traffic, etc.

Train connectivity of capitals on NE states

†4790. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the capitals of Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Assam, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh in the North-East are not connected with railway lines;

(b) whether Government intends to connect above said seven capitals of the North-East with railway lines;

(c) whether Government feels the need of railway lines to carry ration to border areas in case of emergency;

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to lay above said railway lines speedily; and

(e) the quantum of fund required for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Capital of Assam and Tripura are connected with railway network. Capital of Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh are not connected at present.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Railways have taken up 13 new line projects in North East (NE) Region which on completion, will provide connectivity to all State capitals except Sikkim. A dedicated North Eastern Region Rail Development Fund (NERRDF) has been created for funding execution of National Projects in the North East Region.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) As on 01.04.2012, an amount of Rs. 17495 Crore is required for completion of new line projects in N.E. Region.

Air conditioned local trains in Mumbai

4791. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that air conditioned local trains have been planned more than once for Mumbai;
- (b) if so, the reasons for delay in its implementation; and
- (c) the firm steps Government is taking for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. Air conditioned Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) rake for suburban services in Mumbai has been planned for the first time on trial basis during 2012-13.

(b) There is no delay.

(c) Integral Coach Factory Chennai has been asked to manufacture one air conditioned EMU rake for Mumbai during 2012-13.

Survey for new railway line

4792. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether survey for a new railway line between Jharsuguda and Ambikapur *via* Sundergarh, Tapkara, Kunkuri, Jashpurnagar and Gumla has been done;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the office for the survey has been established in Kunkuri and Sundergarh; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The survey for new line between Jharsuguda and Ambikapur has been included in the Budget 2012-13. The survey will be taken up during the year.

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

Abolition of posts

4793. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways have abolished a number of posts under its administrative control; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) It has been the endeavor of the Railways to identify activities which have become redundant or reduced on account of change in technology/changing traffic pattern. Due to large scale acquisition of new assets the sanctioned strength has increased by about 3390 in the Financial Year 2010-11. Financial viability is kept in view while surrendering and creating posts.

Fifteen rakes trains on central and western local lines in Mumbai

†4794. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some trains with fifteen rakes are likely to be operated on both the Central and the Western local lines in Mumbai;
- (b) if so, the time by when they will be operational;
- (c) whether work related to platform and other works on both the lines have been completed;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and by when it is likely to be completed; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. 14 local train services with 15 cars in a rake are operated only on Virar-Churchgate section in Mumbai on Western Railway section where infrastructural facilities are available. Running of a train having 15 car in its composition depends on availability of infrastructural facilities, traffic justification, commercial viability and availability of resources. No time frame for running additional 15 car train services has been set.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) to (e) At present no work is sanctioned in Mumbai area for increasing the length of platforms to accommodate 15 car trains, though some stations already have this facility. The running of 15 car rakes require additional EMU rakes, lengthening of platform, Signal shifting and other electrical works. At present, no time frame has been fixed for running of additional 15 car trains services because of the constraints as mentioned.

Commissioning of new railway lines

4795. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has under consideration commissioning of new railway lines from Bengaluru-Chamarajanagar and Hubli-Ankola in Karnataka having regard to the fact that this will provide connectivity to the industrial areas in the State; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) In compliance of the orders of Central Empowered Committee constituted under Hon'ble Supreme Court, work on Bangalore-Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam and Hubli-Ankola new line project are held up.

However, proposal for taking up work on non-forest area of Bangalore-Chamarajanagar section is under consideration.

Investment target

4796. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have missed their investment target by Rs. 29,978 crore (12.9 per cent) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan due to their failure to generate resources through internal means;

(b) if so, whether there was greater dependence on gross budgetary support and market borrowings;

(c) whether Public-Private-Partnership route was also adopted towards meeting this investment target;

(d) whether it would be possible to bridge over this backlog during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the investment target fixed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Against the targeted investment of Rs. 2,33,289 Crores in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the estimated investment is Rs. 1,92,247 Crores. The major shortfall in mobilizing resources during the Eleventh Five Year Plan was on account of internal generation and Public Private Partnership (PPP). The shortfall in internal generation is primarily because of impact of 6th Pay Commission which entailed an additional expenditure of Rs. 73,000 Crores in the last four years of the Plan against an estimated impact of Rs. 30,000 Crores.

(b) and (c) Against targeted Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 63,635 Crores in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 77,039 Crores has been received. Against target of Rs. 79,654 Crores for Extra Budgetary Resource which include market borrowings through Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) and Public Private Partnership (PPP), Rs. 48,504 Crores has been received. While Railways were able to meet the target of market borrowing through IRFC, it was not successful in mobilizing resources through PPP.

(d) and (e) The focus of the Twelfth Five Year Plan is on meeting the Indian Railways' requirements in the areas of safety, modernization and capacity augmentation. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, Ministry of Railways have proposed a plan investment of Rs.7.35 Lakh Crores to Planning Commission. The required resources for the Plan are proposed to be met by (i) Gross Budgetary Support of Rs.2.5 Lakh Crores (ii) Government Support for National Projects of Rs. 30,000 Crores, (iii) Ploughing back of dividend of Rs. 20,000 Crores, (iv) Internal resources of Rs. 1,99,805 Crores, (v) Extra Budgetary resources of Rs. 2,18,775 Crores, (vi) Railway Safety Fund of Rs. 16,842 Crores.

Establishment of rail factory at Madhepura, Bihar

4797. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have sanctioned for establishment of rail factory at Madhepura in Bihar;

(b) if so, the status of this project;

(c) the amount of budget of this project and the amount already allocated till February, 2012;

(d) the completion schedule of this project; and

- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Cabinet, in its meeting held on 18th Feb' 10, approved proposal of Ministry of Railways for setting up of Electric Locomotive Factory at Madhepura, Bihar, under Joint Venture, with partner selected through international competitive bidding.

(b) Bidders have been short listed after finalization of Request for Qualification (RFQ). Thereafter, Request For Proposal (RFP) was issued to the short listed bidders. However, currently, the RFP documents are being modified. Modified bid documents will be submitted to the Cabinet for approval. Fresh RFP documents will be issued to the pre-qualified bidders after obtaining approval of the Cabinet.

(c) Latest anticipated cost for this project is Rs. 1293.57 Crores Capital (CAP) + Rs. 667.00 Crores Deposit/Public Private Partnership (Dep/PPP). The amount already spent till February' 2012, is Rs. 59.54 Crores.

(d) and (e) After award of contract, the project is scheduled to be commissioned by the selected bidder within three years from the date of signing of the agreement.

Forcible eviction of passengers by security personnel

4798. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of incidents of railway security personnel, RPF and GRP, throwing other passengers out from their seats have occurred in recent time;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents reported, during last six months, Zone-wise, particularly in trains on Delhi-Guwahati-Delhi route; and

(c) the details of measures being taken by Railways to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No such incident of throwing passengers out of their seats by security personnel, Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police has occurred in recent times.

(b) No such incident has been reported in any Zonal Railway during last six months.

(c) The Train escorting staff have been briefed to be polite and courteous towards the passengers and render assistance, whenever required.

Steps to prevent train accidents

4799. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have failed to give accident-free train services to the public;

(b) the details of steps promised by Government in this regard;

(c) whether all these steps have been implemented;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether Government has any plan to use new anti-collision technology to prevent major accidents; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The number of consequential train accidents excluding cases of trespassing at unmanned level crossings have declined from 335 in 2001-02 to 269 in 2002-03, 239 in 2003-04, 169 in 2004-05 and 2005-06, 123 in 2006-07, 129 in 2007-08, 115 in 2008-09, 100 in 2009-10, 93 in 2010-11 and further to 77 in 2011-12. This is the lowest ever figure in a year. Notwithstanding this, every accident is unfortunate and even if one person loses life the entire Railway family condoles it.

(b) to (e) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and all possible steps are undertaken on a continual basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. These include timely replacement of over-aged assets, adoption of suitable technologies for upgradation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, signalling and interlocking systems, safety drives, greater emphasis on training of officials and inspections at regular intervals to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices. Safety devices/systems being introduced to prevent accidents include provision of Block Proving Axle Counters (BPAC), Auxiliary Warning System (AWS), Vigilance Control Device (VCD), Anti Collision Device (ACD)/Train Collision Avoidance System, Train Protection Warning System (TPWS), etc. Deployment of safety devices/systems is being done progressively being an ongoing and continuous process.

(f) and (g) The deployment of Anti-Collision Device (ACD) after initial trials, was done on Northeast Frontier Railway (NFR) covering 1736 Route KMs. This was a single/double line non-electrified Broad Gauge section. Based on experience of NFR, to improve reliability and dependability of ACDs and to test its functioning on multiple lines as well as electrified routes, the specification and design configuration were revised and the system as evolved was tried on the electrified multiple lines of automatic signalling section of Southern Railway in 2010-2011. Operation and technical problems noticed during Southern Railway trials as well as the problems not yet resolved on Northeast Frontier Railway are being looked into and further proliferation of ACD shall be possible only after these problems are resolved comprehensively by Konkan Railway Corporation Limited.

Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS) has been provided on 50 Route Kms. suburban section on Southern Railway and is in service trials on 200 Route Kms. on North Central Railway. Works for TPWS have been sanctioned on 3397 Route Kms. spread over eight Zonal Railways.

Projects under NF Railway

4800. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of construction of double line between New Jalpaiguri and New Bongaigaon under Northeast Frontier (NF) Railway and the date of completion;

(b) the details of construction of double track railway line between New Bongaigaon and Guwahati *via* Rangia and the date of completion; and

(c) the details of proposal for construction of double track between Guwahati and Dibrugarh under NF Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Double line already exists between New Jalpaiguri and New Bongaigaon. There exist two broad gauge lines between New Bongaigaon and Guwahati on different alignments. Further, gauge conversion of Rangiya-Murkongselek along with completion of Bogibeel Bridge will provide an alternative route to Dibrugarh/Tinsukia *via* the North Bank line. Survey for doubling of Guwahati-Lumding-Tinsukia-Dibrugarh line has been completed. Proposal will be further considered after scrutiny of survey report.

Use of solar energy in train coaches

4801. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Railways have decided to use solar energy for train coaches;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Railways have conducted experimental trials in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Three coaches with solar lighting system are under trial. On evaluation of trial further study of economic viability will be undertaken.

(c) and (d) Solar lighting based train lighting system has been provided in two narrow gauge coaches plying on Pathankot-Jogindernagar Route in Kangra Valley section and one narrow gauge coach plying on Kalka-Shimla section on trial basis.

Decline in passenger revenue

4802. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that passenger revenue ratio has declined during last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the remedial steps/measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. Passenger revenue ratio has not declined during last three years. The position in this regard is as under:-

	(Rs. in crores)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Approx.)
Total earnings	87105	94525	103157
Passenger earnings	23488	25793	28268
%age of passenger earning with Total earnings	26.97	27.29	27.40

(b) and (c) The average growth in passenger earnings and number of passengers carried has been around 9.32% and 5.64% respectively during the last three years. Indian Railways, however, continuously strive to attract more passengers with a view to have increased earnings by introducing new trains, by enhancing load of more popular trains, extending/increasing frequency of existing

trains, increasing speeds of trains by introducing trains with limited stoppages as well as non-stop trains, changing timings of trains to suit passenger's convenience, running special trains and attaching extra coaches in the existing trains. Also regular analysis and reviews are undertaken on quota utilization, occupancy and patronage of trains and accordingly recommended for augmentation of trains having better revenue potential. Ticket Checking Drives are also conducted with a view to have improved window sale of tickets.

Adarsh stations

4803. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of stations upgraded as Adarsh Stations, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh, during last three years;
- (b) the details of targets fixed and achieved, during last three years;
- (c) whether Government is satisfied with the results achieved so far; and
- (d) if not, the steps taken/being taken by Government to achieve the desired results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) During the last three years, 550 stations have been developed under 'Adarsh' Station Scheme against a target of 697 stations. The state wise details are given in the Statement. (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Development/upgradation of stations is a continuous process. The progress of development of stations as Adarsh Stations is monitored at Zonal Railway level & Apex level.

Statement

Statewise details of stations developed under Adarsh Station Scheme

State	Stations Developed under Adarsh Station Scheme
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	28
Assam	13
Bihar	13
Chhattisgarh	5
Goa	1

1	2
Gujarat	6
Haryana	5
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Jharkhand	8
Karnataka	7
Kerala	40
Madhya Pradesh	11
Maharashtra	54
Odisha	19
Puducherry	1
Punjab	4
Rajasthan	11
Tamil Nadu	28
Uttar Pradesh	35
Uttarakhand	3
West Bengal	257
TOTAL	550

Works under MPLADS

†4804. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has included new works such as improvement in the habitations of tribes situated in most backward rural areas, hilly areas which are difficult to reach and in forests under the MPLAD Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether MPLADS funds are being used for building all religion community centres/community centres in villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) In order to create more community utility assets for the tribal people of the country and to encourage Trusts/Societies to work for the betterment of the tribal people, the limit of MPLADS funds which a Trust/Society can access has been fixed as Rs. 37.50 lakh instead of Rs. 25 lakh in the normal cases, subject to the condition that the additional fund of Rs. 12.50 lakh would be used exclusively for community utility building works for the primary benefit of tribal people in the notified tribal CD blocks with more than 50% tribal population.

(c) and (d) Community Centres to be used by general public are allowed under the MPLAD Scheme. However, works within the places of religious worship and on the land belonging to or owned by any religious faith/group are prohibited.

India statistical strengthening project

4805. SHRI. NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the salient features of the Project;
- (d) whether any Memorandum of Understanding has been signed under the ISSP in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) is a comprehensive Project of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, formulated as a sequel to the recommendations made by the National Statistical Commission (NSC) headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan and constituted for recommending necessary improvements in the Indian Statistical System. ISSP has been taken up for implementation as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with an approved outlay of Rs. 650.43 Crores (Rupees Six Hundred and Fifty Crores and Forty Three Lakhs only), out of which 80% was funded through a World Bank Loan and the balance 20% borne by the Government of India. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved ISSP on March 19, 2010. The States/UTs participating in

the Project are required to prepare their respective State Strategic Statistical Plans (SSSPs) outlining, among other things, the Vision, Development Plan and Implementation Strategies for the respective State/UT, keeping in view the National Strategic Statistical Plan (NSSP) and the guidelines issued by the Government of India for the preparation of the SSSPs. After approval of the SSSP initially by the High level Steering Committee on ISSP of the concerned State/UT Government and thereafter by the High level Steering Committee on ISSP of the Government of India, an MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) is signed between the Government of India and the concerned State/UT Government on a case-to-case basis, to commence implementation of the Project, for which the funds are released by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOS&PI) in instalments in accordance with the concerned SSSPs and the MoUs. Thirty three States/UTs, excepting for Goa and Chandigarh, are already participating in the Project.

(c) India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) is designed to strengthen the Statistical Systems of the States/UTs, by way of providing adequate technical and financial support to improve their statistical capacity and infrastructure required for collecting, compiling and disseminating reliable official statistics for policy planning and other necessary purposes particularly at the State and Sub-State levels. With proper and effective implementation of ISSP, it is hoped that there would be a significant improvement in the relevance, utility, user-friendliness, adequacy, credibility, timeliness and reliability of state, sub-state and in turn, the national level data, particularly in respect of 20 key identified statistical indicators (list attached vide Annexure I) besides improvement in terms of adherence to prescribed statistical standards. ISSP aims to cover certain key areas of support to the States/UTs viz.

- (i) Improving Management and Coordination of Statistical Activities
- (ii) Developing Statistical Skills and Capacity (Human Resource Development)
- (iii) Developing Physical & Statistical Infrastructure, including Civil Works and Information & Communication Technology (ICT) facilities
- (iv) Conducting Surveys and Studies, and
- (v) Improving Statistical Operations (Data Collection, Processing, Management and Dissemination), particularly for the identified 20 Key Statistical Activities as listed in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Yes, Sir. Some Memoranda of Understanding have been signed under the ISSP in the country.

(e) So far, as on May 15, 2012, 12 (Twelve), States/UT, namely, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Mizoram, Sikkim, Lakshadweep, Odisha & West Bengal have signed their respective Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoS&PI) under the India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP). The details of the MoUs so signed are summarized in the Table given below:

Sl.No.	State/UT	MoU signed on
1	Karnataka	December 10, 2010
2	Rajasthan	March 24, 2011
3	Gujarat	March 31, 2011
4	Andhra Pradesh	July 01, 2011
5	Bihar	August 09, 2011
6	Tamil Nadu	September 28, 2011
7	Mizoram	March 16, 2012
8	Sikkim	March 16, 2012
9	Lakshadweep	March 16, 2012
10	Kerala	March 16, 2012
11	Odisha	March 28, 2012
12	West Bengal	March 28, 2012

Statement

20 Key Identified Statistical Indicators

1. Estimation of State Domestic Product
2. Estimation of Capital formation and Savings
3. Estimation of District Domestic Product
4. Estimation of the contribution of local bodies
5. Compilation of data on major Fiscal variables
6. Participation in the conduct of Annual Survey of Industries

7. Compilation of Index of Industrial Production
8. Estimation of Crop area and Production
9. Compilation of Wholesale Price Index numbers
10. Compilation of Consumer Price Index numbers
11. Collection and compilation of Health, Morbidity and Mortality and Family Welfare Statistics
12. Collection and compilation of Education and Literacy statistics
13. Collection and compilation of Labour and Employment statistics
14. Collection and compilation of Housing statistics
15. Birth and Death registration and Population
16. Compilation of Electricity production and distribution statistics
17. Compilation of Environment and Forest statistics
18. Participation in the surveys of National Sample Survey Organization
19. Compilation of Transport statistics
20. Collection and compilation of Statistics for local area planning.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Supply of chemical fertilizer to Gujarat

10. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government to provide adequate quantity and timely supply of various Chemical Fertilizers to Gujarat for ensuing Monsoon season as during last rainy season farmers of Gujarat had suffered acute shortage of Potash;

(b) whether Government has received any communication from the State in this regard, if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) how much quantity of various Chemical Fertilizers has been allocated to Gujarat State for ensuing Monsoon?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) has assessed the requirement of Urda, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizers for Government of Gujarat during Kharif 2012 as given in Table below:

(Figure in 000'MTs)

Product	Urea	DAP	MOP	NPK
April	125.00	65.00	12.00	41.00
May	170.00	110.00	14.00	60.00
June	215.00	110.00	22.00	59.00
July	240.00	70.00	20.00	48.00
August	230.00	55.00	16.00	40.00
September	220.00	70.00	16.00	27.00
Total	1200.00	480.00	100.00	275.00

The supply position during Kharif 2012 (April, 2012) as follows:

(Figures in 000'MTs)

Product	Pre-positioning in February and March	Opening Stock as on 01.04.12	April' 12 Receipts	Total Receipts	Requirement April' 12	% of total receipt against Requirement
1	2	3	4	5 (2+3+4)	6	7 (5/6*100)
Urea	0.00	8.19	143.91	152.10	125.00	121.68
DAP	92.32	18.28	31.50	142.10	65.00	218.61
MOP	0.00	2.62	2.81	5.43	12.00	45.25
NPK	147.30	23.77	36.04	207.11	41.00	505.14

As can be seen from the above table the availability of Phosphatic fertilizers in Gujarat till April, 2012 is very comfortable and supply plan as drawn by the companies for Kharif 2012 (May, 2012) has been conveyed to the state government which is as given below:

(Figures in 000'MTs)

May 2012

Product	Requirement	Opening Stock	Supply Plan	Tentative availability at the end of the month
Urea	170.00	36.20	170.00	206.20
DAP	110.00	35.69	82.90	118.59
MOP	14.00	2.77	21.00	23.77
NPL	60.00	46.13	24.95	71.08

(c) Department of Fertilizers (DOF) would continue to draw the monthly supply plans as indicated by companies in consultation with the respective State Governments and would try to make ensure that the supplies of fertilizer match the requirement projected by Gujarat.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो जवाब दिया है, उससे पता चलता है कि अप्रैल और मई के शुरू में ओपनिंग स्टॉक निल जैसा है। सर, सदन में और स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में भी यह मसला सभी सांसदों ने दलगत नीति से ऊपर उठकर कई बार उठाया है कि किसानों को समय पर खाद मिलनी चाहिए। एक साल में जितनी खाद की जरूरत होती है, सरकार उस साल में उतनी ही खाद मुहैया करवा देती है। मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसको देखने से पता चलता है कि अप्रैल के शुरूआत में और मई के शुरूआत में स्टॉक निल है और अब मई का महीना खत्म होने जा रहा है तथा जून का महीना शुरू होने वाला है। इस समय किसान को अपनी फसल की तैयारी करनी है। इसके चलते केन्द्र की ओर से जरूरत के हिसाब से यूरिया क्यों नहीं पहुंचाया गया तथा यूरिया पहुंचाने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठायेगी?

श्री श्रीकांत जेना: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने गुजरात में अप्रैल के महीने में, यूरिया की availability के बारे में पूछा है, तो उनको बताना चाहूंगा कि ओपनिंग स्टॉक है। आप देखेंगे कि अप्रैल में यूरिया की जो रिक्वायरमेंट थी, उसी हिसाब से यूरिया है। नॉर्मली किसान को यूरिया की रिक्वायरमेंट जून के बाद होती है और अप्रैल में उसकी ज्यादा जरूरत नहीं होती है। गुजरात के लिए 2011-12 में जो रिक्वायरमेंट थी, उसके हिसाब से यूरिया की कोई शॉर्टेज नहीं थी और इस साल भी यूरिया की कोई शॉर्टेज नहीं है।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : सर, सवाल यह नहीं कि शॉर्टेज नहीं थी। मैं मानता हूँ कि आप पूरे साल के हिसाब से इसकी पूर्ति कर देते हैं। यदि आप प्रश्न के उत्तर में देखेंगे तो यूरिया की उपलब्धि 152 मी.टन है और जरूरत 125 मी.टन है। आप यह भी कह

[श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला]

सकते थे कि जितनी जरूरत है, उससे ज्यादा उनके पास है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका सही कारण क्या है? पिछले साल में जो यूरिया नहीं मिला, तो पड़ोसी राज्यों में जो अनयूटिलाइज्ड यूरिया था, उसको वहां की सरकार ने मंगवा कर स्टॉक में रखा है। आपके द्वारा जो यूरिया पहुंचाया गया था, वह 121 मी.टन है। इसमें यह होता है कि आप मंजूर कर देते हैं, बाद में वह मूवमेंट में जाता है और वह मूवमेंट समय से नहीं होती है। अन्य राज्यों के क्षेत्रों में जहां पर रेलवे का रैक नहीं होता है, वहां उसको वाया रोड पहुंचाया जाता है। उसको वाया रोड पहुंचाने में दिक्कत होती है। आपका वह आकलन सही है कि अभी इनको जरूरत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: अभी से यदि स्टेट लेवल का स्टॉक नहीं होता है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, स्टेट लेवल पर स्टॉक नहीं होता है, तो वह गांव में किसानों तक नहीं पहुंचता है। ऐसा नहीं है कि आपने मंजूर कर दिया तो खेत में पहुंच जाएगा। पहले आप मंजूर करेंगे, बाद में उसका मूवमेंट होगा, फिर वह स्टेट में जाएगा और स्टेट से गांव तक पहुंचने में बहुत वक्त लगता है। जिस महीने उसकी जरूरत है, इससे आगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... होना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please put the question.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: इसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

श्री श्रीकांत जेना: सर, जिस राज्य में स्टेट एजेंसीज़ advance pre-positioning के लिए पहले से ही खाद लेकर रखती है, वहां टाइमली सप्लाई के लिए प्रॉब्लम नहीं होती है। जैसे पंजाब में पंजाब फेडरेशन पहले से ही ले लेती है और Pre-positioning अपने पास गोदाम में रखती है। ट्रांजिट में शायद कहीं डिले हो सकता है। किसान को परेशानी न आए, इसलिए गुजरात में गवर्नमेंट की जो फेडरेशन है, अगर एक महीने का pre-positining करना चाहती है और कहती है कि यूरिया दे दे। तो हमको उसको देने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है।

हमको उसको देने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है, लेकिन भारत सरकार के लिए हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में, हर तालुका में इसको टाइमली पहुंचाना भी मुश्किल होता है, क्योंकि रैक मूवमेंट में कहीं पर डिले हो सकता है, जैसा कि आपने बताया भी है। अगर गुजरात गवर्नमेंट इस काम के लिए, प्रिपोजिशनिंग के लिए अपने फेडरेशन को एक्टिवेट करे तो हमें फर्टिलाइजर पहुंचाने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश गुजराल: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पंजाब में किसानों को बहुत परेशानी है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह प्रश्न जानना चाहता हूँ, वैसे समय-समय पर आपके बयान भी आते हैं कि यूरिया और डीएपी पर किसानों की सब्सिडी और कम की जाएगी, क्या आप यह बताएंगे कि पिछले दो वर्षों में, यूरिया और डीएपी पर किसान की कितनी सब्सिडी कम की गई, आज आप किसान को प्रति बोरी कितनी सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं और क्या आप उस सब्सिडी को भी वापस करेंगे? इसी विषय का एक दूसरा प्रश्न है कि आप 80 परसेंट खाद इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में, यूरिया खाद के आपके कम से कम से 9 कारखाने हैं, जो बंद हैं, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि उन 9 बंद कारखानों के सम्बन्ध में आपके विभाग की क्या नीति है? मंत्री जी, इसमें गोरखपुर भी सम्मिलित है।

श्री श्रीकांत जेना: सर, मुझे मालूम है। जहां तक सब्सिडी का सवाल है, सब्सिडी कम नहीं की गई है। यह न तो यूरिया पर कम की गई है और न ही PNK फर्टिलाइजर पर कम की गई है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कम नहीं की गई तो फिर खाद के दाम कैसे बढ़ गए? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री श्रीकांत जेना: ये दाम इसलिए बढ़ गए ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ कि जो PNK फर्टिलाइजर है, हम उसका इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। हमें, देश में 90 परसेंट PNK फर्टिलाइजर को इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है। जब इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में प्राइस बढ़ता है, तब हम सब्सिडी तो देते हैं, लेकिन सब्सिडी की जो प्री मार्केट कर दी गई है, जैसे एमआरपी प्री कर दिया गया है, DAP कॉम्प्लेक्स फर्टिलाइजर और एम.ओ.पी. का भी यही है, तो इससे, नेचुरली मार्केट-ड्रिवन प्राइस हो गया है, लेकिन भारत सरकार की तरफ से सब्सिडी कम नहीं हो रही है। यूरिया में एम.आर.पी. है, यूरिया का प्राइस नहीं बढ़ाया गया है, यूरिया प्राइस constant है, लेकिन DAP और MOP का प्राइस इसलिए बढ़ रहा है, क्योंकि इंटरनेशनल प्राइस बढ़ता रहता है। यदि 350 डॉलर का मार्केट प्राइस 600 डॉलर हो जाएगा, तो इतनी सब्सिडी देने से भी कुछ नहीं होगा। 2011-12 में सब्सिडी 90 हजार करोड़ तक गई है। सब्सिडी कभी कम नहीं हुई है, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ ये परिस्थितियां हो रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप कितने रुपये की सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं?

श्री श्रीकांत जेना: मैं आपको इसकी डिटेल् दे दूंगा, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि दो राज्य सरकारें हैं, एक गुजरात सरकार है और दूसरी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार है, जहां पर अब वैट का टैक्स लगा दिया गया है। सारे देश में वही प्राइस है, लेकिन गुजरात और उत्तर प्रदेश में यह स्थिति बन गई है, इसलिए मैं आपसे इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो नई सरकार आई है, उसने जो 5 परसेंट वैट टैक्स लगाया है, उसको किसान के लिए विदझा कर ले, गुजरात गवर्नमेंट भी इस वैट को विदझा कर ले ताकि किसान को फायदा हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह वैट पिछली सरकार ने लगाया था या इस सरकार ने लगाया है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री श्रीकांत जेना: यह पिछली सरकार ने लगाया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No; please. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय: वहां गुजरात में क्या कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: केंद्र सरकार को ...*(व्यवधान)*... स्टेट्स में जो compensation देना था ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप उसमें गुजरात के साथ भेदभाव कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप वह गुजरात को नहीं दे रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... अन्य राज्यों को दे रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप उनको रुपया देते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनको नहीं देते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... गुजरात की सरकार की वजह से हो रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... भाव डबल हो गया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये गुजरात की सरकार की वजह से हो रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनको भाव नहीं मिल रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय: आप क्यों कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): अलका जी, आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... रूपाला जी, आप भी बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप दोनों बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let him answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: गुजरात की सरकार को जो पैसा देना है, वह क्यों नहीं देते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): अलका जी, बैठिए, ...*(व्यवधान)*... रूपाल जी, बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... No; please. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: रेट के हिसाब से जो रुपया है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसको क्यों नहीं देते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): अलका जी, आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... रूपाला जी, बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपका ही क्वेश्चन है ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... रूपाला जी, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: भारत सरकार को देना है ...*(व्यवधान)*... समय पर खाद नहीं पहुंचती है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): आप नाराज मत होइए, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: और आप गुजरात सरकार को ब्लेम करते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... पंजाब में खाद नहीं मिल रही है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उत्तर प्रदेश में खाद नहीं मिल रही है ...*(व्यवधान)*... और पूरे देश में खाद नहीं मिल रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): रूपाला जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... खूंटिया जी, आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... रूपाला जी, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: इसका क्या करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): रूपाला जी, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सरकार तो खेती करती है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): रूपाला जी, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rupala, please take your seat ...*(Interruptions)*... Alkaji, please sit down. अलका जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़ बैठिए। Mr. Rupala, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rupala, please take your seat. I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... रूपाला जी, यह आप ही का क्वेश्चन है, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... It is your question. Do you not want to have it? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. It is your question and you don't want to hear it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do this, Mr. Rupala. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; please ...*(Interruptions)*... Order in the House, please. Now, Mr. Khuntia, put your question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow your own question. रूपाला जी, यह आप ही का क्वेश्चन है। खूंटिया जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, इस पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा करा लीजिए, हम नोटिस दे देते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): ठीक, है, आप नोटिस दे दीजिए।

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the subsidy that is being given amounts to more than Rs.90,000 crores, but I wish to draw his attention to the fact that the benefit of this subsidy is not reaching the farmers. I would like to specifically know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would start a new system of providing this subsidy directly to farmers. I would like to particularly know how much demand for fertilizers was made by the Odisha Government this year. I would also like to know whether it is a fact, as frequent reports appearing in newspapers allege, that the Central Government was not fulfilling the demand for fertilizers made by Odisha. What is the stand of the Central Government there? I would also like to know whether Government have taken a decision to reopen the fertilizer plant at Talcher, which had been closed.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I would like to take half-a-minute here. This is a very serious issue. I think, the hon. Minister, and all of us, need to realize that we must not make it a political issue of one State or one Government. The farmers are suffering. I think, the same gravity needs to be maintained in the Minister's reply as well.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, I fully share the hon. Member's view, and we are very serious about this issue. The Government, which is giving subsidies ranging from Rs. 90,000 crores to one lakh crore rupees to farmers in India, is really very sincere. It is not as if we are not serious. We get more serious when the

[SHRI SRIKANT JENA]

international prices of the DAP and PNK fertilizers go up, and naturally, we request the State Governments to take away the burden of subsidies a little from the Central Government. And even they have the same plan. They should see to it that there should not be any black marketing, and there should not be any diversion of fertilizers or urea to the industries. According to information, two lakh two million tonnes of Urea go to the industries, and the State Governments are keeping quiet on that aspect. We have been writing letters after letters to them, and no action is being taken at their end. Therefore ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मंत्री जी सीधे-सीधे राज्य सरकार पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी हर चीज के लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये अपनी जिम्मेदारी ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये तो सीधे-सीधे अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बच रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I think, the hon. Minister has ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: किसान को उपज का मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है और यूरिया का दाम बढ़ रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के मंत्री हैं, किसी पार्टी के मंत्री नहीं हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप इस तरीके से दाम बढ़ा कर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): अग्रवाल जी ...*(व्यवधान)*... अग्रवाल जी, पहले मंत्री जी को बात खत्म करने दो ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... अग्रवाल जी, आपका क्वेश्चन हो गया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let him complete the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आपके इस जवाब से हम और हमारा दल सदन का बहिष्कार करते हैं।

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You give reply to Mr. Khuntia's question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, there are three very serious issues raised by Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia. One is, whether the Government is contemplating to give subsidy to the farmers directly. This was announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech that our intention is to give the subsidy to the farmers directly. There is a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Nandan Nilekani, and they

have already worked out a scheme of things. Now, we have decided that from June onwards, up to the retail level, the subsidy will be checked. Once the retailer gets the fertilizer, then the subsidy will be released. The next point is, from retailer to the farmer; to identify as to who are the real farmers is a difficult proposition. So, up to the retail level, we are now going to roll out it by the end of June. Already, a model has been worked out. The pilot programme is on. We are hopeful that it can be replicated throughout the country after June. Regarding the Talcher Unit, along with other sick units which have been closed down, the Government has already taken a decision to again revive those units. In the national interest, the Cabinet has already directed the Department of Fertilizer to work out which are the units which can be taken up through public sector route, and also through PPP route. It has been decided to take up three units through public sector route. Talchar is one of them. We are on the right track and I am sure that it will be materialized soon. So far as the fertilizer to Odisha is concerned, there is no shortage of fertilizer to Odisha, and whatever they have asked for, that has been supplied to.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Shri Upendra Kushwaha, not asking. Okay.

श्री भारतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, गुजरात में कृषि का ग्रोथ रेट 11% है, जो देश में सबसे ज्यादा है। केवल वेट के कारण भाव डबल नहीं हुए, डीएपी में हम रॉ-मैटीरियल इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं, इसकी वजह से भी भाव डबल हो गए हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह भाव बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, क्या उसी तरह आप सब्सिडी भी बढ़ाएंगे? यदि नहीं, तो क्या आप फर्टिलाइज़र के आल्टरनेटिव, ऑर्गेनिक कृषि में आगे बढ़ेंगे?

श्री श्रीकांत जेना: डीएपी का जो रॉ-मैटीरियल है, वह Rock Phosphate है, यह आप सभी को मालूम है। Rock Phosphate कुछ क्वांटिटी में हमारे देश में राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में मिलता है, लेकिन उसकी क्वालिटी इतनी अच्छी नहीं है। उसको एनरिच करके हम कुछ यूनिट single super phosphate के लगाते हैं, लेकिन मोस्टली हमें Rock Phosphate बाहर से लाना पड़ता है। इसके चलते अगर Rock Phosphate का प्राइस बढ़ गया, तो यहां डीएपी और एनपीके फर्टिलाइज़र का प्राइस भी बढ़ जाता है।

जहां तक एमओपी का सवाल है, एमओपी एक international cartel है और उस cartel को तोड़ना बहुत मुश्किल है। आप जानते हैं, लास्ट ईयर हमने कोशिश की कि हम कम से कम इतना जरूर करेंगे कि एमओपी इतने ज्यादा प्राइस पर नहीं खरीदेंगे। एक तरफ डोमेस्टिक डिमांड है कि एमओपी लाइए, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो international cartel है, वह प्राइस बढ़ाता रहता है, इसलिए हमने इसके बीच के रास्ते को कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश की, जिससे प्राइस थोड़ा गिरा।

जहां तक फर्टिलाइज़र के ऑल्टरनेटिव का सवाल है, इसके बारे में कृषि मंत्री जी ने खुद ही बताया है कि हमारी जमीन को जितना नुकसान केमिकल फर्टिलाइज़र से हो रहा

[श्री श्रीकांत जेना]

है, उसके लिए ज्यादा सब्सिडी बायो-फर्टिलाइज़र या ऑर्गेनिक फर्टिलाइज़र को दी जाएगी। उनका यह आश्वासन मैं कल-परसों ही लोक सभा में सुन रहा था, कृषि मंत्री जी खुद ही चिन्तित हैं कि इसको कैसे बढ़ाया जाए, ताकि कैमिकल फर्टिलाइज़र से हमारा ध्यान बायो फर्टिलाइज़र और ऑर्गेनिक फर्टिलाइज़र के ऊपर जाए।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- I Report and Accounts of the HAL, Pune and related papers.**
- II MoU between Government of India and various Insecticides Drugs and Pharmaceuticals companies.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Pune, for the year 2010-11, 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.
- (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. 6901/15/12]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) and the Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6897/15/12]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Pharmaceuticals) and the Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6900/15/12]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Pharmaceuticals) and the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6899/15/12]

**Reports and accounts (2009-10 & 2010-11) of Councils,
IITs, Skiksha Abhiyan and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 25 and sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993:—
- (a) Sixteenth Annual Report of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Reports.
- (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. 6879/15/12]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—
- (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (NIIT), Gandhinagar, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (NT), Ropar, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6873/15/12]
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6875/15/12]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Rajasthan Council of Secondary Education, Jaipur, 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 (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6994/15/12]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6878/15/12]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (HT), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6867/15/12]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Union Territory Mission Authority, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6866/15/12]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Gujarat Council of Elementary Education, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6872/15/12]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6871/15/12]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the West Bengal Society for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Mission, Kolkata, 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 (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6869/15/12]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Tripura Rajya Mission, Tripura, 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 (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6970/15/12]
- (ix) (a) Annual Accounts of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management (ABV-IIIT & M), Gwalior, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6874/15/12]

I Notification of Ministry of Home Affairs.

II Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of Central Agricultural University (CAU), Imphal, Manipur and related papers.

III Statements giving reason for not laying the papers of various corporations.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Harish Rawat, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Co-operation) Notification No. S.O. 654 (E), dated the 29th March, 2012, notifying the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6854/15/12]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (3) of Section 29 of the Central Agricultural University Act, 1992:—

(a) Annual Report of the Central Agricultural University (CAU), Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2009-10.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

(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. 7004/15/12]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Statements giving reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the following Corporations, within the stipulated period:—

Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, for the years 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Jammu and Kashmir Agro Industries Corporation Limited, for the years 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, for the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Assam Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, for the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07.

Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, for the year 2010-11.

Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, for the year 2010-11.

Punjab Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7005/15/12]

- I Report on intake of SC and ST against reserved vacancy on the Railway for the year ending 31st March, 2011**
- II MoU between Govt. of India and Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.**
- III MoU between Govt. of India and Mumbai Railways Vikas Corporation Ltd.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Report on the Progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in Recruitment and Promotion Categories on the Railways, for the year ending 31st March, 2011.
(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6927/15/12]
- II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways) and the Braithwaite & Co. Ltd., for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6926/15/12]
- III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Railways, Railway Board) and the Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6925/15/12]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Administrators-General (Amendment) Bill, 2012

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th May, 2012, agreed without any amendment to the Administrators-General (Amendment) Bill, 2012, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th May, 2012."

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests:—

Two Hundred and Twenty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Department of Atomic Energy;

Two Hundred and Twenty-third Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Department of Science and Technology;

Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests;

Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Department of Space;

Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences;

Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; and

Two and Hundred Twenty-eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Department of Biotechnology.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं महिलाओं को शक्तियां प्रदान करने संबंधी संबंधी समिति (2011-12) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा-पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

'महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (एम.जी.एन.आर.ई.जी.ए.) और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं को शक्तियां प्रदान करना' विषय के संबंध में चौदहवां प्रतिवेदन; और

'सशस्त्र बलों में महिलाएं' विषय के संबंध में समिति (2010-11) के दसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में पन्द्रहवां प्रतिवेदन।

STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE (Assam): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Final Action Taken Statement of the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-1 of the Second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women on the subject 'Working Conditions of Women in Prasar Bharati'.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

SHRI LALHMING LIANA (Mizoram): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2011-12):—

- (i) Twentieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Committee (2009-10) on the subject 'Production, Consumption and Pricing of Sugar' pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution); and
- (ii) Twenty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Committee (2010-11) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).

REPORT OF THE RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Third Report of the Railway Convention Committee (2009) on 'Rate of Dividend for the year 2012-13 and other Ancillary Matters'.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**Status of implementation of Recommendations contained in
Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Reports of Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

[SHRI SHARAD PAWAR]

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education.

and

- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture pertaining to the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Fifteenth report of the department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology.

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सचिन पायलट): महोदय, मैं डाक विभाग, संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय से संबंधित "2010-11 के लिए डाकघरों का आधुनिकीकरण के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के पन्द्रहवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ।

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Thirty-seventh report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2011-12).

***SPECIAL MENTIONS**

Concern over NALCO being compelled to sell its surplus alumina to its rival company in the domestic market

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, it is shocking and disturbing that pressure is being mounted from within the Government on the National Aluminium Company (NALCO), a Navaratna PSU, under the Ministry of Mines, to sell its surplus alumina to its arch rival in the private sector, M/s. Vedanta, instead of exporting it.

* Laid on the Table.

Sir, NALCO has been exporting surplus alumina and earning foreign exchange for the country. NALCO could develop a stable market for the same, and has also developed shipment infrastructure at the Vishakapatnam Port, making huge capital investment. In such a situation, NALCO should not be pressurized to forego its export market for alumina except for the purpose of value addition in its own plant. Why is there such a proactive initiative to favour a company which is known to violate environmental laws?

In these days of break-neck competition, feeding the rival in the home market does not speak of business prudence; rather, such a decision to allow the Company to source its raw material from NALCO by NALCO itself would be sabotage to its natural competitive edge. The NALCO Board of Directors had a standing decision of not selling alumina produced by it in the domestic market. I believe, the Ministry must strongly stand by such a decision to retain the competitive strength of the Company.

Sir, I would urge upon the Government and the Minister of Mines to intervene and ensure that NALCO is not pressurized to sell its surplus alumina to its rival company in the home market instead of exporting the same.

Demand to expedite the construction of Tanakpur-Pithoragarh National Highway and make proper arrangements for its maintenance

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, उत्तराखंड राज्य के टनकपुर-पिथौरागढ़ मोटर मार्ग की लम्बाई 150 किलोमीटर है। 1963 से पहले इस मोटर मार्ग का निर्माण व रख-रखाव सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा किया जाता था। पिथौरागढ़ एक सीमान्त जनपद है। इसकी सीमाएं, नेपाल, तिब्बत, और चीन से मिलती हैं, जिससे इस मोटर मार्ग का महत्व और भी बढ़ जाता है। सामरिक दृष्टि एवं रक्षा आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए 1963 के बाद इस मोटर मार्ग को भारत सरकार के रक्षा मंत्रालय ने अपने अधीन ले लिया था। रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन डीजीबीआर (ग्रेफ) अब इस महत्वपूर्ण मोटर मार्ग के निर्माण और रख-रखाव का कार्य करता आ रहा है। रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन रहते हुए भी इस मोटर मार्ग का निर्माण पूरा नहीं हो सका। वर्षा के मौसम में यह मोटर मार्ग कई-कई दिनों तक बंद रहता है और यहां कोई विमान सेवा भी उपलब्ध नहीं है, जिससे यहां पर रहने वाली जनता को काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। मार्ग के बंद होने से जीवन रक्षक आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कमी हो जाती है और दैनिक उपभोग की चीजों की कीमतें आसमान छूने लगती हैं।

महोदय, चीन ने तिब्बत की राजधानी लहासा, जो कि 3650 मीटर की ऊंचाई पर है, वहां रेलगाड़ी पहुंचा दी है, परन्तु हमारे लोग 150 किलोमीटर सड़क का निर्माण 60 साल के बाद भी पूरा नहीं कर पाए हैं। केन्द्र सरकार के सड़क परिवहन मंत्रालय ने तीन-चार साल पहले से इस टनकपुर-पिथौरागढ़ मोटर मार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किया है, परन्तु मार्ग का न तो ठीक से रख-रखाव हो रहा है और न ही निर्माण कार्य पूरे हुए हैं।

[श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा]

महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि टनकपुर-पिथौरागढ़ मोटर मार्ग, जो कि अब राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित हो चुका है, उसके समुचित रख-रखाव का उचित प्रबंध करते हुए मोटर मार्ग का निर्माण शीघ्र पूरा किया जाए, ताकि बरसात के दिनों में पिथौरागढ़ व चम्पावत जिलों की आठ लाख जनता को कठिनाइयों का सामना न करना पड़े। धन्यवाद।

**Demand to improve the salary and service conditions of the
staff employed in CSD canteens of the India Army**

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान भारतीय सेना के अधिकारियों द्वारा कैंटीन स्टोर्स डिपार्टमेंट (सीएसडी) की फुटकर विक्रेता कैंटीनों तथाकथित यूनिट रन कैंटीन्स (यूआरसी) में कार्यरत 10 हजार कर्मचारियों के भविष्य की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पूरे देश में सीएसडी के कुल 35 डिपो स्थापित हैं, जो रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन आते हैं और थोक में अपने द्वारा खरीदे गए सामान की बिक्री के लिए पूरे देश में स्थापित 3600 यूनिट रन कैंटीनों पर आश्रित हैं। उनमें कार्यरत कर्मचारी दिन-रात अपना पसीना बहाकर वर्ष भर में लगभग 500 करोड़ रुपये का शुद्ध लाभ अर्जित करते हैं और इसका हिसाब सेना के अधिकारी किसी को भी देना नहीं चाहते हैं। यहां तक कि भारत के नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक को भी नहीं देना चाहते हैं, जिसका उल्लेख महालेखा परीक्षक ने अपने वर्ष 2010-2011 के 14वें प्रतिवेदन तथा लोक-लेखा समिति ने 2011-2012 के अपने 48वें प्रतिवेदन में स्पष्ट रूप से किया है।

दूसरा, यूनिट द्वारा संचालित कैंटीनों के कर्मचारियों को वर्तमान में सीएसडी में कार्यरत उनके समकक्ष कर्मचारियों के बराबर भी वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है, जबकि वे यूनिट रन कैंटीन कर्मचारियों की सेवा-शर्तों नियमावली, 2003 से विनियमित हो रहे हैं।

मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह कैंटीन कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान एवं सेवा शर्तों में सुधार कर, इन यूनिट रन कैंटीन कर्मचारियों को न्याय दिलाये तथा इनकी सभी विसंगतियों को अविलम्ब दूर करे। जैसा लोक-लेखा समिति ने अपने 48वें प्रतिवेदन में कैंटीन कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान एवं सेवा-शर्तों में सुधार हेतु सिफारिश की है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, Statutory Motion. Shri K. N. Balagopal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr. Mullappally Ramachandran*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): It is not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... I do not allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to make allegations against a Minister, there is a rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to go by the rule. You cannot make an allegation in this way. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a rule for making an allegation.

*Not recorded.

...(Interruptions)... For making allegation against a Member also, there is a rule.
...(Interruptions)... You have to go by the rule. ...(Interruptions)... It is not allowed.
...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri K. N. Balagopal to move the Statutory Motion.

STATUTORY MOTION

**For Resolution that the Airports Authority of India (Major Airports)
Development Fees Rules, 2011, laid on the Table of the House on
the 25th August, 2011, be modified**

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I move:

"That this House resolves, in pursuance of section 43 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994, the Airports Authority of India (Major Airports) Development Fees Rules, 2011 published in the Gazette of India dated 2nd August, 2011 vide notification G.S.R. 597(E) and laid on the Table of the House on the 25th August, 2011, be modified as follows:

1. That in rule 3 at page 6, after the word "collected" the words "by a person or a body of persons as specified" be **deleted**.
2. That in rule 3 at page 6, the following proviso and explanation be **added**:

"Provided, the Development Fee shall not be collected for and on behalf of those operators/lessees who had been awarded contract to develop such airports before the introduction of Development Fee.

"Explanation: This proviso is added, because the total value of contract was determined while awarding the contract without taking into consideration of Development Fees.

3. That in rule 4, sub-rule 3, at page 6, **after** the words "to be executed", the words "and managed" be **inserted**.
4. That in rule 4, sub-rule 4, at page 6, **after** the word "Account", the following be **added**:

"The money already collected before the introduction of the present Rule by certain operators shall be assessed and deposited in a separate account called "Development Fees Surplus Sub Account".

5. That in rule 4, sub-rule 5(iii), at page 7, the following be **added** as sub rule 5(iv) namely, -

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5(iv) "The amount remaining in the Development Fees Surplus Sub Account shall be taken into account while improving the facilities of the Airports run by Airports Authority of India."

6. That in rule 5, sub-rule 9, at page 8, **for** the word "ten" the word "twenty five" be **substituted**.

7. That in rule 7, at page 8, **after** the word "Act." the following be **added**:
"The all accounts pertaining to collection and disbursal of development fee shall be audited by C&AG." And

That this House recommends to Lok Sabha that Lok Sabha do concur in this Motion."

Sir, I am privileged to move this Motion today in two ways. I gave the notice in August, 2011 and the last motion discussed in the House was in 2000 by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Shri Dipankar Mukherjee and the late Shri Arjun Singh. In August, because of the Supreme Court's verdict that the airport fee collected by the Delhi and Mumbai Airports was illegal, I gave a notice and then a Motion. In August, 2011, it was not taken up by the Rajya Sabha because of some reasons or because of my lack of experience. Now only it came up. So, for eight months, a motion like this was pending. Sir, this particular instance came up on the basis of an order by the hon. Supreme Court. Later on, the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority decided to increase all charges at the Delhi Airport. Not only development fee or user fee, all airport charges were increased. Now, the International Air Transport Association has said that Delhi is the costliest airport in the world. I have a data with me. It is a table with figures. The lowest in airport tariff is Dubai Airport and the highest is Delhi Airport. For landing and taking off of a Boeing or jumbo jet, the cost is 29000 dollars plus 12 per cent service tax. They have to pay this. That is nearly Rs. 16 lakh. While in Dubai, it is less than 3000 dollars, that means, less than Rs. 2 lakh. For coming and taking off of a 747-Boeing with 400 passengers, it has to pay Rs. 16 lakh.

Sir, at the outset, I want to say one thing. As a principle, we, the Members of Parliament from the CPM, have a reservation about user fee and privatisation. But, here, I am discussing a matter of user fee. So, I am not blindly against the user fee but, it should be as per the legal provisions of the Constitution, legal provisions of the Airports Authority of India Act and the Aircrafts Act, 1934. That should be there. That is what I am saying. I am not vehemently opposing at this point that there should not be any user fee. Sir, in Malayalam, there is proverb, * (Hon. Member may fill in the Malayalam proverb), that is, don't kill the hen who

lays golden eggs. From Dubai to Delhi, this is how it is costly. Why is this allowed? This is the point which I want to raise.

The entire incident started as a result of the order of the Supreme Court. Actually, Delhi Airport and Mumbai Airport are given to PPP in 2006 through a bidding process. Many companies were there. But two companies, according to the bidding parameters, got it. In 2009, the Government of India gave a letter to them to collect user fee. In Delhi it is Rs. 1,300 for international and Rs. 200 for domestic. In Mumbai also it is the same. Some organisations went to the court saying that this user fee is illegal. The High Court upheld the decision of the Central Government. Veteran lawyers of the country argued for the Central Government and Airports Authority of India. The Solicitor-General argued for the Government of India and the Solicitor-General and other advocates argued for the AAI. We know how an organisation fight such a case. In the High Court, they got defeated. The Supreme Court said, "the user development fee can't be collected through an Executive Order of the Government. The Civil Aviation Ministry did a mistake". So, it said, "Stop it. Only through some rules you can do that". The Supreme Court said that they did not go into the details of the contract. It said that the collection of the user development fee collection was not through a proper rule. So, the rule should be made and the rule-making body, that is, Parliament should look into the matter. That is what the Supreme Court said. At that time, I put a question in this House. It was replied that in Delhi Airport alone for two years, 2009-2011, that is, June, 2011, an amount of Rs. 1,481 crores has been collected. Then I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister and the then Civil Aviation Minister, Shri Vayalar Ravi. I wrote letters. I said that this amount of Rs.1,481 crores was illegally collected money and the illegally connected money was bona vacantia. As per the law, the bona vacantia should go to the Government exchequer. The Government should take it back. Then, there was no reply. Immediately, the Government came up with the rule. On 2nd August, they published the rule and, on 25th August, it was laid on the Table here. I raised mainly four points. But they were not accepting them. As per the rule-making process and as per the Statute, a rule, if it is amended by the Parliament, then only will it have prospective effect. Till the rule was amended, up to that date, all these 8 months, whatever they had collected they could take. This is the point. All these days, they were collecting and now it came to the fag end. At least, at this time, it has come up.

I gave four amendments. There are three points. Even with these amendments, this rule can't stand. The rule is basically illegal. That is the point that I am making. As per the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008, the user fee is decided. The Airports Authority of India is entrusted to

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collect the fee through the rule. The Airport Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008 mentions in Chapter-III about the powers and functions of the Authority. Section 13(1)(b) says, "to determine the amount of Development Fee in respect of major airports". Section 13(1)(c) says, "to determine the amount of Passenger Service Fee levied under rule 88 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 made under the Aircraft Act, 1934". It means that the Aircraft Act of 1934 is empowering the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority of India through these rules. Section 5 of the Aircraft Act, 1934 mentions about the power of the Central Government to make rules. It says, "Subject to the provisions of section 14, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules" and so on. What is very specific is section 5(2)(a). It says, "the authorities by which any of the powers conferred by or under this Act are to be exercised". It is very clear. Many veteran lawyers are here. It very specifically says, "the authorities by which any of the powers conferred by or under this Act are to be exercised". That means the Airports Authority, through a Government order, can exercise its power, can delegate a power to an authority only. Authority means a quasi Government authority or a private airport development authority or some other company. They cannot be an authority. So, as per the legal provisions of this Act, as per the Aircrafts Act, 1934 and as per the AAI Act, this rule is illegal. It is a not a matter of voting or dissenting. It is basically against the rule. Sir, you can see the latest position also. Now there is a new scheme that even incoming passengers are being levied the Development Fee. That is also against the Airports Authority of India Act. Sections 22 A of the Airports Authority of India Act says, "The Authority may, after the previous approval of the Central Government in this behalf, levy on, and collect from, the embarking passengers at an airport, the development fees at the rate as may be prescribed and such fees shall be credited to the Authority and shall be regulated and utilised in the prescribed manner, for the purposes of...". Section 22 A of the Airports Authority of India Act says that you can charge levy only from the embarking passengers. There is no need to go far away. It is very clear. It is for outgoing passengers. Now they are introducing it for incoming passengers also. This is also illegal. This is also now happening.

The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Act says that they have to fix the fee every five years. In 2011, they have fixed the fee. Now again, on 15th May, they have fixed the fees, two days back. They have fixed another fee on 15th May. So, this is what is happening. I am not going into other aspects. I have just given four main points.

The first amendment is this. The rule says that it can be collected by a person or a body of persons specified. Sir, Part XII of the Indian Constitution is

about Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits. Article 265 says, "Taxes not to be imposed save by authority of law — no tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law". Here I have quoted Section 5 (2) of the Aircraft Act, 1934 which says that it can be entrusted only to an authority. Then how can you entrust it to a private person? So, this is against the Constitution; anti vires of the Act. As it is against the Constitution, you cannot go by this rule. Secondly, I have added a proviso. It says, "Provided, the Development Fee shall not be collected for and on behalf of those operators/lessees who had been awarded contract to develop such airports before the introduction of Development Fee." Many people may say that if this Development Fee was there, they would have been awarded the contract; they would have got this contract. So, taking Development Fee by the contract persons is a very serious issue; it is a very serious question of corruption. It cannot be allowed. Then I have added another clause, which says, "The money already collected before the introduction of the present Rule by certain operators shall be assessed and deposited in a separate account called "Development Fees Surplus Sub Account". An amount of Rs. 1,481 crores and Rs. 700 crores with the Mumbai Airport, has to be kept with the Government and used by the Government. This money is to be managed by the Government.

Finally, one point is very important, which is about audit. There is no audit in these kinds of institutions. We are against the PPP only in one sense. They are making profit out of the public funds. That is the only thing. Otherwise, we are not against that. What does the CAG report say? It says, "It is a masterpiece example of looting the public money". That is what the CAG says. Here also in the name of PPP, it is being done. Since there is no audit, the CAG also does not know about it. Even the RTI Act is not applicable to the PPP projects. If C&AG looks into the details of these airports, then, surely, the picture will be different. Sir, I am not going into another accounting detail. This is not the time for that. But the AERA's Report, the latest Report, asks for 750-800 per cent. Now they are allowing a 360 per cent increase. The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority has stated it. The respected Minister also should notice this. Now, for the purpose of development, 5,000 acres of land have been given to the Delhi Airport. Out of that, five per cent is for commercial development; that is, it comes to 250 acres. In respect of these 250 acres of land, they can develop it commercially and take the money. But, out of these 250 acres, they have commercially developed 46 acres alone. From these 46 acres, they got something like Rs. 1,480 crores. Now, 200 acres of land is still unutilized with them. If they are going to lease out this also, then, at the present market rate, they can earn Rs. 20,000 crores from this asset alone. The AERA is questioning them as to why they are not doing that. They are keeping it with them for leasing it out later. This is one part of the story. Another thing is about the accounts. The initial cost of the airport was around Rs. 8,000

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crores. Now, it comes to around Rs. 12,500 crores or Rs. 13,000 crores. Sir, who audited the accounts? Nobody did it. I can give you one example here. They gave the contract to L&T. Now, what is the condition? First of all, there is no tender. Then, for constructing a building on premises costing Rs. 10,000 crores, they put a condition saying that it will be cost plus 20 per cent. Even for building a small house, can we give like that? What they say is, "You take your cost plus 20 per cent." Sir, we have to audit these kinds of things. Some kind of an audit by the C&AG should be there. As for the cost of Rs.12,500 crores, the cost of the Kolkata Airport is only Rs. 2,500 crores. And, yesterday, I got an answer from the hon. Minister. When I put a question as to what the cost of the proposed Kannur Airport in Kerala was. He said that by purchasing 2,500 acres of land and making arrangements for 3 million passengers per year, — of course, it is a small airport — the cost will be Rs. 1,400 crores. Here, in Delhi, first of all, there is no question of purchasing the land; they have to just develop the premises. I should say, it is ballooning of the cost, and they are siphoning off the money. Moreover, there was no tender. I am not against any particular company. I am talking about the system. So, Sir, this is to be audited. And, I would also like to mention another thing which is important here. The National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) Shri Rangarajan is the Chairman of that Institute and the Prime Minister's Economic Council Member, Shri Govinda Rao is the Director — has given a study report to the AERA. — They have stated that the return on investment will be 11.5-12.5 per cent. But the Airports Authority of India engaged another agency, the SBI Capital Markets. Now, the SBI is a public sector unit, but the SBI Capital Markets is a private company. They made a report, and gave the report to the Government and the AERA. They said that the return on investment should be more than 18.5 per cent, between 18.5 per cent and 22.5 per cent. And, the Report of the NIPFP was not taken into account by the Committee. So, these kinds of things are happening. This is an open case of loot. We cannot allow this. Some auditing should be done. Sir, they can take profit. It can be 15 per cent or 20 per cent or 25 per cent. But 300 per cent is not a profit. If we are saying, 300 per cent, then, it is not a profit, but it is a model of primitive accumulation of capital which started during the colonial period, where sea pirates came to various countries, conquered places, gathered the money and started their business. Now, the question is whether we can give a bail-out package to some airlines. Recently, when the question of bail-out package came, then, some eminent industrialists said that they cannot give the bail-out package to that particular airline because the Government is not auditing.

Sir, I think, the Minister must be aware of this. He may be capable. But the latest letters sent to the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority by the Ministry

are saying that this has the approval of the Minister. The Minister's approved letter is saying two to three things.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): There are a number of speakers who want to speak.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am concluding. The Minister will be in trouble. When I first came to the Parliament two years back, all the days we were hearing about "2G". Everyone was laughing. Why are these people saying "2G"? People may remember those days. Now, when we are saying enough precaution should be taken...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Kindly conclude.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: This may finally go into...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please conclude now.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: That is why I am saying there are two aspects. Rule may be amended and corruption should be inquired into, otherwise, we will be in trouble. This rule is *ultra vires* to the Constitution. That may be corrected and after correction, you come and pass the rules. I am moving this Motion.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I stand here to speak on the Statutory Resolution moved by Mr. Balagopal. It is very heartening to hear that yesterday, we had one Statutory Resolution in which our Leader of the Opposition mentioned that the House could amend the rules. It is now realised after a long time that the House can amend the rules presented by the Government. Sir, I chaired the Subordinate Legislation Committee meeting...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I was also a Member with you in that Committee when you were the Chairman.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Yes, you were a Member and you know that with your help and support, we found out many Departments in the Government when they failed to present the rules before the House according to the Act which was passed by the Parliament. The Rule says that within six months of the passing or making of that Act the Government should come before the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha to present the rules which they have formed. Many a time the Government had been defaulting. But, in this case, Sir, in 2004, to improve the airports of our country a legislation was passed by both the Houses of Parliament. Accordingly, the rules should have been framed within six months. According to Rule 22A, which I will quote over here, and which has been quoted by our very learned friend who has spent a lot of time in studying, the lessee by

[DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA]

an authority can levy a tax or a sum of money or a surcharge, whatever name you say, and collect from the passengers for development of the airport or for modernising the airport. The House passed that law but the Government slept on it. They slept on the rules. They kept on charging the money. They gave the private authorities to develop the airport. Sir, I have travelled many countries all over the world. I used to come back home with a shock. In those days, before our two airports and other airports were developed, I have travelled to many good countries, many small countries. Some airports in countries like Japan's Narita Airport or Charles de Gaulle Airport are beautiful airports. We used to have all the facilities. But when we came back to India, we found that our airports were in a chaos. They were dirty. They were not capable to handle the increase in passengers and we were happy that the Government decided because the Government could not afford a loan. They came to the House with privatization proposal, the PPP, in which 26 per cent equity should have been paid by the Government and 74 per cent equity would come from the private partners. Unfortunately, the Government failed in its duty to provide 26 per cent equity for the development. But, at the same time, the Government did not want to reduce its equity. So, it did not allow the private parties to increase their equity. How far it is correct, I would like to know. But, the Government should have provided money from other sources. Unfortunately, the Government passed on the fee, which the hon. Member mentioned, to the passengers.

Sir, first of all, the Government should give an explanation to the House as to why, till the matter went to the Supreme Court by private parties, it did not come before the House with the Rules. Why, for so many years, from 2004 to 2011, they did not formulate any rules? This is one question that I am going to ask.

Secondly, Sir, while there is a provision in the Act to make the rules and charge money. But, they keep on charging money without any rules! The same thing was also mentioned by the Supreme Court.

Sir, the newspaper report of 16th May says some thing. First of all, the Delhi International Airport, I think, is the world's most expensive airport. There are two types of fee they are charging. The first one is the fee they are charging in lieu of 26 per cent equity which the Government should have been paid for the development but not paid. And the second one is, there is another fee which is for the upkeep of the airport. As the hon. Member has mentioned, a lot of land has been allotted to the concessionaire. They have land, they can develop if for non-aeronautical purposes. Why are they not doing it? Due to paucity of time, I am putting it only in the form of questions. The Government has to reply to all

these issues as to why we have this kind of a report which says that they are charging 'another kind' of fee. The money is included in the fare of passenger. It gives an impression that airlines are charging this money. In fact, it is not the airlines that are charging this money. The money is going to the Government and is passing it on to the private developer. So, the Government has to explain why this is happening.

Secondly, Sir, you can charge fee only once. You cannot charge fee at the time of embarking and also at the time of disembarking. Can the hon. Minister answer to us as to why there are two types? First of all, there are two types of charges that the passenger has to pay. And, secondly, they have to pay at the time of embankment and also at the time of dismemberment. I would like the hon. Minister to reply to it.

Sir, it is fine today that we have got very, very good airports. We are very proud of our airports. Best facilities are available there. Sometimes, I feel, when I go to those airports, the conveyor belts are very nice, the counters are spread out and the passengers does not have any difficulty, check-in and check-out is very good, number of counters are also more and security is also good. The facilities have improved a lot and the people should pay certain amount of money for better facilities. But, sometimes, I also feel that the airports are looking like malls, because there are more shops than, I think, in any of the mall in Delhi. So, when money is coming through such commercial activities, why is it necessary to burden the passenger? There should be some rationality. Already, air travel is becoming more and more expensive. Why is the Government not taking the responsibility of saving the passenger from additional burden? Sir, petrol prices are going up and the fare is increasing. I would like the hon. Minister to answer to these questions. I believe, there is another hon. Member from my party who is going to speak on this subject. I am not going into detail, because the hon. Member who moved the Motion has taken upon himself and gave a detailed explanation of why he has moved such a Motion. I would like the hon. Minister to answer these few questions that I have raised. Thank you.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION - contd..

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as rightly mentioned, the hon. Member, Shri K. N. Balagopal, has brought forward a very important issue. At the same time, it is a complex issue involving the power of the Parliament, the power of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, the power of subordinate legislatures, the power of the Airport Regulatory Authority to levy charges or the power of private companies to levy charges and the status of the PPP, etc.

[SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL]

As parliamentarians, we should appreciate that there is a common understanding that when Parliament is not in Session, the Government has the power to issue Ordinances and Executive Orders. That cannot be challenged by any authority, including the courts. As far as rule-making is concerned, as rightly pointed out by the previous speaker, the hon. Member who was also the Chairman of the Committee—and I was also a Member of that Committee both in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha—it is true that we only enact a law; the rules are framed by the Executive or the subordinate legislatures and, then, they are to be presented to the Parliament so that, if necessary, they are taken up for discussion and if there is any mistake or an anomaly, it is corrected. Two or three days ago this question was discussed at great length. We appreciate that it is helpful because the Parliament has no time to frame rules, which process requires a lot of expertise. We hope that our Executive and the bureaucracy which is well-trained will do it. But they should certainly do it within the prescribed time-limit. The requirement is that within six months of the enactment, it should be done. Of course, in certain cases, they do it immediately. But this delay can be avoided.

But, in this particular issue, I request the House that we should appreciate that the Airport Regulatory Authority has the power to levy charges. The other thing is the so-called exemption given to private companies. As a public company is answerable under the right to information, a private company joining the PPP mode should also be answerable to the public and they should not be exempted from the right to information. That is my suggestion and this may kindly be looked into by the hon. Minister and the concerned department.

Now, in this particular issue, our experience in Delhi has been, as rightly pointed out by the hon. Member, that as we enter into the Delhi Airport, we get the feeling that it is more like a Mall and less like an airport. This can be avoided. An airport is an airport. It is meant only to serve the passengers. Only essential things should be available inside an airport. Since no duty is charged inside an airport, half of the shops sell only liquor bottles. On the one side, we talk of our culture, our civilization, prohibition, Mahatma Gandhi and what not and, on the other, this is what we do. Twenty-five per cent of the shops sell only powders and plastics, which I do not use. The experience shows that powder and plastics do not make any great change in the nature of one's skin, with which one is born. These are all humbugs. It has proved beyond doubt that the use of all these things does not help in any way. So, that care should be taken.

There is another thing which I have experienced and many people in Gujarat have experienced. I became a member of a housing society 25 years ago. This

1.00 P.M.

housing society is situated 12 kilometers away from the airport. When we went to the Collector for taking permission to construct the housing society, we were asked to obtain a no-objection certificate from the Airport Authority also, to the effect that our society would not disturb the traffic. Of course, it is only a one-floor tenement. Even then, we were asked to get the certificate from the Airport Authority. Now, surprisingly, in Delhi, in the very airport complex, four-storey and five-storey hotels are coming up. I do not understand how these permissions have been given to the company known as Gandhi Mohan Reddy or something. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, GMR.

Whatever may be the company, but inside the airport also...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Rashtrapal, today is Friday. I have to adjourn the House now. If you want, you can take one or two minutes more and conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, we can continue up to 1.30 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Two hours are allocated to this. There are nine speakers. Even if they take five minutes each, it would take 45 minutes; hence, it would not be complete by then. Mr. Rashtrapal, please continue and finish fast. We will then adjourn. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, it is a very sad situation that the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Civil Aviation is not taking place. Since 5th, there were 4 business items decided. ...*(Interruptions)*... Since 5th, four business items were listed by the Government. One was on Defence, the other on Railway Budget and the third one was on Civil Aviation. For the last 15 days, I have been waiting in this House for that discussion to take place. In 15 days, the other House has discussed on Civil Aviation more than 4 times on various aspects. How do you expect the House to carry on? You may exempt the last two days when the hon. Minister had some problem. In just two days, the House is coming to an end. For the last 15 days, we have been waiting for the discussion on Civil Aviation Ministry and there is no concern by the Government to see that it is discussed. I want to seek a protection from the Chair that this is discussed. How can you expect a non-questioning on the manner of running this House when an important debate is not taken up? I would like a categorical assurance that discussion on Civil Aviation Ministry would be taken up on Monday. This assurance should come from the Government.

SHRI N. K. SINGH: Sir, I too associate myself with his comments.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के साथ associate करता हूँ।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, Sir, I too associate myself with the hon. Member.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: There are issues like pilots on strike. We are with the Government and we are not against the Government. At least take up the discussion. I want to have an opportunity to speak.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, I associate myself with his comments.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Punj, I will respond to that. I think, the BAC has allotted time also for discussion on the Civil Aviation Ministry. The discussion is not given up. I hope, it will be taken up. Now, Mr. Rashtrapal, please finish your speech.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: I think, the Government should let the House know on the constructions that are going on in the compound of the new airport—private accommodation, hotel, hostel or whatever. We would like to know about the reaction of this Government on that.

Another thing is on the charges levied and the distance one covers to come out of the airport up to his own vehicle or to hire a taxi. It is admitted by the company which is developing the airport that it takes not less than 15 minutes. It depends on which platform you are in. When we come from Ahmedabad, sometimes we are taken to the domestic airport, sometimes we are taken to the international airport. It depends on the airline. Some aircraft is coming from New York to Delhi and then going to Ahmedabad. It will then have some international rules or something like that. Your luggages are checked, your visa or passport is checked. You need to wait in the queue. Whatever may be, 15 minutes for an aged passenger to come out with his own bag is too much. There are no coolie facilities too even now. It has simply increased problems to the passengers in the name of development. Development should be expedited. Normally, earlier we were taking just 4-5 minutes to go out. In Ahmedabad also, we have got a beautiful airport. It is not managed by any company. We go out from that airport within four-five minutes. Here, it takes 15 minutes to come out. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... So, for that also, verification is required, whether it is a private company or the Civil Aviation authority. In short, I am in favour of Airport Regulatory Authority ruling the airport, and not any private company. When we enter the Delhi Airport, or when we are outside the airport or when we go inside the airport, we do not see any identity of Government of India. I want the hon. Minister to appreciate that once we enter

there, there should be identity of India inside the Airport that we are in India. There is nothing like the Lion. There are some photographs here and there, and all things which we don't use are available there. The private staff cannot be allowed. Appreciating that it is in the capital of the country, let there be a symbol of the nation, let there be a symbol of our culture, let there be photographs of our own antique value places all over the country. In Delhi itself, we have got a lot of beautiful things which can be exhibited there. Why is our handloom shop not there? Why is our khadi shop not there? Why are our textile mills goods not available there? So, all these things should be looked into. **...(Time-bell rings)...** It has become a big 'P'. It is not a small 'P'; it is a big 'P'; that means private. Instead of PPP, it has become a big 'P'. **...(Interruptions)...** Sir, now I am coming to my subject. On the one side, we praise Nehru for public sector; on the other side, we convert this public sector into PPP and सौ जाओ। That will not help. **...(Interruptions)...**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes, please conclude. You said at 1.00 p.m; 'only two-three minutes'.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, my colleague, Shri Rudy, took more than one minute. So, I have to repay it!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, please conclude.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, I appreciate the point raised by the hon. Member. At the same time, the supreme authority in this matter should be the Government of India. The charges should be reasonable, and it should not be taken from the passenger. Once we take a railway ticket, we go inside the railway platform. If, again, you charge some other charge, that cannot be tolerated. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, the remaining Special Mentions will be taken up before the House adjourns for the day. This discussion is not concluded. The House is adjourned for lunch till 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at eight minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-one minutes past two of the clock, the VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION

Creation of a separate State of Telengana

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): We will now take up Private Members' Business. We will continue our discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Prakash Javadekar.

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल के ऊपर लास्ट वीक जब चर्चा हुई थी, तब मुझे दो-तीन मिनट ही बोलने का मौका मिला। आज जो मौका मिल रहा है, मैं इसका भरपूर फायदा लूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): फायदा तभी होगा जब तेलंगाना बनेगा।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: फायदे का मतलब है कि मैं तेलंगाना की ही बात करूंगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1953 से लेकर अब तक थोड़े लोग तेलंगाना चाह रहे थे, थोड़ा लोग विशाल आन्धा चाह रहे थे, 1956 में तेलंगाना बना। सर, कैसा बना? जब हमारा निज़ाम स्टेट अलग था, 1954 से 1956 तक हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर **Shri Burgula Ramakrishna Rao** थे और मद्रास प्रेसिडेंसी से बाहर निकल कर कुरनूल, जो कैपिटल सिटी था, वहां पर कोई फैसिलिटी नहीं थी, पेड़ों के नीचे ऑफिस चला रहे थे, उस वक्त नीलम संजीवा रेड्डी डिप्टी चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, वे असेम्बली में बोले, देखो भैया, हमारे पास जो बजट है, बार-बार हम मद्रास जा रहे हैं, मद्रास से आ रहे हैं, इसी में हमारा खर्चा हो रहा है। हमारा तीन करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा हो रहा है। अगर तेलंगाना वाले, तेलुगु वाले हम मिल गए, तो तेलुगु स्पीकिंग का एक बहुत बड़ा स्टेट बनेगा और इसमें अपना भी फायदा होगा और उनका भी फायदा होगा। उस वक्त तेलंगाना वाले बोले भैया, आप लोग बड़े पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं, मद्रास प्रेसिडेंसी में आपका बहुत योगदान है, मद्रास प्रेसिडेंसी में उस समय, ब्रिटिश पीरिएड में मिशनरी स्कूल थे, आप लोग पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं, हमारे पास हैदराबाद में, निज़ाम स्टेट में, हमारे निज़ाम साहब ने एजुकेशन को ज्यादा तवज्जो नहीं दी थी, उस वजह से हम थोड़ा बैकवर्ड हैं। आप लोगों के साथ हम मिले, तो हमारा नुकसान होगा, ये विचार था। मगर यही बात नीलम संजीवा रेड्डी साहब फ्लोर ऑफ द हाउस में बोले, कुरनूल की असेम्बली में बोले, देखो, हम बार-बार बोल रहे हैं कि तेलंगाना वाले हमारे साथ मिलेंगे, तो दोनों के मिलने से अच्छा आन्ध्र प्रदेश बनेगा और उनका भी फायदा करेंगे। हम बोले कि तुम फायदा करते हो या नहीं करते हो, मगर हमारा नुकसान बिल्कुल मत करो। फायदा करना या नहीं करना, मगर हमारा नुकसान नहीं करना। उस समय हमारा बजट 5 करोड़ का था, जो प्लस में था और उनका बजट माइनस में था। फज़ल अली कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में भी आया कि तेलंगाना में 5 करोड़ रेवेन्यु बढ़कर है। उसके बावजूद भी हम मिले, हैदराबाद में उस समय हमारे पास, निज़ाम के जमाने में हमारा अपना **trade** था, हमारा अपना सिक्का था, वहां पर **osmania hospital** था, असेम्बली थी, सब कुछ था और हम खुशहाल थे। बाद में ये लोग आए। अच्छा है, हम भाई बंदी के साथ मिलकर रहेंगे। लेकिन फज़ल अली कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया कि 5-6 साल तक देखेंगे और उसके बाद कोई तब्दीली करेंगे। फज़ल अली कमीशन की रिपोर्ट रहने के बावजूद भी, उस पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ। बाद में कैसे-कैसे मुल्क ही निकाल दिए। उसके बाद जेंटलमैन एग्निमेंट हुआ, उसको कोई तवज्जो नहीं दी। ऐसा होते-होते 1969 में नौजवानों का मूवमेंट हुआ, स्टूडेंट्स मूवमेंट हुआ, क्योंकि नौकरियों की प्रॉब्लम हो रही थी, इसलिए बड़ा एजिटेशन हुआ। दुनिया में कहीं भी इतने लोग नहीं मरे और इतने दिनों तक एजिटेशन भी नहीं चला, जितने दिनों तक वहां हुआ। उसकी लीडरशिप चेन्ना रेड्डी और मल्लिकार्जुन साहब ने की थी। बाद में एक समझौता हुआ कि हम तो मिल कर

रहेंगे। जब इंदिरा गांधी प्राइम मिनिस्टर थीं, तो उन्होंने दोनों को समझाया कि आइंदा ऐसी गलती मत करना, हम इस गलती को सुधारेंगे और ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी को हटाकर पी.वी. नरसिंहराव को मुख्य मंत्री बनाया था। उसके बाद 1972 में वहां फिर एक दूसरा मूवमेंट हुआ, जिसकी लीडरशिप **Kakani Venkata Ratnam** ने की थी और यहां पर हमारे भाई एम. वेंकैया नायडु हैं, उस वक्त उसकी लीडरशिप इन्होंने भी की थी। एक "सेप्रेट आन्ध्रा" नाम का मूवमेंट हुआ, उसके बाद फिर **Six-point** फॉर्मूले का सॉल्यूशन आया। **Six-point** फॉर्मूला चला गया, जेंटलमैन एग्रीमेंट चला गया और उसके बाद कितने कमीशन बने, रीजनल कमेटियां बनीं, उनमें से किसी को भी तवज्जो नहीं दी गई। हमारे साथ बार-बार नाइंसाफी होती रही। बजट बनाते थे और आखिरी दिनों में वह बजट आंध्र प्रदेश को चला जाता था। इसी कारण नौजवान पढ़े-लिखे नहीं पाते थे। आज नौजवान पढ़े-लिखे हैं। उनको पता लग गया कि हमें नौकरी मिलेगी तो तेलंगाना बनने पर ही मिलेगी। मैं आन्ध्रा यूथ कांग्रेस का प्रेजिडेंट था इसीलिए मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश में बहुत पॉपुलर हूं। वहां के लोग भी बोल रहे हैं, वहां के intellectuals बोल रहे हैं, प्रोफेसर्स बोल रहे हैं कि 55 साल होने के बावजूद भी आप मिलकर नहीं रहे तो हम क्यों रहें। हमारी भी सेल्फ रिस्पेक्ट है, ऐसा वे बोल रहे हैं। मगर क्या है, चन्द लीडर हैं और उन चन्द लीडर्स के साथ हमारे बीजेपी वाले भी हैं, उनको मौका मिला था जब **NDA** की सरकार थी, तब तीन स्टेट बनाए थे, ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनिए। मैं पूरी बात बोलूंगा, आपका भी समय आएगा। उत्तराखंड बना, झारखंड बना और उसके बाद छत्तीसगढ़ बना। यह सब कैसे हुआ? हम 1956 से यह चाहते थे कि तेलंगाना सेप्रेट स्टेट बने। सबसे बड़ा मूवमेंट हमारा है, मगर बाद में मूवमेंट में जो बंटवारा हुआ, वह बंटवारा भी क्या है। छत्तीसगढ़ अलग हुआ तो वह मध्य प्रदेश का पार्ट है, उत्तराखंड यूपी का पार्ट है और झारखंड बिहार का पार्ट है। साहब, हमारा तो पार्ट ही नहीं है, हमारा तो अटैच एंड डिटैच है। **Kurnool** से आए और **Kachiguda railway station** पर दो डिब्बे मिले, इधर का डिब्बा और उधर का डिब्बा, बस। यह अटैच एंड डिटैच है, हमें दूसरी स्टेट्स के साथ यह करना ही नहीं है। आप विदर्भ और गोरखालैंड की बात करते हैं। आप ये सब इसमें क्यों मिलाते हो? हमारी अलग स्टेट थी। हमारा निजाम एक अलग राज्य चलाता था और हजारों मील तक उनकी प्रॉपर्टी थी। कुछ तो गुलबर्गा में चले गए, कुछ रायचूर में चले गए और बाकी औरंगाबाद में चले गए। जो बचे हैं, उनके पास कोई जमीन ही नहीं है। तेलंगाना के किसी भी आदमी के पास कोई जमीन नहीं है, रहने के लिए जमीन नहीं है, कहीं झोंपड़ी डालने के लिए भी जमीन नहीं है। इसी वजह से लोग चाहते हैं और अब आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लीडर्स भी चाहते हैं। चन्द लीडर्स इसको रोक रहे हैं। इन्होंने **BJP** की मीटिंग में **Kakinada** में एक resolution निकाला, उसके बाद क्या हुआ था? उस वक्त चन्द्रबाबू नायडु **NDA** सरकार में वेरी पावरफुल आदमी थे। वे प्रधानमंत्री बनवाते थे और प्रेजिडेंट को भी बनवाते थे। उनके और वेंकैया नायडु के बीच में क्या अंडरस्टैंडिंग हुई, नहीं मालूम। वेंकैया नायडु खामोश बैठ गए और चन्द्रबाबू नायडु को मौका दे दिया। मैं एक नई बात बताता हूं। अभी हमारे साथी देवेंदर गौड ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही है, मैं उनका शुक्रगुजार हूं। मगर चन्द्रबाबू नायडु ने 7 दिसम्बर को एक स्टेटमेंट दी कि तेलुगुदेशम वाले, अगर असेम्बली में resolution लेकर आएंगे, तो हम बराबर उसको सपोर्ट करेंगे। एक तरफ

[श्री वी. हनुमंत राव]

के. सी. आर. आमरण अनशन पर बैठकर मरने को तैयार थे। वहां पर क्या होगा, उसको समझकर चिदम्बरम साहब ने कहा कि एक resolution आया है। उसको देखकर हमारे चिदम्बरम साहब ने 9 दिसम्बर को तेलंगाना के लिए क्या सोच रहे हैं, उसकी प्रोसेस को लेकर एक बयान दे दिया। उसके बाद यह घर-घर पहुंच गया, तेलंगाना के गांव-गांव तक चला गया, नौजवानों में जाग्रति आ गई, यहां तक कि हमारी 80 वर्ष की मां और बहनें भी बोल रहे हैं कि हर मर्तबा इलेक्शन होता है, के. सी. आर. साहब इलेक्ट होते, रिजाइन करते, फिर इलेक्ट होते, फिर रिजाइन करते। मैंने आदिलाबाद में पूछा कि अम्मा, बार-बार इलेक्शन होते हैं, उसने कहा कि नहीं बेटे, मैं इंदिरा गांधी को, कांग्रेस को वोट देती हूं, इस बार टी.आर.एस. को डालूंगी। मैंने पूछा, क्यों? उसने कहा क्योंकि मेरे पोते को नौकरी मिलेगी। मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि लोगों को, हमारी नौजवान पीढ़ी को यह विश्वास हो गया कि हमें नौकरियां मिलेंगी, हमारी उन्नति होगी, क्योंकि लोगों में यह सेल्फ रिस्पेक्ट आ गया। अभी भी बहुत सी गलतियां हुई हैं, इरिगेशन में गलती हुई है, डेवलपमेंट में गलती हुई है, आप ही बताइए कि हम कब तक इस तरह से खामोश रहेंगे? मैं भी तो यही कर रहा हूं। साहब, आप ही बताइए कि कितने लोग मरते हैं। एक पोष्टी श्रीरामलू मर गया तो आंध्र बन गया, लेकिन अभी और कितने लोग मरेंगे। 400 लोग अभी मरे हैं। यह अभी की बात है। नौजवान बच्चा, जिसकी मां ने घरों में बर्तन मांझकर, झाड़ू लगाकर अपने बेटे को पढ़ाया, वह लड़का, एम.बी.ए. स्टूडेंट आत्मदाह के लिए तैयार है। ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं? उधर लोग मर रहे हैं, इसका मतलब क्या है? वह कहता है मुझे पढ़कर भी क्या फायदा है, मुझे नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, इसलिए मैं ऐसे मर रहा हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरे जितने भी पोलिटिकल भाई यहां बैठे हैं, उसी समय चन्द्रबाबू से बात करें कि कांग्रेस क्या कर रही है। हमारे चिदम्बरम साहब ने एक बयान दिया था, उसके बाद उल्टा हो गया ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री देवेन्द्र गौड टी. (आंध्र प्रदेश): नहीं साहब, चिदम्बरम साहब को बोल कौन रहा है ...(व्यवधान)... चन्द्रबाबू को बोलो ...(व्यवधान)... देखकर बोलो ...(व्यवधान)... यहीं पर हैं ...(व्यवधान)... वे कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... रूलिंग कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं तो हट जाएं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: हमारे राजीव शुक्ल साहब को सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)... साहब सुनिए, मैं चन्द्रबाबू का तरीका भी बताता हूं ...(व्यवधान)... वे पहले एक आन्सर देंगे, अब दूसरा आन्सर दे रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... साहब सुनिए, साहब सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You will get time. ...(Interruptions)... I will give you time. ...(Interruptions)... I will give you time to reply. ...(Interruptions)... I will give you time to reply. ...(Interruptions)... Don't worry. ...(Interruptions)... You can also speak, if you want. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं एक मिसाल देता हूँ, आप सुनिए, जब चिदम्बरम साहब बात करेंगे तो आपकी आवाज सुनाई देगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब चिदम्बरम साहब नहीं हैं, हम ही बात करें तो फायदा क्या है ...**(व्यवधान)**... साहब, मैं आपको एक मिसाल देता हूँ, मैं शाम के वक्त रोजाना टी.वी. देखता हूँ, आजकल आई.पी.एल. चल रहा है, आई.पी.एल. में यह होता है कि पहले दो कैप्टन्स को बुलाते हैं और बीच में अम्पायर एक कॉइन उछालता है, उसमें हैड या टेल बोलते हैं, हैड आता है या टेल उसके अनुसार निश्चित होता है, मगर यहां पर तो चन्द्रबाबू जी हैड भी उधर ही बोल रहे हैं और टेल भी उधर ही बोल रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह कैसे हो रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर हैड या टेल एक ही आदमी बोलेगा तो कैसे होगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Under what rule?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Under Rule 247. सर, इश्यू यह है कि कांग्रेस सबसे पूछ रही है कि आपकी राय क्या है, लेकिन सारा तेलंगाना पूछ रहा है कि कांग्रेस की राय क्या है। अभी कांग्रेस के लोग तेलंगाना में हैं तो वे तेलंगाना की बात करेंगे, आंध्र में जाकर आंध्र की बात करेंगे, लेकिन मुद्दा यह है कि विषय कौन सा है, आपकी कांग्रेस का स्टैंड क्या है, यह बताइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... बी.जे.पी. का स्टैंड क्लियर है, लेकिन कांग्रेस का स्टैंड क्या है, आप यह बताइए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You can ask this question when your turn comes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: That is the point, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You had an opportunity to speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आंध्र प्रदेश): आपका प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये लोग यही करते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: पार्लियामेंट में हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... पार्लियामेंट में ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभापति वे हैं, आप नहीं हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: कांग्रेस का राज मैं बताता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... कांग्रेस ने हमेशा एक ही बात बोली है, दो स्टेटमेंट नहीं बोले हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी लीडर श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी और मनमोहन सिंह जी आज भी रेडी हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे क्यों सपोर्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... कांग्रेस पार्टी में हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले उन्होंने डबल गेम क्यों खेला ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने 7 तारीख को स्टेटमेंट क्यों दी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): हनुमंत राव जी, please address the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I will give you time to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Your name can be added. Don't worry. Let it be over. ...(Interruptions)... I will give you time. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: उनके बयान देने के बाद ...(व्यवधान)... कितने लोग मरे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... बयान दे सकते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... अभी बोलिए ...(व्यवधान)... चंद्रबाबू नायडु ...(व्यवधान)... बोलिए ...(व्यवधान)... आप हमसे बोल रहे हैं कि तेलुगुदेशम ...(व्यवधान)... यह बात बोल रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, please ...(Interruptions)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: पार्लियामेंट में एक बात बोल रहे हैं और वहां पब्लिक में ऐसा बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हम ऐसा नहीं बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हम बराबर तेलंगाना देने के लिए बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सोनिया गांधी जी बराबर बोल रही हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री देवेंदर गौड टी.: आपका stand क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)... How can he talk like that, Sir? He is a responsible Member; how can he talk like that? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now, please ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पलवई गोवर्धन रेड्डी (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, you must give me some time.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, हर पार्टी के लोग यहां हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सबकी भूमिका बता दें, तो यह सवाल अभी समाप्त हो जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री देवेंदर गौड टी.: सर, यह पहली मर्तबा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... कांग्रेस कई वर्षों से ऐसा कर रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... सिर्फ ऐसी बातों में लगाकर ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): If all of you speak at once, what can I do? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: They have no policy. ...(Interruptions)... They only want to mislead the people. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): जब तीन रियासतें बनी थीं, तब बीजेपी ने तेलंगाना के लिए क्यों नहीं कहा? ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب محمد علی خان : جب تین ریاستیں بنیں تھیں، تب بی جے پی نے تلنگانہ کے لئے کیوں

نہیں کہا؟ ... (مداخلت) ...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: जब तीन स्टेट्स बनीं थी, तो वेंकैया नायडु जी ने क्यों मदद नहीं की? ...(व्यवधान)... जब आन्ध्र का मूवमेंट ...(व्यवधान)... उस वक्त आपके साथ हुकूमत थी ...(व्यवधान)... आपने क्यों नहीं किया? ...(व्यवधान)... आप मुझे यह बताइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आज इस बात को बोल रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आपने पहले क्यों नहीं बोला? ...(व्यवधान)... हम इसे करके बताएंगे, मगर आपके जैसी हमारी पार्टी नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Who are they to talk about the Government? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Let the Home Minister come and answer. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: They have a dual policy. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: हम लोगों को विश्वास है, इसी वजह से हमारे चिदम्बरम साहब ने स्टेटमेंट दिया था ...(व्यवधान)... मगर आप लोग मुकर गए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आप आज बिल लेकर आओ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: चन्द्रबाबू जी को बोलिए ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: They have a dual policy. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): What is this? What is happening? ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned for half-an-hour.

The House then adjourned at forty-seven minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at seventeen minutes past three of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to report that the Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 17th May, 2012, adopted the following motion:—

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the Winter Session, the time for presentation of the report of the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Shri Hanumantha Rao, please continue.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION - contd...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहने वाला था कि स्पेशली अभी तेलुगू देशम चन्द्रबाबू नायडू से पहले जो लीडर थे, एन.टी. रामाराव ने 1985 में 610 निकाला था, अब जब उनके बाद चन्द्रबाबू नायडू चीफ मिनिस्टर थे ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You should not allege against those people who cannot come and defend themselves. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: I am saying when he is leader ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: सर, तेलुगू देशम पार्टी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): He has a point of order. ...(Interruptions).... Under what rule is it? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: इसी की वजह से आज तेलंगाना का ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: सर, ये बोलेंगे ...(व्यवधान).... ये लोग क्या कर लेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Rule 238 A. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Listen to the point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: These people are saying outside ...(Interruptions)...

श्री देवेंदर गौड टी.: सर, ये सब कुछ गलत बोल रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान).... ये इस डिबेट को होने नहीं देना चाहते ...(व्यवधान).... इसका जवाब नहीं दिलवाना चाहते ...(व्यवधान).... भंग करवाना चाहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Let me listen to the point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Thousands of people are ...(Interruptions)...

श्री देवेंदर गौड टी.: ये चले जाना चाहते हैं ...(व्यवधान).... ये कैसे काम कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान).... ये हमेशा तेलंगाना के लोगों के लिए ...(व्यवधान).... यह नहीं होना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान).... They are organizing this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Why doesn't he come forward? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: They don't want to give reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please allow me to hear the point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, can a Member take the name of the person who is not a Member of the House? ...(*Interruptions*)... I would like to know from you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Hanumantha Rao, you cannot make an allegation against a person who is not here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री देवेंदर गौड टी.: ये जवाब देना नहीं चाहते। ...(*व्यवधान*)... सब गड़बड़ करके चले जाना चाहते हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... यही माइंड में रखकर ये लोग ऐसा कर रहे हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... ये हमेशा ऐसा कर रहे हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... तेलंगाना के लोगों को ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Let me listen to the point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me listen to the point of order. What is your point of order?

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, how can they take the name of the person. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, he cannot take a political point at this juncture. ...(*Interruptions*)... Under what rule is he making it? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Your point of order is under which rule? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, you allowed me. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is my right. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Let him show us the rule.

श्री देवेंदर गौड टी.: मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): What is the rule?

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, it is rule 238 A.

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: सर, ...(*व्यवधान*)... नकाब हटाओ और इसकी असली शकल देखो। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, Mr. Vice-Chairman, time and again, the hon. Member is taking the name of a person who is not a member of this House. ...(*Interruptions*)... How can he do so? Again and again, he is taking his name. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. HANUMANATHA RAO: Sir, their leader*

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, he is taking the name. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, they are unnecessarily. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, don't take the name of the Member who cannot come here and defend his case. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't take the name like that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री देवेन्दर गौड टी.: सर, गवर्नमेंट सही नहीं बताती है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... उसकी वजह से ये लोग यह सब कह रहे हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I have given my ruling. Such names will be expunged, ...(*Interruptions*)... Such names will be expunged.

SHRI V. HANUMANATHA RAO: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)... the Chief Minister, and, after that, the TDP President. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why has he not implemented? ...(*Interruptions*)... Otherwise, today, Telengana issue is not ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, since you say, as courtesy to the Andhra leader ...(*Interruptions*)... You see our sentiments. ...(*Interruptions*)... On 7th December, the Leader of the Opposition ...(*Interruptions*)... not supported, then, on 9th December, the statement would not have come, Sir. Only after that, it has gone to the grassroot level. ...(*Interruptions*)... We can't go to the villages, Sir. Every body has got sentiments. ...(*Interruptions*)... My point is ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Go to your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Go to your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. HANUMANATHA RAO: Other States are ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not a separate issue. Telengana issue is separate. ...(*Interruptions*)... My point is that everybody can ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Go to your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. HANUMANATHA RAO: Let there be a consensus. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the TDP also support the issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... I request ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please go to your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. HANUMANATHA RAO: Two issues were raised, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, one is Telengana, and, in 1972, separate Andhra ...(*Interruptions*)... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपसे यह कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि तेलंगाना का इश्यू आया और सेपरेट आन्ध्र का

*Not recorded.

भी इश्यू आया। दो इश्यूज़ आए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस इश्यू को आगे बढ़ाया गया। उसके बाद आन्ध्र में भी मूवमेंट चला। उसके बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, उसके बाद आज तेलंगाना में सेटलमेंट हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 7 दिसम्बर को टी.डी.पी. लीडर, टी.डी.पी. पार्टी ...**(व्यवधान)**... You can support the Telengana issue in the Assembly, we want to support ...**(Interruptions)**... Our Home Minister has given a statement, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... After that what happened, in Andhra, there is a big movement. There was the Srikrishna Committee. ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह श्रीकृष्णा कमेटी क्या है, सर. ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसने एक sample दिया। आप दाल लेना चाहते हैं, चावल लेना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वह दिया ही नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीकृष्णा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में हमारे जनरल सेक्रेटरी, श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद ने भी बोला है कि यह गलत रिपोर्ट है। श्रीकृष्णा कमेटी का क्या मतलब है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... तेलंगाना दो या नहीं दो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब नौजवानों में यह फीलिंग आ गई ...**(व्यवधान)**... असल बात तो यह है कि वे तीन-चौथाई हैं और हम एक-चौथाई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा कुछ नहीं चलता है, तीन-चौथाई वाले का ही चलता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिसका अपर हैण्ड होता है, उसी का चलता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर तेलगु देशम पार्टी वाले भी इसमें सपोर्ट करेंगे, तो हम भी कांग्रेस के हाईकमान से हिम्मत करके बोलेंगे कि तेलंगाना बनना चाहिए, लेकिन इन लोगों के डबल गेम खेलने के कारण वहां नौजवान मर रहे हैं, बच्चे मर रहे हैं। आज हम वहां किसी गांव में नहीं जा सकते हैं। जिसका बेटा मर गया, जिसकी बहन मर गई, उनका क्या हालत होता होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): There are a large number of speakers. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hanumantha Rao ji, there are a large number of speakers. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, आन्ध्र के नौजवान लीडर्स भी बोल रहे हैं कि तेलंगाना देना है, तो दे दो। इससे वह भी डेवलप हो सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं चाहता हूँ कि आन्ध्र के लीडर्स भी मदद करें, इसका कोई solution हो। अगर political parties मदद करेंगी, तो कुछ मसला हल होगा, नहीं तो ऐसे ही चलता रहेगा, ऐसे ही लोग मरते रहेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): There are many speakers. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): सर, इनको बोलने दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Your name is also there. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the Chair has become helpless. ...**(Interruptions)**... यूपीए सत्ता पक्ष का जिस तरीके का व्यवहार है, उसमें Chair helpless है। यहां सब शांति से बैठे हैं और वहां इस तरीके का दंगल हो रहा है। सर, पहले आप हाऊस को ऑर्डर में लाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह हमारे लिए shameful स्थिति है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: सर, आप तेलंगाना का issue बाद में लाए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I have given the floor to Mr. Basawaraj Patil. ...(Interruptions)... Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, जब 1953 में हैदराबाद में कांग्रेस का सेशन हुआ था, उस सेशन में स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ हैदराबाद को अलग करने के लिए बोले, तब पंडित जी बोले ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): ठीक है, ...(व्यवधान)... Your time is over...(Interruptions)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I have called Mr. Basawaraj Patel. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEV (Kerala): Sir, ...(Interruptions)... Sir, earlier there is a ...(Interruptions)...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्नाटक): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं पहली बार ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, जितने भी नौजवान मर रहे हैं, उनके बारे में सोचना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no, I have called him. I have called Mr. Basawaraj Patel. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, are you the Chair or is she the Chair? ...(Interruptions)... Who is the Chair, Sir? ...(Interruptions)... Are you the Chair? ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): रेणुका जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन): आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... हनुमंत राव जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no, I have called him. I have called Mr. Basawaraj Patel. ...(Interruptions)... I have called Shri Basawaraj Patil. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot speak like that. ...(Interruptions)... I will have to take action against you. ...(Interruptions)... Don't speak like that. ...(Interruptions)... I will have to take action against you. ...(Interruptions)... You take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... You take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... It is a Private Member's

Bill. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Basawaraj Patil. आप बैठिए, बसावाराज पाटिल को टाइम दे दिया है। Should I name you? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आदरणीय जावडेकर जी ने एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय को 4 मई से छेड़ा है। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बिल चर्चा के लिए आया है। दो साल पहले जिस समय तेलंगाना में आठ दिन से सारी व्यवस्थाएं ठप्प पड़ी थीं, तब एक दिन मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर से कॉलेज के एक विद्यार्थी पुनित का फोन आया, उस विद्यार्थी ने मुझसे पूछा, पाटिल जी, अगर इस प्रकार का एज़िटेशन देश में चलेगा तो क्या देश की एकता रहेगी? उस बच्चे के मन में इस प्रकार की वेदना थी, थोड़े समय के लिए मुझे भी जवाब देने में थोड़ा कष्ट हुआ, फिर भी मैंने उस बालक से कहा कि अगर कल किसी न किसी कारण से जैसे कुछ समय पहले तीन नए राज्यों का गठन हुआ था, वैसा ही अगर तेलंगाना बनेगा तो देश की अखंडता को कोई क्षति नहीं होगी। यह बात मैंने उसको बताई। इसके सपोर्ट में मैंने यह भी कहा कि जब देश आजाद हुआ तो उस समय 600 से ज्यादा छोटे-छोटे राज्य थे। उस समय देश की जनसंख्या 40 करोड़ थी। आज लगभग 125 करोड़ की जनसंख्या है। अगर देश की अखंडता रखने के लिए जरूरत पड़ेगी तथा अगर हमें और नए 10-20 राज्यों का गठन करना पड़े, करना चाहिए। आदमी की भावनाएं, रहन-सहन, संस्कृति, कल्चर एक इस प्रकार का होता है, उसे हम कितनी भी कोशिश करने पर बदल नहीं सकते हैं। हमारे कर्नाटक के अंदर एक छोटा सा कुर्म नाम का जिला है, इसमें केवल तीन तहसील हैं। लेकिन वे आज भी मांग करते हैं अपने सांस्कृतिक जीवन की रक्षा के लिए, हमारा पृथक राज्य होना चाहिए।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, why is there a running commentary? It is against the Rules?

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: उसी प्रकार आज उसी तेलंगाना से निजाम के राज्य से जुड़े हुए हम लोग, उसी प्रदेश के माननीय मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। जो वहां पर धारा-371 की बातचीत चल रही है, आज वहां के 5 जिले के लोग तरस रहे हैं। अगर सरकार समय पर जो बात कहती है, उस पर नहीं चलती है, तो वहां पर संघर्ष होते हैं, एज़िटेशन होता है, खूनखराबा होता है। इसीलिए जिस प्रकार सरकार ने हैदराबाद, कर्णाटक के उन 5 जिलों के लिए धारा-371 के अन्दर भारत सरकार ने करने का निर्णय लिया है, मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि वह निर्णय को जल्दी लागू करे, नहीं तो तेलंगाना जैसी स्थिति हैदराबाद व कर्णाटक में न आए, यह हम प्रार्थना करते हैं। साथ ही साथ तेलंगाना के लोग कितने लम्बे समय से लड़ रहे हैं। अब पुराना पन्ना खोलने से कुछ चलने वाला नहीं है। बीता हुआ इतिहास बीत गया है। जो लोग जिम्मेदार हैं उनको ही निर्णय लेना पड़ेगा या कोई और दूसरा है, तो उनको निर्णय लेना होगा, क्योंकि उनकी जिंदगी के साथ ज्यादा समय के लिए खिलवाड़ करना इतिहास के पन्ने के अंदर भयंकर भूल होगी। इस भूल की पुनः शुरुआत न हो, इसलिए मैं सरकार से विनती करता हूं कि बिना देरी किए सभी पार्टियों की सहमति

लेते हुए सारे देश के हित में और, ...। उस तेलंगाना क्षेत्र में, जहां 700 से ज्यादा लोगों ने अपना बलिदान दिया है और वहां हजारों-करोड़ों रुपए की संपत्ति बर्बाद हो चुकी है, इसे गंभीरता से लेते हुए, अगर वहां के लोगों की तकलीफों को दूर करना है, तो जल्दी-से-जल्दी इस विषय में निर्णय लेना बहुत आवश्यक है। साथ ही मैं यहां बैठे सरकार के मंत्री जी से भी यह निवेदन करता हूं कि आप चाहें या न चाहें, कल एक दिन ऐसा आएगा जब देश के अंदर छोटे-छोटे राज्यों के पुनर्गठन के बारे में सरकार को विचार करना पड़ेगा। इन बातों को आप ध्यान में रखें और ऐसी स्थिति देश में न आए, आज भयंकर आग में झुलस रहे तेलंगाना क्षेत्र के बारे में सरकार बहुत जल्द निर्णय ले ताकि वहां जिस तरह से आग की भट्टी के अंदर तेलंगाना क्षेत्र के लोग झुलस रहे हैं, उनको न्याय मिले। इसी के साथ-साथ निजाम के समय से पुराने तेलंगाना से जुड़ा कर्नाटक प्रदेश, जहां मैं रहता हूं, हमारे भी उसमें पांच जिले हैं, लेकिन हमने अलग राज्य की मांग नहीं की है। महोदय, वहां संविधान की धारा 371 के अंतर्गत सरकार के लोगों को कुछ सुविधाएं देने की मांग कही गयी है, अगर लोगों को उन सुविधाओं के मिलने में विलम्ब होगा, तो और भी तकलीफ होगी।

महोदय, वहां के लोगों की मांग सरासर न्यायसंगत है। इसलिए हम एक-दूसरे के ऊपर अनावश्यक आरोप न लगाते हुए, इसे अनावश्यक राजनीति का मसला न बनाते हुए और वहां के लोगों की जानों के साथ खेल न करते हुए, आदरणीय प्रकाश जावडेकर जी ने जो यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बिल पेश किया है, सरकार उसके ऊपर positive रूप से गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करे। हम सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि वह स्वयं एक बिल लाए और दोनों सदनों में वह बिल पास करके आज जो एक विचित्र स्थिति हमारे देश में निर्मित हुई, उसे समाप्त करने का पवित्र कार्य, पुण्य कार्य व श्रेष्ठ कार्य यू.पी.ए. की सरकार करे और देश के अंदर एक अच्छा इतिहास निर्मित करे। मैं और वैसी अनावश्यक बात न करते हुए, क्योंकि ऐसी प्रासंगिक घटना के कारण, अगर हम हाउस की मर्यादा को गिराकर बात करेंगे तो कल न्यायसम्मत बात पर भी हाउस में ऐसी समस्याएं खड़ी होंगी।

इसलिए, माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं हाउस से अपील करूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य इस चर्चा में गंभीरता बनाए रखें। मैं आपसे यह मांग जरूर करूंगा कि इस विषय में जो भी निर्णय हो, लेकिन विषय की गंभीरता में कमजोरी नहीं आनी चाहिए। मैं एक बार फिर सदन से विनती करता हूं कि तेलंगाना प्रदेश की मांग जायज़ है। अब इससे ज्यादा बलिदान की मांग करना इतिहास के पन्नों में केवल एक पार्टी की भूल नहीं होगी, वह सारे देश की भूल होगी। अगर किसी ने गलती की है, तो उसे रटने से कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। आज जिन के हाथों में यह जिम्मेदारी है, वे उसे हिम्मत से निभाएं। हम उनका साथ देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

मैं इतना ही कहते हुए, आपने मुझे जो बोलने का अवसर दिया, आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to speak on the current scenario in Andhra Pradesh. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the entire world knows that Andhra Pradesh was growing until 2004 at the highest speed and it took its

position on the world map, especially during the regime of Telugu Desam Government, as a progressive State of India. *...(Interruptions)* Similarly, every one of us knows the present sad state of Andhra Pradesh. Leaving apart social development, industrial growth has come to a grinding halt. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, you have to conduct this House as per the rules. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I am on point 2.3 (xxv) of Parliamentary Etiquette. And, here is a Member who has been repeatedly doing that. "A Member should not interrupt any Member who is speaking by making noises in any other disorderly manner." It is not desirable in the House. There are Members here who are making this repeatedly. Number one. *...(Interruptions)...* Again she is trying to disturb the House. Second, "Member should not read any periodical or magazine in the House." She was reading that. Third, Sir, "Members should not converse among themselves as to disturb the proceedings of the House." Now, if this is the situation, a senior* very well proves that the Congress Party is not interested in having the State of Telangana. I think, you will take control of the House and take control of the Members who disobey all these directions from the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): In fact, I am very happy to hear that from this side. But this standard *...(Interruptions)...* Please, please, please. As the Chair, I would be very, very happy if this standard is extended to other business also, not only on private Resolution also. However, I uphold what Mr. Rudy has said. Every Member, not only from this side, but from other side also should keep the dignity *...(Interruptions)...* Please, Mr. Rudy, you are doing the same thing. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me say. No, please, no, please. *...(Interruptions)...* I am giving my ruling. You allow me to speak. *...(Interruptions)...* You allow me to speak. *...(Interruptions)...* Renukaji, you allow me to speak. *...(Interruptions)...* Renukaji, you allow me to speak. One second. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): This observation about a woman is not correct. He should apologise.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: What observation? Since 45 minutes I have been seeing this. *...(Interruptions)...**

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: No, you can't make a comment about a woman Member.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I am not making a comment. I am seeking a direction from the Chair. *...(Interruptions)...* Now you got up. *...(Interruptions)...* She has been disturbing the House for 45 minutes. *...(Interruptions)...*

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: We are making an impassioned plea. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are for Telangana. We have said it on record and we have exposed what the BJP did. They were in power for five years. They were having a Deputy Prime Minister. They never talked about Telangana, not once. When they are telling untruths in Parliament, it is my business, as a representative from Telangana, to set the record straight. For him to make a personal remark which is denigrating to my status as a woman is not acceptable.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधु (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, एक माननीया सदस्या, महिला मेम्बर के लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो उन्होंने बात की है, इसके लिए उन्हें सदन में महिला मेम्बर से माफी मांगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): If there is anything derogatory about the hon. lady Member, that will be expunged. I will look into the record and that will be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... Apology or no apology that is between you and her. That is not my job. Now, the point is ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say one point. I am very happy to hear the point being mentioned by Mr. Rudy, I expect that the same standard of behaviour will be extended to other business also, not just confined to this business. Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...Mr. Chowdary, please proceed.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I want to raise a point. Actually, today, on 18th May, I have got the first lot for moving the Private Member's Resolution. This is further consideration of a Private Member's Resolution. Earlier there was a ruling by the Chairman that the Private Member's Resolution should be concluded within two hours and it should be concluded on the same day. Actually, my Resolution should be taken up today itself as per the earlier ruling of the Chair. I want a ruling on when my Resolution will be taken up.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The point is this. Yes, normally, it is like that. Of course, it is subject to the decision of the House also. This House can decide. I have the names of 14 speakers before me. If the House so desires, I have no objection. All parties have given the names. Fourteen names are there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete.

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय (गुजरात): सर, यहां पर कुछ जलने की बदबू आ रही है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: हमको नहीं आ रही है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय: आप यहां आकर देखिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप मज़ाक समझ रहे हैं, मैं मज़ाक की बात नहीं कर रही हूं। यहां कुछ smell आ रही है, आप यहां आकर देखिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Someone should take due precaution.
...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय: आप यह समझ रहे हैं कि हम मज़ाक कर रहे हैं, हर बात मज़ाक में नहीं होती है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): सर, हाउस रोककर check करवाइए ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय: सर, आप check करवाइए कि क्या है ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Is there something burning?
...(Interruptions)... Please check.

The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The House then adjourned at forty-seven minutes past three of the clock.

The House reassembled at four of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: सर, यहां बहुत बदबू है। We are not able to sit here.
...(Interruptions)... You people are so ambitious to sit this side तो आप यहां आकर
सूँघ लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Has it not been rectified?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: It still smells. A lizard has got fried in that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Is there smell again?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Yes, Sir. They have to clean it. It is such a dirty smell. A lizard has got fried in that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Then I can adjourn the House for 15 minutes. The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.

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

The House re-assembled at seventeen minutes past four of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, I rise to speak on the burning issue of Andhra Pradesh. The entire world knows that Andhra Pradesh was growing until 2004 at the highest rate of growth, which took its position on the world map, especially, during the regime of the Telugu Desam Government, as a progressive State of India. Similarly, every one of us knows the present sad state of Andhra Pradesh. Leaving apart social development, the industrial growth has come to a grinding halt. The I.T. and commodity exports have come to the lowest level. There is, absolutely, no governance in Andhra Pradesh ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: This is, factually, incorrect. We cannot accept such a statement going on record.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: That is a fact and everyone knows ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: He is not aware of the growth ...*(Interruptions)*... Recently the Government of Andhra Pradesh has signed an MoU worth several crores of rupees.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: She is not a part of the Andhra Pradesh Government. Sir, while, on the one hand, farmers' suicides are going on, on the other hand, many young students are committing suicides for a separate Statehood. But the Federal Government is quietly sitting as a spectator, which is a fact. What sin did the people of Andhra Pradesh commit to suffer the present situation? Some of my colleagues have expressed my views in this august House that the issue of Telengana, which has been boiling for several decades, cannot be ignored and a decision must be taken on the same immediately. While totally agreeing with their view, I would like to ask whether the approach of the Government is correct or not in dealing with a sensitive issue like the division of the State. In this connection, I would like to remind this august House about a few historical events.

Post-independence, while forming the Republic of India, several deliberations/agitations took place, which include appointment of Dhar Committee, appointment of SRC for forming linguistic States. Finally, I am told, the then democratically elected, our first hon. Prime Minister, Pandit Nehruji, has taken a decision by consulting Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and Shri Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Again, this issue surfaced during 1969-72, the then elected Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who told in her reply to a Bill on 21.12.1972, in Lok Sabha, on issues involving separation of States. I would like to quote a few lines from that enlightening speech: "Matters which involved regional feelings quite often do arouse the emotions of the people in this country, as in many other countries, and we certainly cannot ignore the emotions of the people. But I should like to stress that no solution can be found while the atmosphere remains charged with emotions. Any solution, any answer has to be found in a very cool, calm and rational manner." My second point is, there are some things which are part of our national life. It is true that the question of linguistic States was very much a part of the national movement. There was no getting away from it. The units of every party, which was in existence at a time, were formed on the basis of language in spite of the British Provinces having different areas. There is an overall rationality in the formation of our various States and we should be very careful not to break this foundation of rationality in momentary passions. I am sure that no Telugu speaking person whether he lives in the coastal region or in Rayalaseema or in Telangana

will ever do anything even in anger or in desperation, which is not in the larger interest of their entire State, and also in the interest of the country as a whole. At the same time, under Article 371 D, a Presidential order was issued. In order to save the time of the House, I do not want to repeat the points. Sir, wisdom lies in bringing down the emotions and not in arousing emotions for political considerations. I am appealing, through you, to all, especially to the Congress, to be wise enough to go through, if, at all, they suffer from any confusion. Sir, recently, the hon. Home Minister, Shri Chidambaram, while replying on this issue, stated that if all the political parties can come to unanimity, the Centre is ready for having a decision on an issue. I strongly object to this as political unanimity cannot be the guiding principle for a decision on an issue relating to the division of a State. In a federal structure, it is the responsibility of the Centre to formulate policies and draw priorities on various issues in the interest of the entire country. Sir, I am getting an impression from the approach of this Government that if political unanimity is possible, will we be ever ready to surrender the independence of this country? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the fact. You cannot stop. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I can make a point of order.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: I have got the same right as you have got.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: What is the prescription to divide this country? On what basis? You are talking about 'political unanimity'. I have never heard of any such thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): One second, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: You go to your seat.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I don't have a seat.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Renukaji, what is your objection?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: My objection is...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: She has to go to her seat.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I don't have a seat because a seat has not yet been allotted to me. Sir, you are the Chairman....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You have to go to your seat and speak. If you have no number, then, what is your objection?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: My seat will be allotted after the House concludes! Sir, you know that.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: You have been allotted a seat. You have to go to your seat and, then, speak.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Okay, you come and tell me which is my seat.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: You should ask the Secretary-General.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: There is no seat allotted to me. We are new Members. आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): What is your objection? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, my objection is, he is saying that political unanimity is not a reason enough to delay ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): That is his view ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I am giving my view.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I will allow you to speak.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: They are advocating Telangana. Why cannot his party give its party line?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): I will allow you to speak ...*(Interruptions)*... Then you can say...*(Interruptions)*... You need not reply to that. You continue ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, it is in the knowledge of everyone that this Government appointed Justice Srikrishna Commission on this issue and the Commission submitted its Report after taking views of all the stakeholders. If that being the fact, what else this Government wants to know from the parties? What is the stand of the Government on the Report given by the Commission? If the Government is under any confusion on the issue of Telangana, it has the benefit of the Report of a Commission at its disposal and the Government is duty bound to tell this nation, and the people of Andhra Pradesh in particular, as to why it is not in a position to take any decision on this issue.

Sir, after submission of Report by Justice Srikrishna Commission, some new parties came into existence in Andhra Pradesh. I would like to know from the

Government whether it intends to reopen the entire exercise in the name of political unanimity. Can there be an end for this as another party may come into existence before such an exercise is completed? Therefore, this Government should not harp on lame excuses of lack of political unanimity and must come out immediately with a solution, thus ending the prevailing uncertainty.

Sir, I would like to appreciate the efforts made by my colleague, Shri Javadekar, to find a solution for this boiling issue through his Private Member's Resolution in this House. While I do not have any doubt about his sincerity on the subject, I wonder as to why NDA failed to act on this issue when they were in power ...*(Interruptions)*... Undoubtedly, Shri Javadekar and BJP owe an answer to this nation and the State of Andhra Pradesh on this.

Sir in 2004 elections, Congress started its campaign with a promise of separate Telangana. But, at the end of 2009 election campaign, their own Chief Minister sought a clarification from people of coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema as to whether they would like to enter Telangana with a visa by not voting in favour of Congress. This clearly spelt out that the Congress has all along been dealing with this issue keeping in mind power politics and never shown sincerity for any honest resolution of the issue.

Sir, in fact, during 1984 August political disturbances in Andhra Pradesh, our great party founder, Shri N.T. Rama Rao, preferred to dissolve the State Assembly and go in for reelection in order to implement the policies which he believed are in the interest of the people of Andhra Pradesh. He never compromised on anything just for the sake of sitting in power.

Sir, similarly, I would like to mention that even during 1991, when our country's economic situation was extremely bad, our great leader, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao Garu, had brought out economic reforms by managing minority Government, but he never compromised on his policies for the sake of power. But, irrespective any political parties, they have been using the issue of Telangana as a political weapon for getting only political benefits.

Sir, lack of wisdom is no sin, but disrespecting the wisdom shown by our great elders is, indeed, a sin. After Independence, our elders in their own wisdom, thought that reorganisation of the States on linguistic lines can be a better solution for so many socio-political issues faced by the country. Therefore, I request the Government to find a solution to this issue taking into account all these historical facts. Finally, what is it that our State, or the people of Telangana, are requesting for? Even article 370D mentions so many privileges; but none of Governments have ever bothered to follow the Presidential

[SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY]

amendment to the Constitution also. In fact, based on the population, they have requested for about 40 per cent reservation, integration of rivers, preservation of culture, and for declaring certain industrial corridors. Even if the Government of India could allot some industrial corridors to the Telangana region, most probably, most of the people may get jobs and this unrest may be contained.

Sir, enough damage has already been done due to indecisiveness of the Government on this sensitive issue. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to immediately announce a decision on this issue, keeping the larger interest of the country in view, rather than acting for petty political interests. The UPA Government is entirely responsible for the present state of affairs in Andhra Pradesh. The Government must immediately take a decision either about united Andhra or, otherwise, in the interest of a separate State of Telangana, because, already, enough time has been lost; many students have committed suicide; and there is a huge political unrest there; we must put a fullstop to all this. I am not here to blame any political party. But Parties after Parties have been using this as a weapon in order to get some political mileage. We have to put a full-stop to this.

श्री मोहम्मद अली (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, आज तेलंगाना के मसले पर इस राज्य सभा में एक बहस हो रही है। तेलंगाना मसला पचास सालन की एक तारीख रखता है। तेलंगाना का सबसे बड़ा मसला पसमान्दगी, मुलाजिमतों में नाइंसाफी, मुख्तसकरदाह पाने की कदमअजरार्ई तेलंगाना की कुदरती वसाइल का तेलंगाना से ज्यादा दूसरे इलाकों में इस्तेमाल होता है। सिर्फ हैदराबाद से ही, रियासत के लिए पचास फीसदी टैक्स वसूल हो रहा है, लेकिन तेलंगाना के अंदर तरक्की के लिए 20 फीसदी से भी कम टैक्स इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है। 1985 में जारी करदाह जी.ओ. 610 पर आज तक भी अमलआवरी नहीं हुई। जेंटलमैन एग्रीमेंट हो या सदरती हुकुमनामे के अलावा तेलंगाना की तरक्की और आवाम की फलाबहबूद के लिए मरकजी हुकूमत के जो मुआहिदे किए हैं, इस पर भी रियासत में राज करने वाली तमाम सियासी पार्टियों ने इस पर अमल नहीं किया, जिससे तेलंगाना के मुतालिबे में शिद्दत पैदा हो गई, आजादी के बाद से तेलंगाना रियासत का मुतालिबा हो रहा है। मुल्क भी रियासत की तशकीले जदीद के लिए जब फजले अली कमीशन को तशकील किया गया था, तब तेलंगाना की आवाम ने तेलंगाना की रियासत तशकील देने का, फजले अली कमीशन से भी मुतालिबा किया था। फजले अली कमीशन तेलुगू जुबान की बुनियाद पर आंध्र प्रदेश रियासत तशकील देने की सिफारिश की, मगर तेलंगाना रियासत तशकील देने की गुंजाइश रखी। इससे 1969 में जेंटलमैंट एग्रीमेंट का ऐलान होते ही, जय आंध्रा की तेलंगाना के खिलाफ तहरीक शुरु हुई। 1985 में तेलंगाना के एम्पलॉइज के साथ होने वाली नाइंसाफी मौजूए बहस बन गई तब इस वक्त के चीफ मिनिस्टर आन्जहानी एन.टी. रामाराव ने गिरगिरानी कमीशन का तशकील दिया।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई. एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन) पीठासीन हुए)

गिरगिरानी कमीशन ने रियासत की इन तमाम सरकारी महमकाजात में तेलंगाना के साथ होने वाली नाइंसाफी का जायजा लेने की बात की। हुकूमत को रिपोर्ट पेश की, जिसके बाद जी.ओ. 610 जारी किया गया, लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस पर आज भी अमलाआवरी नहीं हुई। तेलंगाना मसाइल पसमान्दगी की नाइंसाफी पर तेलंगाना की नुमाइंदगी करने वाले कांग्रेस के अवामी मुंतखिब नुमाइंदे, मरकज से इसके बराबर नुमाइंदगी करते आ रहे हैं। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के काकीनाडा के अन्दर बीजेपी का एक क़ोमी इजलास हुआ था, जिसमें बीजेपी ने "एक वोट दो रियासत" का नारा दिया था। एनडीए ने तीन रियासतों को तशकील दिया, मगर तेलंगाना की आवाम की ख्वाहिशात को फरामोश कर दिया। मरकजी वजीर दाखिला की हैसियत से खिदतम अंजाम देने वाले जनाब एल.के. अडवाणी ने तेलंगाना रियासत की तशकील को गैर जरूरी करार दिया था, लेकिन वही बीजेपी आज पार्लियामेंट में तेलंगाना का बिल पेश करने पर ताईद करने का ऐलान कर रही है। बीजेपी की जेरे कयादत एनडीए की हुकूमत तशकील पर 100 दिन के अन्दर तेलंगाना तशकील देने का वायदा कर रही है। तेलंगाना की आवाम बखूबी इससे वाकिफ है कि बीजेपी तेलंगाना की आवाम के साथ सिर्फ शब्दबाज़ी कर रही है। संघ परिवार तेलंगाना की आड़ में अपने खुफिए एजेंडे पर अमल करते हुए * और सियासी मफादपरस्ती के लिए हिन्दू-मुस्लिम इतेहाद को नुकसान पहुंचा रहा है। महबूबनगर असेम्बली की ज़मनी इंतखाबात में मुस्लिम उम्मीदवार को शकिस्त देने के लिए * इसी इलेक्शन को इंडिया-पाकिस्तान का मैच करार दिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, ये नाम लेकर बात कर रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): If it is un-parliamentary, we will remove it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: * ऐसी बात कर रहे हैं। आरएसएस एक देशभक्त संगठन है।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: That is his opinion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): If there is anything un-parliamentary, we wil remove it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: तेलुगु देशम वजारत से अलेहदा होने के बाद चन्द्रशेखर राव गुजिश्ता 11 साल से तेलंगाना के नाम पर * कर रहे हैं। अपने और अराकीने खानदान को फायदा पहुंचा रहे हैं। टी.आर.एस. ने महबूबनगर में मुस्लिम उम्मीदवार को खड़ा किया। एक तरफ मुसलमानों की ताईद हासिल करने की कोशिश की गई, दूसरी तरफ बीजेपी की ताईद से मुस्लिम उम्मीदवार को हटा कर बकरा बनाया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, हमने "बलि का बकरा" सुना है, "इलेक्शन का बकरा" क्या होता है?

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: टीआरएस 11 साल से तेलंगाना की आवाम का इस्तेहसाल करते हुए आवाम को * कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सेकुलरिज्म का दम भरने वाली टीआरएस पूरी तरह से * ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Let him continue, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: और तेलंगाना में कोई भी वजूद न रखने वाली बीजेपी को मुस्तहकम होने में टीआरएस मुकम्मल तावुन कर रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Let him continue, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: 2004 में कांग्रेस से इत्तेहाद करते हुए सियासी मुस्तकबिल बनाने वाली टीआरएस कांग्रेस को आंखें दिखाने की कोशिश कर रही है। कांग्रेस पार्टी तेलंगाना के खिलाफ नहीं है, लेकिन वह रियासत के तीनों इलाकों को आवाम के लिए काबिले कबूल हल बरआमद करने की कोशिश कर रही है। 9 दिसम्बर को अलहदा तेलंगाना रियासत की तशकील का ऐलान इसका एक सबूत है। 2008 में तेलंगाना की ताईद से करारदाद मंजूर करने वाली तेलुगु देशम पार्टी, जिसने प्रणब मुखर्जी को तेलंगाना की ताईद में मकतूब रवाना किया था, लेकिन अचानक रातों रात फैसले से मुनहरिफ हो गई। इसके चंद दिन बाद प्रजा राज्यम भी तेलंगाना की ताईद से दस्तबरदार हो गई। कांग्रेस ने तेलंगाना के मसले को हल करने के लिए कृष्णा कमेटी तशकील दी। कमेटी ने एक साल में रिपोर्ट पेश की, मगर मसले के हल के लिए कोई राह ही नहीं निकाली।

सर, मेरा अपनी राय है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी हमेशा तेलंगाना की आवाम के मसाइल को हल करने की कोशिश करती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप पहले मेरी बात तो सुनिए, लेकिन मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जब बीजेपी सरकार ने तीन रियासतें बनाई थीं, अभी हाल ही में उत्तराखंड के मामले में डिस्कशन हुई, जब तीन रियासतें बनाई गई थीं, अलाहदा रियासतें बनाई गईं, फिर आप स्पेशल स्टेटस की बात कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: हमने तीन राज्य बनाए, आप एक तो बनाओ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You have got a chance to reply.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, बी.जे.पी. ने तीन रियासतें बनाई थीं। हाल ही में एक हफ्ता पहले उत्तराखंड के लिए स्पेशल स्टेटस के ऊपर डिस्कशन हो रही थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब बीजेपी ने तीन रियासतें बनाई थीं, तब उस इलाके की तरक्की के लिए, उस इलाके की आवाम के बहबूद के लिए, उस इलाके के डेवलपमेंट के लिए कुछ नहीं किया जल्दबाजी में जो फैसला किया गया था, आज वहां की आवाम इस फैसले के खिलाफ अपने आप पर मुसीबतें झेल रही है। मैं और मेरी पार्टी तेलंगाना के खिलाफ नहीं है, लेकिन बीजेपी अपना डबल रोल इस्तेमाल करती है – एक तरफ वह कहती है कि हम तेलंगाना की ताईद करेंगे, लेकिन जब इक्तिदार में थी, तो उसने तेलंगाना का साथ नहीं दिया।

दूसरी बात मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि साफ बात है, हमारा एक नस्बुलएन है, हर रियासत को, हर हलके को हम डेवलप करना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहूंगा, अगर ये आज तेलंगाना की बात करते हैं, मैं इस हाउस के अन्दर आंध्र प्रदेश से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ, लेकिन मैं हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट में पार्लियामेंट का एक नुमाइन्दा हूँ। मैं यह बात जरूर

کھوںگا، جہاں پر چوٹی ریااسلوں کی باء آاےگی، یوپی میں جہاں پر چار ریااسلوں کی باء ہوئی ہے، اس ریااسل کی باء بھی آءخنی چاہیے۔ جہاں پر مگرربی بنگال کی باء آائی ہے، وہاں کی چوٹی ریااسلوں کی باء ہونی چاہیے، لےکین مےری سرکار، کانگرس کی ساءر سونیا گانڈھی جی کی لیڈرشیپ میں جو فیسلا کرےگی، مےرا یقین ہے کی اس پارٹی کا جو بھی فیسلا ہوگا، سہی ہوگا اور میں اسکی آاےآء کرؤنگا۔ اس ہاؤس کے جریرے مےری اسیرے آکمیال ہے، آانڈر آرآء کے اسٹوڈنٹس کے لیے آاے اس اےجیٹیشن میں سیاسی پارٹیسوں، بیجےپی، آیلگو آءشام اور آیآارےس کے بھکاوے میں آاےر آاےر آوءکوشی کر رہے ہیں۔ میں اس ساءن میں آونوں ہاآ جوڈکر آءببن آاےکو سالام کرکے، آاےسے آوءا اور بھگوان کے نام پر آپیال کرآا ہوں کی آاےر آوءکوشی کرنا بء کرے۔ کانگرس موکے کا فایاا نہیں آٹاآی، کانگرس آاوام کے ساآ ہے اور اسکو آاےر رآکر فیسلا کرآی ہے، ریااسل کی ڈےولپمنٹ کے لیے کام کرآی ہے۔

میں فیر اےک باء جررر کرؤنگا کی واكڑی وو آین آے، جب 2004 کے باء یوپیے سرکار نے منموہن سینگ جی کی وچارآ میں، سونیا گانڈھی کی لیڈرشیپ میں، راجشےآر رےڈی کی کرایاا میں آانڈر آرآء میں جیآنا ڈےولپمنٹ ہوا، ہینڈوسآان کی آااریآ گواہ رھےگی کی کبھی اسآنا ڈےولپمنٹ نہیں ہوا لےکین، بیجےپی اور آیلگو آءشام نے اسکو براءشآ نہیں کیاا۔ آپنے سیاسی اےآنڈے کے جریرے، اسکو راک کر آورا آباہ اور براءا کیاا۔

میں یہ باء بھی سرکار کو کھنا چاہآا ہوں اور میں آءببن آررآاسآ کرؤنگا کی جب آاے اس ماسلے کو ہل کرےے، یوپیے کی سرکار سے آلاااا ریااسل کے آیلگانا کی آشکیال میں یا چوٹی ریااسلوں کی آشکیال میں جب آاےر باء کرےے، آو آاےکو آءخنا پڈےگا کی ہینڈوسآان کی سالمیآ، ہینڈوسآان کی بکایاآ اور ہینڈوسآان کی یکجہآی کو سامنے رآ کر آاےر فیسلا کرے۔ آاےرے موکے ماکا آیاا اسکے لیے میں آاےکا بھوآ-بھوآ آوکریا آاا کرآا ہوں۔ جی ہینڈ۔

† جناب محمد علی خان (آنڈھرا آرآیس): آپ سبها اءهيكش جی، آپ كا بهت بهت

شكریہ، آج آلنگانہ کے مسئلے پر اس راجیہ سبها میں ايك بحث ہو رہی ہے۔ آلنگانہ مسئلہ پچاس سال کی ايك آاریآ ركھآا ہے۔ آلنگانہ كا سب سے بڑا مسئلہ پسمانڈگی، ملازموں میں ناانصافی، مختص كرده پانی کی اءم اجرانی، آلنگانہ کے آآرآی وسائل كا آلنگانہ سے زیاءه آوسرے علاقوں میں اسآعمال ہوتا ہے۔ صرف آیآرآاآ سے ہی، ریاسآ کے لئے پچاس فیصا آیکس وصول ہو رہا ہے، لیکن آلنگانہ کے انڈر آرقی کے لئے 20 فیصا سے بھی كم آیکس اسآعمال نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ 1985 میں جاری كرده جی-او-610 پر آج آك بھی عمل آوری نہیں ہوئی۔ جینآلمین ایگریمینٹ ہو یا صاآرآی ككم نامہ کے علاوہ آلنگانہ کی آرقی اور عوام

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

کی فلاح و بہبود کے لئے مرکزی حکومت کے جو معاہدے کئے ہیں، اس پر بھی ریاست میں راج کرنے والی تمام سیاسی پارٹیوں نے اس پر عمل نہیں کیا، جس سے تلنگانہ کے مطالبے میں شدت پیدا ہو گئی، آزادی کے بعد سے تلنگانہ ریاست کا مطالبہ ہو رہا ہے۔ ملک میں ریاست کی تشکیل جدید کے لئے جب فضل علی کمیشن کو تشکیل دیا گیا، تب تلنگانہ کی عوام نے تلنگانہ کی ریاست تشکیل دینے کا، فضل علی کمیشن سے بھی مطالبہ کیا تھا۔ فضل علی کمیشن تیلگو زبان کی بنیاد پر آندھرا پردیش ریاست تشکیل دینے کی سفارش کی، مگر تلنگانہ ریاست تشکیل دینے کی بھی گنجائش رکھی۔ اس سے 1969 میں جینٹلمینٹ ایگریمنٹ کا اعلان ہوتے ہی، 'جے آندھرا' کی تلنگانہ کے خلاف تحریک شروع ہوئی۔ 1985 میں تلنگانہ کے ایمپلائز کے ساتھ ہونے والی ناانصافی موضوع بحث بن گئی، تب اس وقت کے چیف منسٹر آنجہانی این۔ٹی۔رامارائو نے گرگلانی کمیشن کو تشکیل کیا (اپ سبھا ادھیکش (ڈاکٹر ای۔ایم سدرشن نچین) پیٹھاسین ہونے)

گرگلانی کمیشن نے ریاست کی ان تمام سرکاری محکمہ جات میں تلنگانہ کے ساتھ ہونے والی ناانصافی کا جائزہ لینے کی بات کی۔ حکومت کی رپورٹ پیش کی، جس کے بعد جی۔او۔610 جاری کیا گیا، لیکن افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ اس پر آج تک بھی عمل آوری نہیں ہوئی۔ تلنگانہ کے مسائل پسماندگی کی ناانصافی پر تلنگانہ کی نمائندگی کرنے والے کانگریس کے عوامی منتخب نمائندے، مرکز سے اس کے برابر نمائندگی کرتے آ رہے ہیں۔

آندھرا پردیش میں کاکے-ناڑا کے اندر بی۔جے۔پی۔ کا ایک قومی اجلاس ہوا

تھا، جس میں بی۔جے۔پی۔ نے "ایک ووٹ دو ریاست" کا نعرہ دیا تھا۔ این۔ڈی۔اے۔

نے تین ریاستوں کو تشکیل دیا، مگر تلنگانہ کی عوام کی خواہشات کو فراموش کر دیا۔ مرکزی وزیر داخلہ کی حیثیت سے خدمت انجام دینے والے جناب ایل۔ کے۔ ایڈوانی نے تلنگانہ ریاست کی تشکیل کو غیر ضروری قرار دیا تھا، لیکن وہی بی۔ جے۔ پی۔ آج پارلیمنٹ میں تلنگانہ کا بل پیش کرنے پر تائید کرنے کا اعلان کر رہی ہے۔ بی۔ جے۔ پی۔ کی زیر قیادت این۔ ڈی۔ اے کی حکومت، تشکیل پر 100 دن کے اندر تلنگانہ تشکیل دینے کا وعدہ کر رہی ہے۔ تلنگانہ کی عوام بخوبی اس سے واقف ہے کہ بی۔ جے۔ پی۔ تلنگانہ کی عوام کے ساتھ صرف شبد بازی کر رہی ہے۔ سنگھ پریوار تلنگانہ کی آڑ میں اپنے خفیہ ایجنڈے پر عمل کرتے ہوئے * اور سیاسی مفاد پرستی کے لئے ہندو-مسلم اتحاد کو نقصان پہنچا رہا ہے۔ محبوب نگر اسمبلی کی ضمنی انتخابات میں مسلم امیدوار کو شکست دینے کے لئے * اسی الیکشن کو انڈیا-پاکستان کا میچ قرار دیا گیا۔ ... (مداخلت) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): If it is un-parliamentary, we will remove it. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: That is his opinion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): If there is anything un-parliamentary.

جناب محمد علی خان: تیگو دیشم وزارت سے علیحدہ ہونے کے بعد ٹی۔ آر۔ ایس۔

چندر شیکھر راؤ گزشتہ 11 سال سے تلنگانہ کے نام پر * کر رہے ہیں۔ اپنے

اور اراکین خاندان کو فائدہ پہنچا رہے ہیں، ٹی۔ آر۔ ایس۔ نے محبوب نگر میں مسلم

امیدوار کو کھڑا کیا۔ ایک طرف مسلمانوں کی تائید حاصل کرنے کی کوشش کی

گئی، دوسری طرف بی۔ جے۔ پی۔ کی تائید سے مسلم امیدوار کو ہرا کر بکرا بنایا گیا

... (مداخلت) ... ٹی آر ایس 11 سال سے تلنگانہ کی عوام کا استحصال کرتے ہوئے

عوام کے ساتھ * کر رہی ہے ... (مداخلت) ... سیکولرزم کا دم بھرنے والی

ٹی۔ آر۔ ایس۔ * کے ساتھ ہو گئی ہے ... (مداخلت) ...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Let him continue, please ...(Interruptions)...

†

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Let him continue, please ...(Interruptions)...

† جناب محمد علی خان : 2004 میں کانگریس سے اتحاد کرتے ہوئے سیاسی مستقبل بنانے والی ٹی۔آر۔ایس۔ کانگریس کو آنکھ دکھانے کی کوشش کر رہی ہے۔ کانگریس پارٹی تلنگانہ کے خلاف نہیں ہے، لیکن وہ ریاست کے تینوں علاقوں کو عوام کے لئے قابل قبول حل برآمد کرنے کی کوشش کر رہی ہے۔ 9 دسمبر کو علیحدہ تلنگانہ ریاست کی تشکیل کا اعلان اس کا ایک ثبوت ہے۔ 2008 میں تلنگانہ کی تائید سے قرارداد منظور کرنے والی تیلگو دیشم پارٹی، جس نے پرنب مکہرجی کو تلنگانہ کی تائید میں مکتوب روانہ کیا تھا، لیکن اچانک راتوں رات فیصلے سے منحرف ہو گئی۔ اس کے چند دن بعد پرچاراجیم بھی تلنگانہ کی تائید سے دستبردار ہو گئی۔ کانگریس نے تلنگانہ کے مسئلے کو حل کرنے کے لئے شری کرشنا کمیٹی تشکیل دی۔ کمیٹی نے ایک سال میں رپورٹ پیش کی، مگر مسئلے کے حل کے لئے کوئی راہ ہی نہیں نکالی۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You have got a chance to reply.

† جناب محمد علی خان : سر، بی۔جے۔پی۔ نے تین ریاستیں بنائی تھیں۔ حال ہی میں

ایک ہفتہ پہلے اتر اکھنڈ کے لئے اسپیشل اسٹیٹس کے اوپر ڈسکشن ہو رہا تھا۔ میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب بی۔جے۔پی۔ نے تین ریاستیں بنائی تھیں، تب اس علاقے کی ترقی کے لئے، اس علاقے کی عوام کی بہبود کے لئے، اس علاقے کے ڈیولپمنٹ کے لئے کچھ نہیں کیا، جلدبازی میں جو فیصلہ کیا گیا تھا، آج وہاں کی عوام اس فیصلے کے خلاف اپنے آپ پر مصیبتیں جھیل رہی ہے۔ میں اور میری پارٹی تلنگانہ کے خلاف نہیں ہے، لیکن بی۔جے۔پی۔ جو اپنا ڈبل رول استعمال کرتی ہے ایک طرف وہ کہتی ہے کہ ہم تلنگانہ کی تائید کریں گے، لیکن جب اقتدار میں تھی، تو اس نے تلنگانہ کا ساتھ نہیں دیا۔

دوسری بات میں آپ سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ صاف بات ہے، ہمارا نصب العین ہے، ہر ریاست کو، ہر حلقے کو ہم ڈیولپ کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ (مداخلت)۔ میں کہنا چاہوں گا، اگر یہ تلنگانہ کی بات کرتے ہیں، میں اس ہاؤس کے اندر آندھرا پردیش سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں، لیکن میں ہندوستان کی پارلیمنٹ میں پارلیمنٹ کا ایک نمائندہ ہوں۔ میں یہ بات ضرور کہوں گا، جہاں پر چھوٹی ریاستوں کی بات آنے لگی، یو۔پی۔ میں جہاں پر چار ریاستوں کی بات ہوتی ہے، اس ریاست کی بات بھی دیکھنی چاہئے۔ جہاں پر مغربی بنگال کی بات آتی ہے، وہاں بھی چھوٹی ریاستوں کی بات ہونی چاہئے، لیکن میری سرکار، کانگریس کی صدر سونیا گاندھی جی کی لیڈرشپ میں جو فیصلہ کرے گی، میرا یقین ہے کہ اس پارٹی کا جو بھی فیصلہ ہوگا، صحیح ہوگا۔ اور میں اس کی تائید کروں گا۔ اس ہاؤس کے ذریعے میری اپیل ہے، آندھرا پردیش کے اسٹوڈینٹس کے لئے، آپ اس ایجیٹیشن میں سیاسی پارٹیوں، بی۔جے۔پی۔ تیلگو دیشم اور ٹی۔آر۔ایس۔ کے بہکاوے میں آکر آپ خودکشی کر رہے ہیں۔ میں اس سدن میں دونوں ہاتھ جوڑ کر، ادب سے آپ کو سلام کر کے، آپ سے خدا اور بھگوان کے نام پر اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ آپ خودکشی کرنا بند کریں۔ کانگریس موقع کا فائدہ نہیں اٹھاتی، کانگریس عوام کے ساتھ ہے اور اس کو آگے رکھ کر فیصلہ کرتی ہے، ریاست کی ڈیولپمنٹ کے لئے کام کرتی ہے۔

میں پھر ایک بات ضرور کروں گا کہ واقعی وہ دن تھے، جب 2004 کے بعد یو۔پی۔اے۔ سرکار نے منموہن سنگھ جی کی وزارت میں، سونیا گاندھی کی لیڈرشپ میں، راج شیکھر ریڈی کی قیادت میں آندھرا پردیش میں جتنا ڈیولپمنٹ ہوا، ہندوستان کی تاریخ گواہ رہے گی کہ کبھی اتنا ڈیولپمنٹ ریاست میں نہیں ہوا۔ لیکن، بی۔جے۔پی۔ اور نیلگو دیشم پارٹی نے اس کو برداشت نہیں کیا۔ اپنے سیاسی ایجنڈے کے ذریعے، اس کو روک کر پورا تباہ اور برباد کیا۔

میں یہ بات بھی سرکار کو کہنا چاہتا ہوں اور میں ادب سے درخواست کروں گا کہ جب آپ اس مسئلے کو حل کریں گے، یو۔پی۔اے۔ سرکار سے علیحدہ ریاست کے تلنگانہ کی تشکیل میں یا چھوٹی تشکیل میں جب آپ بات کریں گے، تو آپ کو دیکھنا پڑے گا کہ ہندوستان کی سالمیت، ہندوستان کی بقائیت اور ہندوستان کی یکجہتی کو سامنے رکھ کر آپ فیصلہ کریں۔ آپ نے مجھے موقع دیا اس کے لئے

میں آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ جے ہند۔

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़): धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, तेलंगाना राज्य बनना चाहिए, इसके लिए प्रकाश जावडेकर जी ने एक रेज़ोल्यूशन प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं इसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य से आता हूँ। जो तीन राज्य बने हैं, मध्य प्रदेश से छत्तीसगढ़, बिहार से झारखंड और उत्तर प्रदेश से उत्तराखंड, ये भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने बनाए हैं, जिसकी चर्चा होती है। तेलंगाना में वहां के युवा, महिलाएं, बच्चे सभी परेशान हैं। तेलंगाना राज्य बनाने में आपको क्या तकलीफ है? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, लोगों को यह भ्रम नहीं रहना चाहिए कि छोटे राज्य होंगे तो क्या होगा, पुराना राज्य उससे बिछड़ जाएगा, छूट जाएगा, फिर क्या होगा, आप ऐसी कोई कल्पना मत करिए। आप छत्तीसगढ़ में चले जाएं, मध्य प्रदेश में चले जाएं, दोनों राज्य आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, दोनों राज्यों की प्रगति हो रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, छत्तीसगढ़ में जहां पर बड़ा होने के कारण दूर तक कहीं शिक्षा की,

सड़कों की सुविधा या मेडिकल फेसिलिटी पहुंचती नहीं थी। भूगोल की दृष्टि से जो बहुत बड़े राज्य होते हैं, उनमें समग्र विकास की संभावना बनती नहीं है। इसलिए प्रशासन जितना छोटा होता है, उसको नज़दीक तक, दूर तक, किनारे तक पहुंचने में सुविधा रहती है। आज छत्तीसगढ़ के गांवों को आप जा कर देखिए, सबकी रंगत बदली हुई है, सबके कलर चेंज हो गए हैं। वहां कृषि की सिंचाई बहुत अच्छी तरह से हो रही है, सड़कें बहुत अच्छी बन रही हैं, दूर-दूर के गांवों तक मेडिकल फेसिलिटी पहुंच गई है। यही कारण है कि तेलंगाना बनाना बहुत आवश्यक है। तेलंगाना इतना सेंसिटिव है, मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी से पूछना चाहता हूं, आप लोग यह बात कहते हैं कि आपने तीन राज्य बनाए और यह नहीं बनाया। आपके राज के समय नहीं बनाया। उस समय वह नहीं बना, लेकिन अभी तो आप इसे बनाकर दिखाओ। भारतीय जनता पार्टी साथ में है। आप क्यों परेशान होते हो? एक तो बनाकर आप दिखाओ।

सर, हमारा आन्ध्र प्रदेश कितना सुन्दर प्रदेश है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसका एक भू-भाग, जो तेलंगाना है, वहां पर नदियां हैं और सब कुछ है। वहां चारों तरफ नदियां हैं, अच्छी जमीन है, मेहनत करने वाले किसान और मजदूर हैं। वहां अच्छी पढ़ाई करने वाले विद्यार्थी भी हैं, जो प्रगति करना चाहते हैं। इस राष्ट्र को महान बनाने में तेलंगाना की बहुत बड़ी भूमिका हो सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसीलिए, मैं आप सब से कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको राजनीति के चक्कर और भंवर में मत डालिए। वहां बच्चे किस तरह से आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं और वहां पढ़ने वाले बच्चों की कैसी दुर्दशा है? महोदय, आज यह जो **discussion** हो रहा है, उस पर मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि भारत की पसंद क्या कर रही है, यू.पी.ए. की सरकार क्या फैसला करने वाली है, वहां के सब लोग, जिस तरह से पहले रामायण देखते थे, उसी तरह से गांव-गांव में वे यह सारा कुछ देख रहे हैं। इस भावना को आप समझने की कोशिश करिए। जिस दिन तेलंगाना के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर चर्चा होती है, एक लाइन की भी, तो वहां के गांव-गांव में उस पर चिन्तन होता है, वहां पर उसकी चर्चा होती है। इसलिए, बड़ी उम्मीद के साथ इस संसद की ओर तेलंगाना का एक-एक बच्चा, एक-एक महिला, गांव-गांव, शहर-शहर, सब ध्यान लगाकर, टकटकी लगाए देख रहे हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस क्यों दुविधा में पड़ी हुई है? आपने पहले एक बार उसकी घोषणा भी कर दी कि तेलंगाना राज्य बनाया जाएगा, लेकिन उसके बाद पता नहीं क्या चर्चा हुई या क्या मामला हुआ, उसमें फिर गड़बड़ कर दी और बोले कि नहीं, इसे बाद में देखेंगे। घोषणा हो गई कि राज्य बनाना है, लेकिन उसे बनाने की घोषणा करने के बाद ऐसी कोई बात थोड़े ही होती है। आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए। तेलंगाना और आन्ध्र प्रदेश, ये दोनों प्रसिद्ध और समृद्ध राज्य बनेंगे, दोनों की अच्छी प्रगति होगी। इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर तेलंगाना राज्य के निर्माण की सारी प्रक्रिया आप शुरू कीजिए। वहां के गांव-गांव में इतने दिनों से जो आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं, लोग परेशान हो रहे हैं, आप उसे रोको और यहां पर इसके लिए तुरंत एक बिल लाओ।

हम सारे लोग, मैं समझता हूं कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के जितने लोग बैठे हैं, सब शुकवार को रुक कर के इसलिए बैठे हैं कि आप कोई-न-कोई बात करेंगे और कोई निर्णय की स्थिति में पहुंचेंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड की स्थिति बहुत अच्छी है। उत्तराखंड एक नया राज्य बनाया गया है। उसकी भी अच्छी प्रगति हो रही है। ये सारे उदाहरण हमारे सामने हैं। इसलिए, आपसे मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको राजनीति का विषय मत बनाओ।

[श्री नंद कुमार साय]

वैसे ही बहुत समय हो गया है, अब और समय इसमें मत लो। कांग्रेस की जो दुर्गति हो रही है, वह इन्हीं गलत नीतियों के कारण हो रही है, इसलिए अब आप खबरदार हो जाओ। अगर इस तरह से लोगों को * दिया और घोषणा करने के बाद राज्य नहीं बनाया, तो आगे जो गति होगी या जो दुर्गति होने वाली है, उसकी तैयारी करके रखो। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ और कांग्रेस के जितने लोग यहां पर बैठे हैं, मंत्री भी बैठे हैं और बड़े सीनियर लीडर्स भी बैठे हैं, उनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से फैसला कराओ। पार्टी के अन्दर भी बातचीत करो, इसको रखो और कोशिश करो कि यह जो दो का समय अभी हमारा बाकी है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसी में इस पर बिल लाओ। आने वाला जो Monday और ...**(व्यवधान)**... Tuesday है, उसमें यह बिल लाओ। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के जितने लोग अब चले गए हैं, उन सब को हम बुलाएंगे और **unanimously** तेलंगाना राज्य निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव राज्य सभा में सबसे पहले शुरू किया जाएगा। उसे हम लोग यहां से पारित करेंगे। इसलिए, आप किसी बात की चिन्ता मत करो और उहापोह में मत रहो। आप एक कदम आगे बढ़ते हो, तो फिर चार कदम पीछे हटते हो। पहले आप घोषणा कर देते हो और फिर * जाते हो, यह ठीक नहीं है। तेलंगाना राज्य आज बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। तेलंगाना की जो चर्चा आज हो रही है और जितनी उपस्थिति अभी यहां पर है, यह सदन का भी मूड है कि यह राज्य तुरन्त बनना चाहिए। आप लोग भी इसीलिए यहां के, क्योंकि आप भी चाहते हैं। कहां पर क्या तकलीफ़ है, उसको ज़रा निकालो, उसको दूर करो। एक प्रस्ताव लाकर यहां पर तुरन्त उसका निर्णय करके एक यहां बिल आ जाए और सारे मिल कर उसे पास करें। वहां के बच्चों को खुशी देनी है। वहां की महिलाएं जो परेशान हैं और वहां के नौजवान जो परेशान हैं, वे सब प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं कि एक नया तेलंगाना राज्य बनेगा। उसकी प्रगति के लिए सारे परेशान हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महिला जगत भी इसकी चिन्ता करे। इसीलिए, माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि यह तेलंगाना राज्य हर हालत में बनना चाहिए। यह इसी सत्र में पारित होना चाहिए। आज जो समय निकल गया है, लेकिन आज हम लोग चर्चा इसलिए कर रहे हैं, ताकि कांग्रेस अगले दो दिन में अपनी तैयारी करे। दो दिन का समय बहुत होता है। यह समय कम नहीं है, दो दिन में तो बहुत कुछ हो सकता है, इसलिए आज छुट्टी होने के बाद यहां से घर जाइए, पार्टी के प्रमुख लोगों से मिलिए और उन लोगों से कहिए कि दो दिन में कोई न कोई तैयारी करके आना है और जब सोमवार को हम लोग फिर से मिलें, तो तेलंगाना एक नया राज्य यहां पर लिखा हुआ आ जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसी की प्रतीक्षा में हम सब लोग उपस्थित हैं। हम लोग कहीं नहीं जाने वाले हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने सबको बुला लिया है, हमने चिट्ठी भेजी है कि जो लोग गए हैं, वे लोग तुरन्त वापस आ जाएं, क्योंकि सोमवार को कांग्रेस पार्टी विचार कर रही है। आप लोग मेरी बात ध्यान से सुन रहे हैं, इससे मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हो रही है और मैं सोच रहा हूँ कि आपके मन में कोई न कोई भावना जरूर पैदा हो रही होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए)

आप तेलंगाना राज्य बनाने के लिए कोई न कोई निर्णय करने वाले हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यहां से जाने के बाद निश्चित रूप से इसके लिए प्रस्ताव तैयार

कीजिए। अपने नेताओं से मिलिए, प्रधानमंत्री जी से मिलिए, गृह मंत्री जी से मिलिए और तेलंगाना का प्रस्ताव बना कर यहां पर प्रस्तुत कीजिए। ऐसा करके आप इस बात को सिद्ध कर दीजिए कि कांग्रेस जो कहती है, उसको करती है। सब लोग मिल कर कहिए, जय तेलंगाना। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यही जय घोष करते हुए आप उसे सोमवार को यहां प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

सर, वह कितना सुन्दर प्रदेश है, वहां कितनी सारी नदियां बहती हैं, इसकी प्रगति हो सकती है। मैं आपको बताऊं,

गंगे च यमुनेश्चैव गोदावरी सरस्वती
नर्मदे सिन्धु कावेरी जलेस्मिन्द्य सन्निधम् कुरु।।

वहां पर ऐसी नदियां बहने वाली हैं। वह इतना सुन्दर प्रदेश है, उसको जलाइए मत। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां मेहनत करने वाले लोग हैं, उस उर्वर भूमि को रचने दीजिए, उस सुंदर भूमि में कुछ न कुछ बनने दीजिए, उस सुंदर भूमि में कुछ न कुछ निर्माण होने दीजिए। उसके निर्माण को मत रोकिए।

महोदय, कांग्रेस पार्टी विचार करेगी, तय करेगी और सोमवार को एक बिल लाकर यहां प्रस्तुत करेगी। जब हम पहुंचेंगे, यहां शामिल होंगे, तब हमको बड़ा अच्छा लगेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सोमवार को एक बिल लाइए और हम लोग तेलंगाना राज्य बनाने की घोषणा करेंगे। इस तरह से एक नया राज्य बनेगा। उस धरती पर एक सुंदर राज्य का निर्माण होगा। मैं इस आशा और विश्वास के साथ आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इसमें आपका भी उपयोग होगा और जब आप चेयर पर बैठेंगे, तब तेलंगाना का नया बिल प्रस्तुत होगा, सोमवार को वह प्रस्तुत होगा और एक नया राज्य बनेगा। कांग्रेस वाले इस सुंदर कल्पना को, सुंदर रचना को साकार करेंगे और अगर नहीं करेंगे, तो उसकी परिणति के लिए तैयार रहेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: आपको शायद पता नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं भी तेलंगाना राज्य की ही महिला हूं ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां पर ऐसा कुछ नहीं है, जैसा आप बता रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नंद कुमार साय: यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तो आप कहीं के नहीं रहेंगे, किसी काम के लायक नहीं रहेंगे, इसलिए आप सब लोग मिल कर तेलंगाना राज्य के लिए तैयारी कीजिए। इसी आशा और विश्वास के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। जय तेलंगाना, जय तेलंगाना, जय तेलंगाना।

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have moved a Resolution. The House is intensely debating this issue, but there is a time limit up to five o'clock. So, I request that it should continue in the next Session also, because otherwise, it will lapse. If it lapses, then, Telangana people will be very much disturbed. Everybody wants to speak. Telangana people also want to listen to the debate. We must come to a conclusion. Sir, democracy is all about discussion. That is why, I propose that if it is not concluded by five o'clock, it should continue in the next Session also. It is a very important issue. Please allow this.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, this discussion can continue. We haven't got any objection.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Even though the direction of the Chair is two-and-a-half hours, ultimately, it is the sense of the House. Since both sides agree, the Chair has no objection in continuing it in the next Session. Then, today, it will continue till five o'clock. So, as per the decision of the House, I have given the ruling that it will continue. Now Shrimati Gundu Sudharani.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: *Thank you Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this bill. I also thank my colleague Shri Prakash Javdekar for introducing Private Member's Bill on Telangana. Before I speak I would like to associate with the views of our leader Shri Devender Goud. Sir, demand for separate Telangana state is the wish of 4 crore people of Telangana region. For last 5 decades people of Telangana agitated for the cause of Telangana, but respective Governments wasted time in the name of Committees. Demand for Telangana not only reflects struggle for development and livelihood, but also reflects self-respect and sentiments of people of Telangana. There is a need to take up this issue with special attention.

But the feelings, opinions and aspirations of Telangana people were neglected by the Congress Government. They delayed decision making in the name of Committees and this resulted in worsening the situation in Telangana. Now, this region is simmering with sentiments. If we look at the history, the Governments till UPA-2, betrayed people of Telangana on the issue. After the sacrifice of 4000 lives in armed struggle, Hyderabad state was achieved. But, before the fruits of success could be enjoyed, it was merged with the Andhra state in 1956 against the recommendations of 1st SRC. After that, Gentlemen's Agreement was formulated in which it was decided to protect the feelings and opinions of people of Telangana. This was followed by Fazal Ali Commission's recommendations. But, none of these recommendations were implemented. Interests of Telangana were totally neglected. This attitude resulted in a bigger movement in 1969. During this agitation, 400 persons sacrificed their lives to bullets. Shri Chenna Reddy formed 'Telangana Praja Samithi' and won 11 Lok Sabha seats in 1971 elections. Shri Chenna Reddy Was managed by then Congress Government by offering him Chief Minister's post and 'Telangana Praja Samithi' was merged with Congress Party. This is how Congress Government repeatedly betrayed people of Telangana. This policy is being followed by this Government even today. In 1973, six point formula was prescribed but they were not to be implemented.

*English translation of the Original speech delivered in Telugu.

5.00 P.M.

Even though two perennial rivers Krishna and Godavari run through Telangana, there is scarcity of water due to unequal distribution of water. People of this region could not afford two square meal and lakhs of people started migrating to countries like Muscat and Dubai. And, they are leading a pathetic life. Though, this region is having natural resources like water and coal, it is deprived of development due to unequal distribution. This is the main reason behind demand for separate Telangana state. There is no National Project in this region. The water which we were getting through SRS Project is being taken away by Maharashtra state by constructing Bobli Project. Neither the State Government nor the Central Government is doing anything to save Telangana from water deprivation.

There is no clarity in Pranahitha and Chevella Projects. There is a need to declare these projects as the National Projects. These inequalities force lakhs of youth from thousands of villages to participate in Telangana Movement.

The power that is being generated by Simhadri Project is being supplied to Andhra region, whereas the power generated by Ramagundam Power Project, only 27% is supplied to this region and remaining goes to National Grid. In Education sector also this region is backward. Though this region has good number of educational institutes, the people of Telangana cannot afford education in these institutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Shrimati Sudharani, the time for debate is over. The Resolution would be taken up on the next day allotted for Private Members' Business.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, I wish to make one small submission.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Let me complete. Please sit down, Mr. Goud. I am making a statement.

The Resolution would be taken up in the next Session as the first item on the day allotted for Private Members' Business. Shrimati Sudharani, if your speech is not over, you will be the first speaker on the day it is taken up.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, I wish to make one small submission.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Private Members' Business is over. Nothing about Private Members' Business would be taken up.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): If it is anything about the Private Members' Business, let me tell you, it is over.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): That is up to the Government. They would reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record because Private Members 'Business is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Special Mentions. Shri Tarun Vijay; you may read your Special Mention if you want to.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): This is not the time for Private Members' Business. So, Mr. Goud, whatever you have said will not go on record. Mr. Tarun Vijay.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SPECIAL MENTIONS - *contd.*

Demand to address the problem of potable water and erect a memorial of Sher Ali Khan in place of Lord Mayo in Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have a great place of respect in our heart. I appreciate Lt. Governor Gen. Bhopender Singh's efforts at development. Yet, he needs more Central help. There is no road connectivity between the various islands. All islands, 500 of them, are named after the British. The people are demanding their renaming, after Indian revolutionaries. There are security concerns also. The Indian Coast Guard had apprehended 135 Bangladeshis on 3rd April, 2012, in the Andaman Sc Nicobar Islands. A home to great tribes like *Jarawas*, people live in severe water shortage and often the water supply is limited to twenty minutes to half-an-hour in one week, during the peak shortage period. There is no desalination plant till this date, though the British had one even a hundred years ago.

The only existing reservoir at Dhanikhari fails to meet the demand of potable water. I demand that construction of an estuarine reservoir at Flat Bay may please be taken up on a war-footing. I also demand that the Government should erect a memorial of Sher Ali Khan, who had killed Lord Mayo, the Viceroy of India, on 8th of February, 1872, and had been given the death penalty on the 11th of March, 1873. The people in the Andamans are deeply perturbed over the fact that a memorial of Lord Mayo had been erected post-Independence, but no memorial for the revolutionary, Sher Ali Khan, who had acted to take revenge against the British, had ever been erected.

*Not recorded.

Hence, I demand that the memorial of Lord Mayo may be removed and an appropriate memorial of Sher Ali Khan erected in Port Blair.

**Demand for speedy allocation of required gas for Karimnagar
Gas Power Project in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, with the objective of providing electricity to the people of Telangana region, the Government of Andhra Pradesh initiated first stage of Karimnagar Gas Power Project in 2010. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2500 crore. The gestation period of the project is 33-36 months and the REC has agreed to provide Rs. 2800 crore financial assistance to this project. The State Government has requested for gas allocation on 27th May, 2010. The necessary approvals relating to project development for 2100 MW have been obtained and clearances have also been obtained from the concerned agencies. Financial closure relating to the project is also being done, interim revised DPR and tender documents were also ready. Tenders for 700 MW of projects were, I think, opened on 10th May. APGENCO has been waiting since long for taking the project forward. Sir, more than five times the State has approached the Petroleum Minister, who also hails from Telangana region, for allocation of 9.72 MMSCMD of gas for the project. He also assured that he would provide assistance for this very important gas project. But, we really don't know the reasons behind this undue delay. I am given to understand that the proposal is pending with the Empowered Group of Ministers.

In view of the above, I request the Government of India, particularly the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, to expedite the matter and provide 9.72 MMSCMD of gas to Karimnagar Gas Power Project, as the people of Telangana are eagerly waiting for this project.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Parimal Nathwani, not present. Shrimati Renubala Pradhan, not present. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 21st May, 2012.

The House then adjourned at seven minutes past five of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 21st May, 2012.
