

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

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, 26th August, 2011/4th Bhadra, 1933 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 341. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question Hour, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बहिर) : सर, मुझे एक सवाल उठाना है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : राजनीति जी, प्लीज़। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, अन्ना हजारे ने कहा है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, यह गलत कहा गया है... (व्यवधान) ... यह पार्लियामेंट की अवमानना है... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : राजनीति जी, क्वेश्चन आवर चलने दीजिए।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, यह बहुत ही अहम सवाल है... (व्यवधान) ...

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

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, इस पर पार्लियामेंट में बहस होनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... प्लीज़ ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजपाल सहि सैनी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मुझे भी कुछ कहना है... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आप लोग बैठ जाइए। यह वक्त उसका नहीं है... (व्यवधान) ... आप लोग बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ... (व्यवधान) ...

Allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, go ahead, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजपाल सहि सैनी : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : नहीं , आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... ऐसा नहीं होता है। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह नहीं होता , आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप भी बैठ जाइए , राजनीति जी। ... (व्यवधान) ... प्लीज़ , आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...
Please, resume your places. ... (Interruptions) ... Please, answer the question. ... (Interruptions) ...

†[]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

तत्काल टिकट की बुकिंग में हेराफेरी

†*341. श्री जय प्रकाश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट किया गया है कि रेलवे में 'तत्काल' के अंतर्गत टिकटों की बुकिंग में हेराफेरी हो रही है और वास्तव में यात्रा करने वाले लोगों को इसका लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इसे देखते हुए सरकार 'तत्काल सूकीम' के अंतर्गत रेलवे टिकटों की बिक्री में खामियों को दूर करने हेतु कोई कदम उठा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.एच. मुनियप्पा) :
(क) से (ग) एक वक्त्रण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

वक्त्रण

(क) एडवांस आरक्षण प्रणाली की कार्य प्रणाली और भारतीय रेलवे की तत्काल आरक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत टिकट बुक करने के संबंध में कुछ रफ़िर्ट नोटिस में आई हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) तत्काल योजना के दुरुपयोग की संभावना को कम करने के दृष्टिकोण से नक्किलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:-

(i) रेल खामपान एवं पर्यटन नक्किलिखित (भा.रे.खा.प.न.) के ट्रेवल एजेंटों /वेब -सर्विस एजेंटों /वेब एजेंटों के द्वारा ई-टिकट के माध्यम से सभी दक्किलिखित तत्काल बुकिंग और आरक्षण खुलने के दक्किलिखित सामान्य बुकिंग को 08.00 बजे और 09.00 बजे के बीच बंद कर दिया गया है।

(ii) के दौरान तत्काल टिकट पर बुक यात्रियों में से कक्किलिखित एक यात्री द्वारा नर्धिरित पहचान पत्रों में से कक्किलिखित एक (मूल प्रक्किलिखित) को प्रक्किलिखित करना अनिवा रक्किलिखित बना दिया गया है।

(iii) आशय के भी नर्धिश जारी कक्किलिखित गए हैं कि वरिष्ठ मंडल वरिष्णज्य प्रबंधक /मंडल वरिष्णज्य प्रबंधक आरक्षण कार्यालयों के नक्किलिखित रूप से नरिष्णक्षण करें और यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली कार्यालय के खुलने के समय वक्किलिखितगत रूप से नरिष्णक्षण करें और दला लों की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लरि तुरन्त कदम उठाएं।

इसके अलावा, तत्काल योजना में नक्किलिखित दो

सुरक्षा बचाव उपाय पहले से ही मौजूद हैं:-

- (i) वापसी के दुरुपयोग की संभावना को कम करने के लिए तत्काल धन वापसी नियम को कठोर बनाया गया है।
- (ii) योजना के अंतर्गत नाम बदलने की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Bungling in Tatkal ticket bookings

†*341. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards bungling in the booking of Tatkal tickets of Railways and actual passengers not getting its benefits;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether, in the light of this, Government is taking any steps to remove the drawbacks in the sale of railway tickets under Tatkal Scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Some reports relating to the functioning of Advance Reservation System and booking of tickets under Tatkal reservation Scheme of Indian Railways have come to notice.

(b) and (c) With a view to reduce the scope for misuse of Tatkal scheme, the following steps have been taken:-

(i) Access to Tatkal booking on all days and normal booking on the opening day of reservation through e-tickets by the Travel Agents/Web-service agents/Web Agents of Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC), has been disabled between 08.00 hours and 09.00 hours.

(ii) It has been made mandatory to produce any one of the prescribed identity cards (in original) during the journey by any one of the passengers booked on a Tatkal ticket.

(iii) Instructions have also been issued that Senior Divisional Commercial Managers/Divisional Commercial Managers should conduct regular inspections of Reservation offices and also personally inspect Passenger Reservation System (PRS) offices during the opening hours and take immediate steps to check the touting activities

In addition, the following two safeguards are already existing in Tatkal Scheme:-

(i) Tatkal Refund Rules are stringent to reduce chances of its misuse.

(ii) Change of name facility is not available under the Scheme.

श्री जय प्रकाश : सभापति महोदय , माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो

उत्तर दिया है, वह एकदम स्टीरियोटाइप उत्तर है। उन्होंने कोई संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं दिया है। सभापति महोदय, "तत्काल आरक्षण योजना" उन यात्रियों के लिए शुरू की गयी थी, जिनको अल्पकाल में यात्रा करनी होती थी। ऐसे यात्रियों से कुछ निर्धारित धनराशि लेकर उनको टिकट की जाती थी। अभी सीएजी ने यह खुलासा किया है कि शुरू से ही इस योजना में ..

श्री सभापति : आपसवाल पूछिए।

श्री जय प्रकाश : मान्यवर, कोई उत्तर ही नहीं आया है, इसलिए मुझे बताना पड़ रहा है। अभी सीएजी ने जो रपोर्ट दी है, उसमें उसने बहुत ज्यादा हेरफेरी का खुलासा किया है। उसमें यह कहा गया है कि रेखवे के

अधिकारी और कर्मचारी एजेंटों से मन्त्रि कर यह कर रहे हैं , जसि पर काफ़ी गम्भीर शक़ियतें सीएजी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में सरकार को दी हैं। सरकार ने भी यह माना है कि उसके पास यह रिपोर्ट आयी है।

श्री सभापति : देखिए , आपका सवाल चार लाइन का है , आप दस लाइन का भाषण नहीं दे सकते।

श्री जय प्रकाश : सर, जो शक़ियतें हैं , उनके बारे में तो बताने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)... सभापति महोदय , सीएजी ने यह भी कहा है कि जो इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डेटा है , उसको मन्त्रिभगत करके पीआरएस सस्टिम में पहले से ही डाटा दिया जाता है और तत्का ल आरक्षण के लए टिकट काउंटर की खड्कि जो आठ बजे खुलती है , वह तत्काल ही बन्द कर दी जाती है। इस तरह से बहुत बड़ी हेराफेरी चल रही है। मैं मामनीय मन्त्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो अधिकारी , कर्मचारी और दलाल अभी तक संलिप्त हैं , उनमें से कत्तिने पकड़े गये हैं ? क्या कसिी अधिकारी या कर्मचारी के खलिफ कोई कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the observations made by the CAG in its Report have been carefully considered by the Ministry. In 1997, the orders were issued for issue of Tatkall Tickets. Thereafter, seeing the activities of touts between 2004 and 2011, we have given some clear directions to control it. Firstly, Tatkall Ticket booking is opened only two days' before the journey. But, between 08.00 hours and 09.00 hours, the Web agents are not allowed to buy it. So, between 08.00 hours and 09.00 hours, all the passengers who are interested to purchase the Tatkall Tickets can buy it directly through internet.

After nine a.m. (these nine hours), agents can also avail the facility. There is a restriction on passengers every month. In a day they cannot purchase more than two tickets between 8.00 hours to 9.00 hours and in a month they cannot purchase more than ten tickets. The restriction is imposed on the agents on the same PNR. The other point, Sir, is that 25 per cent refund has to be given on the Tatkall tickets before 24 hours. It is for the cancellation. After the 24 hours limit, there is no refund at all for the Tatkall tickets. These are the clear-cut instructions and these are followed strictly. Based on the Report, we have made all the...(Interruptions)...

श्री जय प्रकाश : माननीय सभापति जी... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : सुन लीजिए , जवाब सुन लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री जय प्रकाश : सर, हम ने पूछा है कि अभी तक कतिने लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हुई है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए।

श्री गंगा चरण: जो सवाल पूछा है , उस का उत्तर तो दीजिए।

SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA: Sir, I will give the details. For Tatkal tickets we have identified eight parameters. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री जय प्रकाश : सभा पति जी...

श्री सभापति : आप को जवाब दे रहे हैं बैठ जाइए ... (व्यवधान) ... एक मिनट मंकी जी जवाब दे रहे हैं

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, I will give you the details. आप सुन लीजिए ... (Interruptions) ... I am giving you the details.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सवाल यह पूछा है कि कुछ कल्लिने लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गयी ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : बता रहे हैं , जरा सा सब्र कीजिए।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, इतिहास से मतलब नहीं है , हमें बताएं कि कुछ कल्लिने लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गयी ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री दमिश त्रि वेदी : बता रहे हैं , नंबर बता रहे हैं
Sir, I will give you specific details. I appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Members. Sir, FIR has been lodged with Cyber Crime Police in Mumbai dated 12.5.2011 against Mr. Kalpesh Kirtilal Shah of Mumbai, and dated 13.5.2011 against Shri S.K. Jain of Softvalley for running automation software on IRCTC. Sir, I have a long list. If you want I can give you the long list.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You just give the numbers.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : कार्यवाही कल्लिने लोगों के खिलाफ की गयी ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: I will give you a long list. ... (Interruptions) ... I will tell you now. ... (Interruptions) ... I am talking about the principal ones. ... (Interruptions) ... Sir, Tatkal facility was started in 1997 and as the hon. Member has rightly said ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री गंगा चरण: तत्काल के संबंध में की गयी कार्यवाही बताएं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : सेकंड सप्लीमेंटरी। Just give the numbers. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: In 2007-08, the number of checks conducted in mass contact areas is 14,454, number of staff against whom action is taken for irregularity is 6,386, in 2008-09, number of checks conducted is 14,190, staff against whom action is taken for irregularity is 3777, in 2009-10, number of checks conducted is 13,010, number of people against whom action is taken as far as staff

is concerned, is 3821, for 2010-11, the number is
...(Interruptions)... Should I carry on, Sir? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just give the data. That is all.
...(Interruptions)... The second supplementary please.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : कतिने लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हुई ,
इस की संख्या बताएं ?...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, wherever such a crime takes place, one has to register an FIR with the local police. The law and order, as you will very well understand, the Railways cannot do directly because that will also become an irregularity. I can assure this House, through you, Sir, that we are aware of it and a lot of reforms are taking place. ...(Interruptions)... I am personally

looking after it. ...(Interruptions)... I would like to have suggestions from the House as well. ...(Interruptions)... We would like to pursue the reforms with the support of the House, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary please. ...(Interruptions)... You have taken ten minutes for one supplementary.

श्री जय प्रकाश : सभापति महोदय , दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। इस में 10 मिनट लगे , 15 मिनट लगे ... (व्यवधान)... यह इतना बड़ा घपला बता रहे हैं जसि में लाखों आदमी involve हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री जय प्रकाश : सभापति महोदय , रेलवे वभाग का अपना एक सतर्कता वभाग भी है और जो हेराफेरी होती है , या तो सतर्कता वभाग इतना कमजोर है कि यह उसकी जानकारी में नहीं आती या फिर सतर्कता वभाग की भी उसमें संलिप्तता प्रतीत होती है। कृपया मामनीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि क्या सतर्कता वभाग के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की भी संलिप्तता उसमें पाई गई है , यदि हां तो , क्या अब तक उनके खलिफ कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, wherever we have found, we found that it is done with the connivance of the booking staff. Normally, Sir, in these cases what happens it is the booking staff only which can connive and today Tatkal is also booked through internet. Earlier what used to happen is, that this booking starts through internet, specially by the agents. हम आपसे सहमत हैं, As soon as the window would open, the agent would book the entire thing. To get rid of that, we have ensured that the agents cannot book between eight to nine. That is the first golden hour in which almost more than 50 per cent of the seats are booked. So, we have restricted the agents for booking between the first hour which is eight to nine.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सभापति जी , मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ , यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, Nareshji, it is not your turn.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, the entire Railway finances is in a

very difficult situation. Sir, while the Gross Traffic Receipts fell short by two per cent, *i.e.* Rs. 2039 crores, the total working expenditure over-shot the provisions by 8 per cent, *i.e.* by Rs. 5249 crores during 2008 and 2009. Sir, the earning of 2010 and 2011 fell short of the Revised Estimate. Sir, very recently CAG, I quote from the Report, that "IR may review, alongwith others, all the capital works in progress and suggested to abandon such projects where progress is minimum or have road connectivity." They have suggested. We know that the Minister is in a very difficult condition. How is the Railway Ministry planning to overcome the present crisis? In view of all these findings....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this relating to the question?

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Definitely, it is linked with Railway finances.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: The question is on tatkal. If the hon. Member wants to put a question on tatkal I can answer that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, the question is on Tatkal booking.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, it is including the passenger traffic. Sir...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am sorry. Please read the question. The question is very specific.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: This is relating to the earnings through tatkal of the passenger Railway services. I am raising a question based on the CAG Report placed here...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing the CAG Report here.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, you protect us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come back to the question.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: No, no, Sir, I am sorry that I cannot put my question through you. This is very much related in a broader way, in the interest of the entire nation. Indian Railway is the entire nation's interest and the CAG has remarked.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point is, the time is very limited. The supplementaries have to focus on the question and the answer given. It cannot go beyond that, no matter how important the subject maybe. Nobody is disputing your question. Shri Upendra Kushwaha.

श्री सभापति : उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा जी, आपसवाल पूछिए।

श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा : सर, मेरा सवाल इसी में आ गया है।

श्री मोती लाल बोरा : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी से यह नविदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने तत्काल आरक्षण व्यवस्था के बारे में कुछ आंकड़े दिये हैं और इसमें जसि प्रकार की अनियमितताएं हुई हैं, उन अनियमितताओं के आंकड़े भी दिये हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब अनियमितताओं की ओर रेल मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित हुआ है, उन्होंने अब तक उसमें शामिल अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कौन सी कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, I have answered it in reply to the

previous supplementary that whenever a complaint is lodged with an FIR, one has to go through the law of the land. But, I can assure you, as far as the Railways is concerned, we are taking strictest action, does not matter which officer at what level.

श्री मोहन सहि : सभापति महोदय , 1997 से "तत्काल " सेवा शुरू हुई और जो रफ़ोर्ट आई, उसके अनुसार रेलवे को इस सेवा के तहत 15 हजार करोड़ का घाटा हो चुका है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी स्वीकार किया कि एक-एक साल में छः हजार एजेंटों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की गई, जिनमें से कोई भी जेल नहीं गया। ऐसी हालत में रेलवे कार्रवाई करने में अक्षम है और लगातार घाटा दे रही है साथ ही जो "तत्काल " से बुकिंग कराने वाले लोग हैं , वे प्लेटफॉर्म पर जाकर दुखी होते हैं और उन्हें परिवार सहित घर

वापस आना पड़ता है। मैं जाग्रता चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस व्यवस्था को ही समाप्त कर एक राहत देने की कोशिश करेगी ?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, as far as the earnings are concerned, I must inform the hon. Member that the Railways have not lost...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : महोदय , मेरा एक नविदन है। मंत्री जी हकी में बोल सकते हैं , सवाल हकी में पूछा गया है।

श्री दनिश त्रिवेदी : हकी में बोल देंगे। सर, जहां तक...*(व्यवधान)*... हम हकी में बोल सकते हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, do not innovate; the procedure of the House will be followed.

श्री दनिश त्रिवेदी : सर, जहां तक आय का सवाल है...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, why should anybody compel anybody to speak only in this language or that language?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was a suggestion, not compulsion.

श्री दनिश त्रिवेदी : हम मक्सिम करके बोलेंगे। जहां तक आय का सवाल है , मैं आपके द्वारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे की आय में तत्काल की वजह से कमी नहीं हुई , बल्कि इजाफा हुआ है। As far as the question of earnings is concerned, we have not lost money. On the contrary, we have gained some money through Tatkal. But, if the House collectively decides that this system is not good for the passengers, I am open for suggestions, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a time consuming new language that you are attempting to invent. Question No. 342.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, एक नविदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रश्न संख्या 342 और 348 बिल्कुल identical हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : तो दोनों को एक साथ लिया जा सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We just take them in the same order in which they are listed. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the result of a ballot. The ballot results would be followed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, एक जैसे प्रश्न club कर दए जाते हैं , दोनों एक साथ ले लए जाते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it won't be fair. Question No. 342.

Demand and supply of fertilizers

*342. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of Central Public Sector Enterprises producing fertilizers of various kinds alongwith the details of fertilizers produced during 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) the details of the enterprises/units in the private sector alongwith the quantum of fertilizers produced by them during 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(c) whether demand for fertilizers in the country is being met with the supply of fertilizers; and

(d) if not, the extent of gap between demand and supply?

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

Statement

(a) The details in respect of production of various kind of fertilizers by the Central Public Sector Enterprises during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) Details of private sector units and quantum of fertilizers produced by them during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) Urea is the only fertilizer under statutory price control and it is imported for direct agriculture use on Government account to bridge the gap between assessed demand and indigenous production. Besides this, Government is also importing approximately 2 million MT of granular urea per annum from Oman India Fertilizer Company (OMIFCO), Sur, Oman under Long Term Urea Off Take Agreement (UOTA) between GOI & OMIFCO. Department of Fertilizers reviews demand supply position during each crop season i.e. Kharif and Rabi and decides the quantity of urea imports based on the gap. Fertilizers other than Urea are imported under Open General Licence (OGL). Companies import these fertilizers as per their commercial judgment. However, Government is closely monitoring the availability of all major fertilizers to ensure adequate and timely availability of these fertilizers.

Statement-I

*Plant-wise production of fertilizers of various kinds produced during
2009-10 and 2010-11 by Central Public Sector Enterprises*

Central Public Sector Enterprises		Production ('000' MT)	
	Product-wise	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
NFL:Bhatinda		Urea	514.7
553.0			

1	2	3	4
NFL:Panipat	Urea	512.9	470.0
NFL:Vijaipur	Urea	878.5	916.6
NFL:Vijaipur Expn.	Urea	949.6	961.5
TOTAL (NFL):		3329.7	3379.6
BVFCL:Namrup-II	Urea	79.2	86.1
BVFCL:Namrup-III	Urea	230.4	198.9
TOTAL (BVFCL):		309.6	285.0
RCF:Trombay-V	Urea	306.9	341.1
RCF:Thal	Urea	1782.2	1783.4
TOTAL (RCF):		2089.1	2124.5
MFL:Chennai	Urea	435.9	477.9
Total (UREA)		6164.3	6267.0
FACT:Udyogamandal	NPK	181.3	147.6
FACT:Cochin-II	NPK	576.8	496.2
TOTAL (FACT):		758.1	643.8
RCF:Trombay	NPK	490.4	446.0
RCF:Trombay-IV	NPK	12.9	157.9
TOTAL (RCF):		503.3	603.9
TOTAL (NPK):		1261.4	1247.7

Statement-II

*Plant-wise production of fertilizers of various kinds produced during
2009-10 and 2010-11 by Private Sector Enterprises*

Private Sector Units		Production ('000' MT)	
	Product-wise	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
GSFC:Vadodara	Urea	281.5	245.5

	1	2	3	4
SFC:Kota		Urea	382.2	403.4
DIL:Kanpur		Urea	0.0	0.0
ZIL:Goa		Urea	387.5	396.8
SPIC:Tuticorin		Urea	0.0	300.9
MCF:Mangalore		Urea	379.5	379.4
GNFC:Bharuch		Urea	601.7	643.2
IGF:Jagdishpur		Urea	1096.1	1098.5
NFCL:Kakinada-I		Urea	757.0	831.6
NFCL:Kakinada-II		Urea	723.1	824.0
CFCL.Gadepan-I		Urea	1019.6	1032.2
CFCL:Gadepan-II		Urea	1011.2	1068.0
TCL:Babrala		Urea	1231.7	1116.7
KSFL:Shahjhanpur		Urea	972.8	1030.5
TOTAL (UREA):			8843.9	9370.7
GSFC:Vadodara		DAP	0.0	0.0
ZIL:Goa		DAP	351.8	151.6
SPIC:Tuticorin		DAP	0.0	30.4
MCF:Mangalore		DAP	198.1	177.8
TCL:Haldia		DAP	183.7	190.3
GSFC:Sikka-I		DAP	921.8	706.1
GSFC:Sikka-II		DAP	0.0	0.0
CIL:Kakinada		DAP	520.6	402.5
CIL:Vizag		DAP	0.0	31.8
Hindalco Indus:Dahej		DAP	181.8	214.2
PPL:Paradeep		DAP	763.7	655.6
TOTAL (DAP):			3121.5	2560.3

Production of GSFC: Sikka-I and II are Combined.

1	2	3	4
GSFC:Vadodara	NPK	292.9	2
CIL:Vizag	NPK	1053.4	858.5
ZIL:Goa	NPK	366.2	509.5
SPIC:Tuticorin	NPK	174.4	175.4
MCF:Mangalore	NPK	84.1	45.7
CIL:Ennore	NPK	212.6	260.8
GNFC:Bharuch	NPK	166.5	166.2
TCL:Haldia	NPK	394.0	361.2
GSFC:Sikka-I and II	NPK	0.0	0.0
CIL: Kakinada	NPK	735.6	958.8
Hindalco Ind:Dahej	NPK	0.0	0.0
DFPCL:Taloja	NPK	100.6	123.5
PPL:Paradeep	NPK	447.2	537.5
TOTAL (NPK):		4027.5	4277.7

श्री साबिर अली : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो रजिस्टर्ड इन्होंने दी है, इसमें उत्तर भारत की एक भी ऐसी फैक्टरी नहीं है, जिसके ज़रिए उत्तर भारत के लोगों को रोज़गार मिले, उनको फर्टिलाइज़र समय पर मिले और सस्ते दामों पर मिले। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर भारत की जितनी फैक्ट्रियां सालों से बंद पड़ी हैं, क्या आपके पास कोई योजना है कि उन फैक्ट्रियों को आप फिर से चालू करेंगे? चूंकि भारत सरकार हर साल कमोबेश एक लाख करोड़ के आसपास सब्सिडी देती है, अगर यह सब्सिडी उन फैक्ट्रियों के एक-चौथाई हस्से पर लगाई गई होती, तो लोगों को रोज़गार भी मिले होता और उत्तर भारत की जितनी भी फैक्ट्रियां हैं, वे चालू हो गई होतीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की इस बारे में क्या योजना है?

श्री श्रीकांत जेना : सर, दो चीज़ें हैं – एक तो यह है कि जो हमारी फैक्ट्रियां हैं, इनमें प्रोडक्शन क्या था, यह मामनीय

सदस्य का मूल प्रश्न था। उत्तर में मैंने बताया कि प्रोडक्शन लैवल क्या है और हर प्लांट में कतिना प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है, इसकी पश्चिम मैंने आपको दे दी है। रही बाह्य उत्तर भारत में फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट्स की, तो जो प्लांट्स देश में हैं और जो उत्तर भारत में बंद पड़े हैं, अभी हाल में कैबिनेट द्वारा उन प्लांट्स को रिविज्व करने का निर्णय लिया गया है और रिविज्वल प्रोसेस शुरू हो गया है। 8 यूनिट्स को 2002 में बंद कर दिया गया था, जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर का एक प्लांट भी था, तो इन सब प्लांट्स को रिविज्व करने के लिए कैबिनेट ने अभी निर्णय लिया है, जिसका प्रोसेस शुरू हो गया है।

तब तक हम बीआईएफआर से मुक्त हो जाएंगे , मुझे लगता है कि एक-दो महीने के अंदर बीआईएफआर का क्लीयरेंस मंजूर जाएगा। यह प्रोसेस ऑलरेडी शुरू हो चुका है।

श्री साबिर अली : सर, मैं इसी से जुड़ा हुआ दूसरा सवाल करता हूँ। मामनीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर भारत के प्लांट्स के बारे में बताया जैसे सद्विरी है , गोरखपुर है , बरौनी है , दुर्गापुर है , हल्दिया है। महोदय , पेट्रोलियम की एक कम्पनी है - गेस। ये फैक्ट्रियां इसलिए बंद की गयी क्योंकि उनको गैस की उपलब्धता नहीं है। क्या आजतक एक बार भी इन्होंने गेस के साथ वार्ता की है ? ऑलरेडी इन लोगों ने पाइप लाइन का पूरा प्लान बनाकर रखा हुआ है। आजतक इनकी सरकार में जो लोग फर्टीलाइजर को देखते हैं , उन्होंने एक बार भी गेस के साथ वार्ता नहीं की है। इसके कारण से उनका प्लान बनने के बाद एक साल से तीन साल का डिली चल रहा है। जब तक ये गेस से वार्ता नहीं करेंगे , वे फैक्ट्रियां चालू नहीं होंगी। इसलिए क्या आप बताएंगे कि क्या इन्होंने आजतक गेस से कोई वार्ता की है ? यदि नहीं की है तो कब तक करने वाले हैं ?

श्री श्रीकांत जेना : जहां तक गैस का सवाल है , गैस एलोकेशन गेस नहीं कर रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री साबिर अली : वह पाइपलाइन डालेंगे तो गैस एलोकेशन होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... Because this is the fundamental question, which is going to increase the production, ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री साबिर अली : मैं बोलता हूँ , उस वक्त रामविलास जी ... (व्यवधान) ... उस वक्त आपके यहां की सरकार ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री साबिर अली : जो पें डब्लि है , उसकी तो बात करो। ... (व्यवधान) ... Sir, it is related to the question. They can increase the production and these facts will have to be studied. ... (Interruptions) ... Unless and until pipeline is started nothing can be done. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, I fully agree with the hon. Member that ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

श्री श्रीकांत जेना : मेरा उत्तर तो सुन लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

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

श्री सभापति : नरेश जी, आप बैठ जाइए। आपकी बारी आएगी, आप बैठ जाइए, जल्दी मत कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, I fully agree with the hon. Member that without natural gas no fertilizer plant can be made viable; it cannot be revived. Therefore, the Cabinet has taken a decision to revive all those units which had been closed down in 2002. The basic issue was that the gas was not available then. The naphtha-based and coal-based gas companies were making huge losses. Therefore, we have, recently, approached the Department of Fertilizer and

have also approached the Ministry of Petroleum to allocate gas. And, fortunately, it is good news that the Government has....
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interfere. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry; I have not allowed it. ...(Interruptions)... Please resume your place. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SABIR ALI: It is not a matter of allocation. Until and unless they start the pipeline, allocation cannot be made. ...(Interruptions)... And, because it is a related question, I would like to know whether he is going to...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no mention of pipeline in your question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SABIR ALI: Only then those factories can start. ...(Interruptions)... And, those factories.....(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not introduce extraneous issues. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए , जवाब सुन्न लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, जवाब में उन्होंने ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप पूरा जवाब तो सुन्न लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, मैं आपसे संरक्षण चाहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am coming to that. ...(Interruptions)... Just a minute. ...(Interruptions)... देखिए , आप लोग टाइम ज़ाया कर रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसके लिये उन्होंने वार्ता की है ? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठिए। आपने अपना सवाल पूछ लिया है , आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ मैं जो पूछ रहा हूँ , वे उससे ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, May I submit one sentence?... (Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज़। ... (व्यवधान)... अगर आप इसी

तरह से सवाल पूछेंगे तो पूरा घंटा नकिल जाएगा और कुछ नहीं होगा। आप चाहते हैं कि सबका नुकसान हो ?

श्री साबिर अली : तीनों साल में एक सवाल मंजूर है , अगर वह सवाल भी नहीं पूछेंगे तो क्या होगा ?... (व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, I was simply informing the august House that in respect of the units, which have been closed down from 2002, the Government has taken a decision to revive all of them. And, for that, the gas is required. We have approached the Ministry of Petroleum for gas allocation. They have already assured us that the gas would be allocated to those units on priority basis. And, only on that assurance this revival process is on. And, I am hopeful that very

soon we will be in the stream and the revival of all those units will be in the pipeline and they will start production.

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि खाद सब्सिडी का वितरण बी.पी.एल. कार्ड के आधार पर किया जाता है परन्तु इंडियन स्टेटिस्टिकल इंस्टीट्यूट के द्वारा कए गए एक अध्ययन में पाया गया कि 52 प्रतिशत खेत मजदूरों एवं 60 फीसदी अनुसूचित जातियों को बी.पी.एल. कार्ड नहीं मिलता। मेरा प्रश्न है कि जो सब्सिडी छोटे किसानों के लए दी जा रही है उसका लाभ छोटे किसानों को ही मिले, इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, subsidy on fertilizer is not distributed through BPL cards. BPL Cardholders use them to get ration through the PDS, but not to get fertilizers. Any farmer can buy fertilizer and it is highly subsidised. At any retail counter, fertilizer is being sold. Therefore, when any farmer goes to retailers, he gets subsidised fertilizer.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : श्रीमन, प्रश्न बड़ा स्पष्ट है। माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न में पूछा गया है कि मांग और आपूर्ति में कतिना अंतर है और वह अंतर आप कैसे पूरा करेंगे ? आप सब जानते हैं कि जब गेहूँ की बुआई होती है तो खाद की बहुत बड़ी कमी होती है, खासकर के उत्तर भारत में। आपने एक पत्र भी हम लोगों को लिखा था कि हम कतिना -कतिना इंपोर्ट कर रहे हैं और कतिना हम सप्लाई कर रहे हैं। श्रीमन, इसमें कहीं नहीं लिखा है कि मांग कतिनी है, आपूर्ति कतिनी होनी चाहिए और जो कमी है वह हम कहां से पूरी कर रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप तीन तरह की खाद इंपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, यूरिया, डी.ए.पी. और एन.पी.के.। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस वर्ष तीनों की मांग कतिनी है और आपके पास इनकी कतिनी उपलब्धता है तथा जो कमी है उसको आप पूरा कर पाएंगे या नहीं कर पाएंगे ? एक तो यह बतला दें, नम्बर - दो, इफको और आईपी.एल., यह खेप वाला आईपी.एल. नहीं है, यह आईपी.एल. बड़े खेप वाला है, यह क्रिकेट खेप वाला नहीं है। माननीय पवार जी बैठ हुए हैं। श्रीमन, इसके इंपोर्ट में बहुत बड़ी धांधली आईपी.एल. और इफको करते हैं, जतिनी वहां से खरीदते हैं उतनी यहां दिखाते हैं, जबकि बीच में इसका चार जगह ट्रांसपोर्टेशन होता

है वह कम होती है लेकिन उसको पूरी देखिलाकर सब्सिडी ले लेते हैं। मामनीय मंत्री जी, क्या आप मेरे इस आरोप की जांच कराएंगे ? यदि हाँ, तो कब तक?

श्री श्रीकांत जेना : सर, इस प्रश्न में दो बन्धु हैं। एक बन्धु है कि डब्लिंड, सप्लाइ में गैप क्या है देश में यूरिया की जल्लिनी डब्लिंड है, 20 प्रतिशत यूरिया हम बाहर से इंपोर्ट कर रहे हैं और 80 प्रतिशत हम डोमेस्टिक प्रोडक्शन से मीट कर रहे हैं जहां तक डी.ए.पी. का सवाल है, 90 प्रतिशत हम इंपोर्ट करते हैं और 10 प्रतिशत डोमे स्टिक प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है जहां तक एम.ओ.पी. का सवाल है, वह भी करीब-करीब हंड्रेड परसेंट हम इंपोर्ट करते हैं एन.पी.के. का भी प्रोडक्शन अंदर से कुछ हो रहा है और बाहर से भी कुछ इंपोर्ट हो रहा है एन.पी.के. की डिटिल्स हम आपको दे देंगे। जहां तक शौर्टेज ऑफ फर्टि लाइजर की बात है, इस साल यूरिया में कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है, डी.ए.पी. में कंसर्ट है, क्योंकि जहां से हम इंपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, सारी दुनिया में जल्लिना प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है, वह सरप्लस इंपोर्ट करने के लए अवैलेबिल है वह सप्लाइ ठीक से नहीं हो रही है, जसिके चलते डी.ए.पी. को हम एन.पी.के. में एडजस्ट कर रहे हैं हर सप्ले से जो डब्लिंड आ रही है, जहां पर डी.ए.पी. 80 परसेंट दे रहे हैं तो उसमें 20 परसेंट एन.पी.के. एड कर रहे हैं हर सप्ले की लास्ट इयर की जल्लिनी रक्विवायरमेंट थी, उसमें हम एन.पी.के. देकर सप्लीमेंट कर रहे हैं यह एक कंसर्ट है आपका सेकंड

क्वैश्चन था कि इपको और आईपी.एल. के इंपोर्ट से कुछ धांधली है। अगर इस बारे में आपके पास कुछ खबर हो तो दें दें, जसि पर हम जरूर कार्रवाई करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I have not been called. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry; it cannot be on demand. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, you are not calling me. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry; it cannot be on demand. *...(Interruptions)...* Supplementary question is a courtesy extended to Members. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, when you called the question, I immediately made a demand. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a Senior Member. I don't expect this from you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You did not call me yesterday. You have not called me today. What is this? *...(Interruptions)...* I am asking for my right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put the supplementary question.

डॉ. वजियलक्ष्मी साधो : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न के "क" और "ख" के उत्तर में यह बताया है कि डिफिर्टमेंट ऑफफर्टिलाइजर खरीफ और रबी की फसल में मात्रा और आपूर्ति के आधार पर फर्टिलाइजर को आयात करता है। सर, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जैसे मध्य प्रदेश के अंदर पछिले दबिों डी.ए.पी. और यूरिया की बहुत कमी महसूस की गई और रसिोर्ट एरियाज हैं

जहां पर आदिम जाति सोसायटीज़ हैं, को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज़ हैं, उनके माध्यम से छोटे किसानों को यूरिया और दूसरे फर्टिलाइजर्स उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं, वहां पर इनकी बहुत कमी पाई गई। मैंने इसके लिये माननीय मंत्री जी से नविदन भी कसिा था। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती

हैं कि क्या यह डब्लिंड राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से आपके पास आती हैं और उसके ऊपर आप क्या कार्यवाही करते हैं और अगर प्रदेश में यूरिया और फर्टिलाइजर्स की कमी होती है, तो भविष्य में उसके लिए आप क्या करेंगे ?

श्री श्रीकांत जेना : सर, यह सच है कि जहां तक डब्लिंड एंड सप्लाई का मामला है, हर स्टेट का एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट अपनी रक्विअरमेंट खरीफ और रबी की फसल के सीजन से पहले एग्रीकल्चरल मन्निस्ट्री के तहत रोटेट करता है और एग्रीकल्चरल रल मन्निस्ट्री हमें बताती है कि देश में कितनी टोटल रक्विअरमेंट है, जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल है, मध्य प्रदेश के लिए यह खुशी की खबर है कि मध्य प्रदेश में जितनी रक्विअरमेंट थी, हमने टोटल रक्विअरमेंट को फुल-फुल किया था। बीच में आपके मुख्य मंत्री जी ने मुझे एक पत्र लिखा था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : यह आप गलत जानकारी दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

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

श्री श्रीकांत जेमा : मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि यूरिया का रक्विवायरमेंट 420000 टन था और उसमें 425000 टन एवेलेबल कराया गया और यह 405000 टन सेल हुआ है। आपकी MOP में रक्विवायरमेंट कम थी, क्योंकि MOP की ज्यादा रक्विवायरमेंट नहीं होती है। ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, हम MOP को इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं, MOP का कांटेक्ट नहीं हो पाया ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं आपको बता दूँ कि सारी दुनिया में MOP is a free item. If the State Governments want to import it, even they can import it. The whole thing is the availability in the international market. MOP is not available in the international market. There is a cartel in the international market. We are trying to break that cartel. We are trying our best to break that cartel and bring MOP to our farmers. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : मंत्री जी, आप अपने राज्य उड़ीसा को तो दे दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : पाणि जी, प्लीज़। ... (व्यवधान) ... Please do not do that. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री श्रीकांत जेमा : मैं आपको बताया कि ... (व्यवधान) ... आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। आपने सवाल नहीं पूछा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : आ गलत जानकारी दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : अगर गलत जानकारी है, तो आप लिखित में उसको चेकेंज कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री श्रीकांत जेमा : मैं आपको बता दूँ कि आपके मुख्य मंत्री खुद मेरे पास आए थे। वीकली एक बार हमारे आफिसर्स वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग करते हैं और यह भी बताते हैं कि कहां पर रक्विवायरमेंट है। अगर मध्य प्रदेश में शार्टेज है, तो ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : क्या उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री आपसे मल्लि थे? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : पाणि जी, प्लीज़। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आप उड़ीसा के लखि क्या कर रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : वह सवाल आपका नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... What is this going on? ... (Interruptions) ... आप, प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... प्लीज़, प्लीज़। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Please permit me to answer. This is a very vital question. It is about requirement of fertilizer. About 90,000 to 1,00,000 crore is being subsidized. It is the responsibility of all the State Governments that it should be distributed properly at the end point. We are requesting not only the Chief Ministers but also the Members of Parliament to have a look into that, because it is a highly subsidized fertilizer. We are monitoring it; you also monitor. If there is any complaint anywhere, we will, certainly, take action. If there is any shortage in any corner of the country, then, it has to be looked into not on a political basis, but from a different angle altogether. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 343. ... (Interruptions) ... Please, please. ... (Interruptions) ... This question is over. ... (Interruptions) ... Question No. 343. ... (Interruptions) ... This question is over.

Uniform education system and curriculum

*343. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to bring in a uniform system and curriculum to teach students of secondary and higher secondary levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the system would be applicable throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c) There is no proposal to enforce a uniform system and curriculum at secondary and higher secondary levels. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 (as modified in 1992) recommends that the national system of education will be based on a National Curriculum Framework (NCF), which contains a common core alongwith other components which are flexible. In August, 2009 the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) emphasized the need for all States to modify their curriculum, syllabi and textbooks on the basis of NCF-2005.

CABE has endorsed the need for a core curriculum in Science and Mathematics at Secondary and Higher Secondary levels across all Education Boards in the country, so as to provide a level playing field to all students to join professional courses. In a meeting of the Council of Boards of Secondary Education (COBSE) on 16th February, 2010, 21 Boards unanimously decided to adopt core curriculum in Science and Mathematics at Senior Secondary level. Accordingly, NCERT has developed core syllabi in Biology, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics at Higher Secondary stage in collaboration with COBSE and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

Ms. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Sir, in his reply, the Minister has said that at present there was no proposal to enforce a uniform education system. I would like to know from the Minister whether looking at computerization in the education system, he would introduce e-education in the field of Science and Mathematics on a compulsory basis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, answer the question only if it relates to the main question.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: With all respect to the distinguished Member, Sir, the question asked does not relate to the question that is before us. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Ms. SUSHILA TIRIYA: So what? इसमें CWC का क्या मतलब? This question relates to the main question.

Sir, as per my knowledge, the quality of primary and secondary education in inaccessible areas is reducing. Does the Ministry or the Government have any proposal to review the syllabus at that level and to give students incentives to go to school in inaccessible areas where there is a large percentage of drop-outs.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, again, this question does not really relate to education provided in inaccessible areas, but as far as the issue of quality is concerned, I would certainly like to inform the distinguished Member that this is really the reason why the National Curriculum Framework of 2005 was formulated, in order to ensure quality. One of things that we have taken forward is to get on board all the State Boards in the country and get on board all State Education Ministers in the country. We had a CAGE Committee meeting in August, 2009 and a CAGE Committee meeting in June, 2010, and we decided that we should have, for this country, for secondary education, a core curriculum; it is not a common syllabus, but a core curriculum. In other words, we wanted to standardize the quality of education throughout the country through the State Education Boards. This has been accepted by all the Boards; in fact, 20 of the 29 Boards were at the meeting where the decision was taken. It has been accepted and we are going to implement it in the coming academic year.

श्री गंगा चरण: महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो केंद्रीय विद्यालय और नवोदय विद्यालय हैं, क्या केन्द्र सरकार उन स्कूलों में smart classes शुरू करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री कपिल सच्चिद : हाँ, हमारी ऐसी सोच है और हम उन विद्यालयों में smart classes की शुरुआत करना चाहते हैं।

श्रीमती कुसुम राय : सर, देश के प्राइवेट स्कूलों और सरकारी विद्यालयों द्वारा दी जाने वाली शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में बहुत अंतर है, जिसके कारण देश के पछिड़े इलाकों में सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षा प्राप्त विद्यार्थी competition में पीछे रह जाते हैं। सरकार इस प्रकार के शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता के भारी अंतराल को कम करने हेतु क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: This is exactly why we have set up the Right to Education Act, which distinguished Members of this House have passed. We want to bring about standardization in terms of quality, the

pupil-teacher ratio, infrastructure of the school and the core syllabus that must be taught in all these schools. All this is really being done looking at providing quality education throughout the country, and this is what we are endeavoring to do. We want the State Governments to identify 'neighbourhood schools' in their States, so that these schools could be set up. We are, in fact, investing a huge amount of money in this and we would like the State Governments to move alongwith us.

प्रो . राम गोपाल यादव : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में यह कहा है कि समान पाठ्यक्रम लागू करने की अभी उनकी कोई योजना नहीं है। सर, स्थिति यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में UP Board से जो लड़के intermediate या high school में top करते हैं, उनके नम्बर 80 परसेंट के आसपास होते हैं और जो CBSE या अन्य बोर्ड्स हैं, उनमें ज्यादातर लड़कों के नम्बर 90 से 99 परसेंट होते हैं।

नतीजा यह होता है जब यू.पी. बोर्ड से लड़के आते हैं , जो बहुत ही बरिलिएंट लड़के होते हैं , उन्हें भी दिल्ली में दाखला मल्लिने का मौका नहीं मल्लि पाता है। इसलिए क्या मंत्री जी स्वयं यह उचित नहीं समझते कि सारे देश में एक जैसा समान पाठ्यक्रम हो , ताकि लोगों को बच्चों के दाखिले के लिये समान अवसर मल्लि सके ?

श्री कपिल सल्लिबल : माननीय सदस्य कि जो बात है , मैं उससे बल्लिकुल सहमत हूँ कि सारे देश के , हरेक स्कूल में एक कोर करिकुलम होना चाहिए। उसी संदर्भ में हमने तय कल्लिा है , पार्टिकुलरली साइंस सूट्रीम में , जहां पर बायोलॉजी , मैथमेटिकस , फल्लिजिक्स एंड केमिस्ट्री में वह कोर करिकुलम तैयार हो चुका है और एन.सी.ई.आर.टी. ने उस पर सहमति भी दे दी है। वह अगले academic session से लागू होगा। हम कॉमर्स में भी कोर करिकुलम बनाने जा रहे हैं , जो सभी स्कूलों में लागू होगा। हमें उम्मीद है कि कॉमर्स का वह कोर करिकुलम सप्टेम्बर , 2011 तक तैयार हो जाएगा और उसको भी अगले academic session में लगाएंगे।

पुरो . एस.पी. सहि बघेल : सभापति जी , जब तक यह लागू नहीं हो रहा है ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : देखिए , जवाब आगया है ... (व्यवधान)...

पुरो . एस.पी. सहि बघेल : यू.पी. बोर्ड , बह्लिर बोर्ड , एम.पी. बोर्ड , राजस्थान बोर्ड के ... (व्यवधान)... कई मुद्दे हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question at a time. ... (Interruptions)... ऐसे कैसे होगा ? यह अलग सुझाव है , आप लिखित में दीजिए ... (व्यवधान)...

पुरो . एस.पी. सहि बघेल : जब तक समान नहीं हो रहा है , तब तक आप आदेश दीजिएगा कि यू.पी. बोर्ड , बह्लिर बोर्ड , एम.पी. बोर्ड राजस्थान बोर्ड को ... (व्यवधान)... पांच परसेंट ... (व्यवधान)... कम अंकों पर ... (व्यवधान)... एडमिशन की छूट कर दीजिए ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : अगर आपको कोई सुझाव देना है तो आप मंत्री जी को लिखित में दीजिए ... (व्यवधान)... क्वेश्चन नं. 344.

Victimisation of Indian students

*344. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian students studying in the United States are being victimised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had taken up this issue with the U.S. Government; and

(d) if so, the response received by Government therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) US is one of the most preferred destinations of Indian students as evidenced by numbers of students going to US institutions. In the last one year, two cases of universities

involved in frauds in respect of student visa etc. have been reported in the United States of America in which Indian students have been affected. The first case was of Tri-Valley University in California, which was shut down in January, 2011 by the US authorities and more than 1800 Indian students were affected by the fraud. The second case is of University of Northern Virginia where action against the University authorities was started on July 28, 2011. There are about 2000 Indian students enrolled in the University of Northern Virginia.

(c) and (d) In the case of Tri-Valley University, the Government has intervened through diplomatic and political channels to ensure the safety of the Indian students. Our Mission and the Consulates in the United States were regularly meeting the affected students and providing all possible assistance to them, including organising a free legal aid camp and by issuing appropriate guidance and advisories. The Government has conveyed to the US Government that the Indian students should be given adequate time and opportunity to transfer to other universities or adjust their status and, if they desire, return to India honourably. Consequently, the US Department of State and the Department of Homeland Security took steps to ensure fair and appropriate treatment of Indian students. The matter was taken up by the Minister of External Affairs with the US Secretary of State during their meeting on February 13, 2011 and also during the recent India-US Strategic Dialogue on July 19, 2011 in New Delhi. In regard to the action of the US authorities against University of Northern Virginia, Government has not received any report of victimisation of Indian students.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, there is no fault of Indian students who sought admission in the United States' Universities. There are two Universities which are involved in immigration fraud. One is the Tri-Valley University in California and the recent incident happened in the University of Northern Virginia. Several thousand students have been affected in that. They have been given admission in these Universities after obtaining a valid visa. Sir, for no fault of these Indian students - it is the illegality committed by the US Universities - they have been subjected to inhuman torture. In fact, those students have been put on with electronic tag on their ankle like animals. More than 1800 students have been affected with this. The Indian students there, who are affected, have a feeling that they

have been let down by the Indian authorities. How many of them are facing legal cases in the United States? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question at a time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, it is related one. ...(*Interruptions*)... How many of them have been repatriated to India and how many of them have sought admission in other parts of the United States? Has the Ministry got any statistics on these issues? Please throw light on this.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, there are really three categories of Indian students in the Tri-Valley University which was closed down in 2011. Number one is the category of Indian students of

Indian Origin living in the United States who have sought admission in Tri-Valley University. The second category is of students who have F2 and H4 visa who are in the United States and who have sought admission. The third category is of Indian professionals with H1B visas who have sought admission in Tri-Valley University. Amongst all these categories, in all of the 1800 students in Tri-Valley, 115 students are from Chennai and Hyderabad. So, most of the students who sought admission in Tri-Valley were actually students who were living in the United States and professionals of Indian Origin in the United States. As far as 115 students are concerned, the US authorities have told them that they would facilitate their returning back to India, if they so wish. So they have a choice to come back to India. Whichever flight they want, in the alternative, they say if you can, through their processes, seek admission in any other university in the United States of America, they will be entitled to stay on.

As far as I know, that is, the information I have, there is no proceeding pending against any student.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: I am sorry, the Minister did not answer as to how many of them have been repatriated and what is the fate of those students.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We do not have that information for the simple reason that we don't have the entire number of students who are in the United States, their names and addresses because Tri-Valley University has been closed. We have set up a website in California in our Consulate in San Francisco requesting students to give information to because we have no other way of knowing who those students are. Therefore, whoever has contacted us, we have given complete help. Whatever facts we have, we have already put them on record.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, in fact, the students are obtaining loans from various people by selling their land in their homeland for getting admission in these foreign universities. Every year, the number of Indian students seeking admission abroad is increasing. It has increased almost 20 per cent in this year alone in the United States of America. Sir, my question is that looking at the number of students seeking admission in United States, Australia and other Western countries, whether the Government has a plan to set up a

channel or a mechanism by which the students seeking admission abroad could know what is the position of those universities. We can even collect information from the respective countries and keep a record here so that they will know in which university, they can seek admission and which university is involved in immigration fraud. Thus, they can avoid such situation in future. Will you have a panel or a mechanism or a channel by which the Indian students seeking admission would come to know about it?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, as far as Indian students seeking admission abroad are concerned, they are not in touch with the Government. Most of them seek admission without reference to

the Government of India or to the State Governments. So, it is impossible for us to advise them in any manner. What we can do and the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs is trying to do is to bring an Emigration Management Bill in which the intent is to allow all agents to be registered and all students who want to go abroad should register themselves. So, if they need any help in any manner, we can certainly try and help them. But, in the absence of any such connect point or contact point, it is impossible for us to find out who wants to seek admission abroad and who doesn't.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that it is not a simple case of statistics put on the website. You just said, "No proceeding is pending against them".

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No. I said that I am not aware. I did not say, "no proceedings". I said, "I am not aware of it".

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Okay; please listen to the question. What is the most painful memory of this whole exercise – Indian students fasten with tracking device coming on television repeatedly. And, in that, they had no role to play. If these two universities were illegally operating, it was the job of the Government of the USA to control them. Yet, Indian students were wearing tracking device, a humiliation of India. Now, the question is that American universities are keen to invest in India. When American leadership come here, they campaign for Airbus; they campaign for Boeing to be sold to India. Did you, when the American Universities are keen to invest in India, in your strategic dialogue, convey to them that this kind of behaviour is not acceptable? I am asking this because apart from Indian students, on the television channels, we did not see students of any other nationality being fastened with tracking device. That is a humiliation of India. What did you, at the Government level, do to tell the USA that this is simply not acceptable?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, as far as the radio signals and attachments were concerned, we have strongly told the United States Administration about it. Our Foreign Minister, when he went to the United States, had raised this issue and stated that something must be done and that it was not acceptable to India. When the strategic dialogue took place on July 19...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Did you protest?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Yes, we did. Sir, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Member that if he is a little patient, I will be able to place all the requisite facts before him. Yes, on July 19, when the US Secretary of State was here, this issue was raised by our Foreign Minister and put on the table.

But, Sir, I want to inform, through you, the hon. Members of this House that 90 per cent of students admitted in Tri-Valley University were Indians. And, a large majority of

them gave only one address. So, there is an element of suspicion that many of them, perhaps, knew about this University. Otherwise, they would not have been given a common address.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: That is the duty of the American University. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : अहलुवालिया साहब , आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए , बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Why do you say this? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Indian students are...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The authorities are, in fact, investigating into this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let them check. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We believe that the practice of these tagging radio signals is unacceptable in any democracy. India does not accept it. And, as far as second institution is concerned, a notice has been given by the US authorities asking it as to why it should not be closed down.

SHRI DEREK O. BRIEN: Sir, is there any authoritative assessment of the amount of money being spent by Indian under-graduate, graduate, post-graduate students in foreign countries. This issue of Tri-Valley is not an aberration; it has happened in other countries. You just briefly mentioned in one of your replies that there needs to be system set up in place with the help of the State Governments to literally record every Indian student leaving Indian shores. So, my question is: do you plan to set up this system as soon as possible?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, as I told you, there is a Bill which is contemplated by the Government. I cannot predicate the movement of that Bill but, certainly, if there is a registration requirement and student's voluntarily register, we will then have a better understanding of the data that the distinguished Member is talking about. In the absence of that, we will probably not get the data as to how many students go abroad. The total number of Indian students

pursuing higher studies in the United States of America is 1,05,000. So, we are aware of those numbers. But, to answer as to who goes, how many people go, how many people of Indian origin seek admission, there is no way in which we can get that data. But, of course, if we have this Bill in place, we might get a better understanding of such data.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, in reply to the supplementary question put by

Mr. Selvaganapathi, the hon. Minister said, we cannot advise the students where to go and where not to go. I would like to ask something from the Minister. Though you cannot advise, can you, at least, guide or enlighten the students who want to go abroad, and, inform them, maybe

through a website, that these are the institutions which have been blacklisted, and, these are the genuine institutions? It would help the students very much.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: If we have any knowledge of any institution indulging in this kind of activity, we will, certainly, be able to inform the students. What we would be able to do is to caution the students that if you are seeking admission in the United States of America, make sure that the institution is accredited. Sir, this was one of the big problems with the Tri-Valley University. Accreditation is necessary before you can admit a student because the process of admission is that when a student seeks admission in the United States of America, the institution sends him, what is called, an I-20 form. This I-20 form suggests that this institution has the legal capacity and the entitlement to take students from abroad. A limited number of I-20 forms are issued to an institution. For example, in the Tri-Valley case, no I-20 form more issued because it was not an accredited institution. In the absence of the I-20 form, the students took admission. On these issues, we can certainly caution to the students. But what is the quality of a particular institution, whether there is any illegality committed or not, we can not predicate about any of these things. Cautioning is possible but...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, the university...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your turn is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot ask a question again. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It is possible to caution the students but to advise them about the quality of the institutions abroad is something, which is not possible.

Reforms in the working of Multi-State Cooperative Society

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

(a) the details of complaints received against societies registered under Multi- State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 by the Central Registrar of Multi-State Cooperative Societies alongwith the action taken on each complaint during the last three years;

(b) whether General Body of a Multi-State Cooperative Society can constitute a team of its Members to suggest systematic reforms etc. in

the working of the Society and for the progress of the Society; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) The cooperative societies registered under the provision of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 (MSCS Act, 2002) are functioning as autonomous

organizations accountable to their members. If any member of a society has any grievance/complaint touching the constitution, management or business of a Multi-State Cooperative Society, he may file a dispute petition for referring to arbitration under section 84 of the MSCS Act, 2002. The details of dispute petitions referred to arbitration by the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies during the last three years are given in the Statement-I (See below). The Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies may also hold/order special audit, inquiry and inspection under section 77, 78 and 79 of the MSCS Act, 2002 provided conditions specified therein are fulfilled. However, no such special audit, inquiry or inspection has been ordered by the Central Registrar during the last three years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Statement-I

The details of petitions referred to arbitration by the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies during the period from 1.8.2008 to 31.7.2011

Sl. No.	Matter	Name of Arbitrator to whom dispute petition referred.	Date of Appointment
1	2	3	4
1.	Shrimati Anuradha Priyanka Nagar and others -Vs- NAFED	Shri Ramji Lal Meena, Ex-Secy. (Law), GoI, Flat No. 753, Chandanwari Cooperation G.H. Society, Sector-10, Plot No. 8, Dwarka, Delhi	11.8.2008
2.	Jay Chand Yadav -Vs- BoD, Mechanical Department Primary Cooperation Gorakhpur	Shri Praveen Kumar, Dy. C.M.E., O/o the Mechanical Cooperation Bank. N.E. Rly., N.E. Rly.,	22.10.2008 Gorakhpur
3.	Rajasthan State Coop. Oilseeds Growers Federation Ltd. 23.12.2008 -Vs-	Shri Kamal Rtd. Sr. Economic Adviser, 1/8, Ground Floor, Vikram Vihar,	Kishore,

NAFED

Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi-24

4. IFFCO

Shri Kamal Kishore,

17.4.2009

-Vs-

Rtd. Sr. Economic Adviser, 1/8,

M/s Zamindar Coop. Mktg. Ground Floor, Vikram Vihar,

Agriculture Society, KashmirLajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi-24

(J&K)

1	2	3	4
5.	Indian Labour Cooperative Society, Delhi -Vs- Indian Tourism Cooperative Society, Delhi	Shri R.L. Meena, Secy. (Law) Rtd., GoI Flat No. 753, Chandanwari, Cooperative GH. Society, Sector-10, Plot No. 8, Dwarka, Delhi	10.7.2009
6.	Jay Chand Yadav 08.9.2009 -Vs- BoD, Mechanical Department, Primary Cooperative Bank, N.E. Railway, Gorakhpur	Shri Sardar Akhtar, Judge (Rtd.) 6/91, Vinit Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow	Add. Distt.
7.	Devender Kumar Pandey 23.9.2009 -Vs- National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank's Bank's Fedn., Mumbai.	Shri A.K. Jain, Ex-Secy. to GoI, C-9, South Extn. (Part-II), New Delhi-49	
8.	M/s Agarsons Container Terminals -Vs- NAFED	Shri S.P. Marwah, IAS (Rtd.), R-68 (GF), Greater Kailash-1, New Delhi-48	30.9.2010
9.	Shri Ranjit Singh 7.9.2010 -Vs- Shri G.H. Amin and 18 Members of NCUI.	Shri Sanjeev Gupta, Jt. Secy., Shri E.K. Majhi, Jt. Secy., Shri Sanjeev Gupta	DAC Vice
10.	Rajender Sharma 7.9.2010 -Vs- Shri Chander Pal Singh, President, NCUI	Shri Sanjeev Gupta, Jt. Secy., Shri E.K. Majhi, Jt. Secy., Shri Sanjeev Gupta	DAC Vice
11.	Deepak Singh 8.9.2010 -Vs- NCUI and Others. 8.6.2011	Shri Sanjeev Gupta, Jt. Secy., Shri E.K. Majhi, Jt. Secy., Shri Sanjeev Gupta	DAC Vice

12. Sanjay Kumar Singh Shri Devi Dayal, Ex-Secy, to the
25.11.2010
-Vs- GoI, B-192, A, Sector-44, Noida
Mechanical Department Primary
Cooperation Bank, N.E. Rly., Shri A.K. Jain, Ex. Secy., to the
28.2.2011
Gorakhpur GoI, South Extn., Part-II, New
Delhi Vice Shri Devi Dayal,
Ex-Secy.

1	2	3	4
13.	Gorakh Prasad, Sambhu Nath Shri Devi Dayal, Ex-Secy., to the 28.12.2010 Yadav and Sunil Sharma -Vs- Mechanical Department Primary Cooperation Bank, Gorakhpur	GoI, B-192, A, Sector-44, Noida Shri A.K. Jain, Ex-Secy., to the 28.02.2011 GoI, South Extn., Part-II, New Delhi Vice Shri Devi Dayal, Ex-Secy, to the GoI	
14.	Shri Komal Prasad Kaushik -Vs- Super Bazar and Others	Shri A.K. Jain, Ex-Secy., to the 25.3.2011 GoI, South Extension, Part-II, New Delhi	
15.	Lakhdhirgarh Seva Sahakari Mandali, Gujarat -Vs- IFFCO	Shri Y.R. Meena, Ex-Chief Justice, 28.3.2011 Gujarat High Court, 20/45 Ambedkar Marg, Mansarovar, Jaipur Rajasthan.	
16.	Ram Dayal Singh 7.6.2011 -Vs- FCI Workers Cooperation Credit Society Ltd., Cuttack	Shri V.K. Malhotra, Ex-Chairman, FCI Ltd., 12-A, HUDCO Place, Andrewsganj, New Delhi-49	
17.	Rakesh Kumar Nishad -Vs- FISHCOPFED	Dr. Prabhat Kumar, Director, ICRISAT, Pusa Complex, New Delhi -12	16.6.2011

प्रश्न . अनिल कुमार साहनी : सभापति महोदय , Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 के सम्बन्ध में जो जवाब दिया गया है , इसका गठन इसीलिए किया गया , इसे अधिनियमित करने का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य सदस्यों को कार्यात्मक स्वायत्तता प्रदान करना था।

परंतु क्या सदस्यों को स्वायत्तता प्राप्त है ? जब कोई प्रस्ताव आम सभा द्वारा पारित हो जाता है , इसका एक उदाहरण है , केन्द्रीय भंडारण , जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की एक बहुराज्यीय सहकारी समिति है 28.9.2008 को 45वीं आमसभा में बैठक के दौरान केन्द्रीय भंडारण के कामकाज में

व्यवस्थित सुधार के संबंध में सुझाव और उसकी प्रगति के लिए अपने प्रतिनिधियों की एक समिति बनाने का प्रस्ताव सर्वसम्मति से पारित किया गया, तदनुसार हाउस कमेटी का गठन किया गया था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : जरा जल्दी कीजिए, क्योंकि समय कम है।

श्री . अनिल कुमार साहनी : सर, मैं जल्दी ही कर रहा हूँ। हाउस कमेटी की दो बैठक भी आयोजित की गईं। अवैध रूप से और मनमाने ढंग से केन्द्रीय भंडारण के नदिशक मंडल द्वारा इसको भंग कर दिया गया।

श्री सभापति : आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

प्रो . अनिल कुमार साहनी : सर, उन्हें इसे भंग करने का अधिकार नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जाचना चाहता हूँ कि नदिशक मंडल द्वारा जो बहुराज्यीय सहकारी समिति को भंग किया गया, उसको कब तब लागू किया जाएगा और इस तरह से जो इसे भंग किया गया है, क्या इसमें किसी के वरिद्ध कोई कार्रवाई की गई?

श्री शरद पवार : सर, Multi-State Cooperative Society का जो संबिधान है, उसमें Members को बहुत अधिकार दिए गए हैं। अगर संस्था का काम ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रहा हो, तो Members, General Body में कोई कमेटी appoint कर सकते हैं और वह कमेटी जांच कर सकती है। कमेटी को यह अधिकार है कि अगर कोई गलत काम हो रहा है, तो उसके वरिद्ध कार्रवाई भी कर सकती है। साथ-साथ, कई issues ऐसे होते हैं, जिन पर वहां के मेम्बर और कमेटी ध्यान दे नहीं सकती, उनके लिए Constitution और इस कानून में कुछ अधिकार Central Registrar को दिए गए हैं। इस अधिकार के मुताबिक कई सैक्शन्स के माध्यम से वह वहां arbitration के लिए किसी को appoint कर सकता है या ऑडिट या जांच करने का आदेश दे सकता है।

मान्यवर, सदस्य जो कहते हैं, वह किसी एक संबन्धन का कोई specific case है, वे इस बारे में मुझे लखेंगे, तो उस संस्था की स्थिति के बारे में information collect करके मैं सदस्य को देने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

श्री सभापति : आप जल्दी दूसरा प्रश्न पूछ लीजिए, क्योंकि समय बहुत कम है।

प्रो . अनिल कुमार साहनी : सर, इसमें जो data दिया गया है, वह सर्फि देखने के लिए refer कर दिया गया है, लेकिन इनमें से कतिने केस का समाधान हो गया है, इसके बारे में कोई सूचना इसमें नहीं दी गई है। मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि माननीय सांसदों द्वारा जो कुछ भी लिखा जाता है, उसमें से कतिने पर कार्रवाई हो पाती है और अगर कार्रवाई नहीं हो पाती है, तो इसका क्या कारण है?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, whenever we get any communication from the hon. Members of Parliament, we always take that seriously.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: My point is this. According to the Annexure to the statement given by the Minister, in the 'statement indicating dispute petitions referred to arbitration by the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies during the period from 1.8.2008 to 31.7.2011, I

see that right from the 2008, three cases have been pending. Four years have already gone. Right from 2009 also, three cases have been pending. May I know from the Minister when will these cases, which are pending before the arbitrator, be disposed of? Or, what is the present status of the cases which are pending before the arbitrator?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I can give the details. In the first case, award is awaited. Case number two has been disposed of. Case number three has been disposed of. Case number four has been disposed of. I can give the entire statement. There are many cases which have already been disposed of, but there are some cases which are pending. When there is arbitration, arbitrator has to give opportunity to both sides to put their views. Some time they bring their lawyers. Their lawyers also ask for some time. That is why it takes some time. There are no two opinions about that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Difference in selling price of medicines

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the huge difference in selling price of various medicines of different companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to avoid this huge price variation;

(c) whether Government has any programme to control the huge price difference between different brands; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to protect the patients from exorbitant prices of life saving medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) There are 74 bulk drugs specified in the First Schedule of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95). The prices of these 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these drugs are fixed by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) as per provisions of the DPCO, 95. No one can sell any scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA. Therefore, there cannot be any price variation in cases of scheduled drugs/medicines.

However, in respect of drugs/medicines not covered under the DPCO, 95 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. Such prices are normally fixed depending on various factors like the cost of bulk drugs used in the formulation, cost of excipients, cost of R&D, cost of utilities/packing material, trade margins, quality assurance cost, landed cost of imports etc. Since there is no control on the launch price of non-scheduled medicines it leads to price variation in the prices of similar medicines sold under different brands. However, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled medicines. The monthly reports of the IMS-Health and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled medicines. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is

asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest. This is an ongoing process.

Apart from purchase of samples by the officers of NPPA from different parts of the country, complaints by individuals/NGOs and report from the State Drug Controllers are utilized to ensure compliances of the prices fixed/notified by the NPPA/Government. Price lists submitted by

individual companies in Form V are scrutinized for the purpose. In case a company is found selling any scheduled formulation at a price higher than price notified/approved by the NPPA, action is taken against such companies as per the provision of DPCO, 1995 for recovery of the overcharged amount.

(c) and (d) The prices of all scheduled medicines covered under price control are fixed/revised by the NPPA as per the provisions of DPCO, 95 from time to time. For non-scheduled medicines, the system to monitor their prices is already in existence. Based on monitoring of prices of non-scheduled formulation, NPPA has fixed prices in case of 30 formulation packs under Para 10(b) and companies have reduced price voluntarily in case of 65 formulation packs. Thus in all, prices of 95 packs of non-scheduled medicines have got reduced as a result of the intervention of NPPA.

The Department of Pharmaceuticals has launched 'Jan Aushadhi Campaign' with the objective of making available medicines at affordable prices for all. Under this campaign less priced quality unbranded generic medicines are made available through 104 Jan Aushadhi Stores which are presently operational in the States/UTs of Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Delhi.

Steps taken by UGC for prevention of ragging

*347. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the steps taken by the UGC for preventing ragging in the institutions of higher education have proved to be ineffective;

(b) if so, whether Government is serious enough to take stringent action against the culprits; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to prevent and eradicate the menace?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken various measures to curb the menace of ragging in the higher educational institutions.

These measures *inter-alia* include:-

- (i) UGC Regulations on curbing the menace of ragging in higher educational institutions, 2009 notified on 17.06.2009. In case of non-compliance of the Regulations, UGC can take actions such as withdrawal of declaration of fitness to receive grants from the UGC, withholding any grant allocated, declaring the institution ineligible for consideration of any assistance under any of the general or special assistance programmes of the UGC, take any such action as the UGC may deem fit, etc.

(ii) A nation-wide Toll-Free Anti-Ragging Helpline 1800-180-5522 in 12 languages has been established in June, 2009 for registering complaints by students distressed by ragging. Awareness programmes for curbing the menace of ragging have also been undertaken by the UGC through public notice and posting of video films on anti-ragging at the Commission's website and all universities have been requested to give wide publicity.

(iii) UGC has made it mandatory for all students/parents to submit anti-ragging related affidavit to the institution at the time of admission.

These measures taken by the UGC have had the effect of bringing down reported incidents of ragging in the current year (January to August, 2011) to 161 from 195 incidents recorded in the same period last year (January to August, 2010). The Government is committed to fully curb the menace of ragging in all higher educational institutions.

Demand and supply of fertilizers

†*348. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the demand and supply of various fertilizers in the country during the past three years, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to supply fertilizers to the States according to their demands;

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

(d) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Urea is the only fertilizer which is under partial movement and distribution control of the Government. All other fertilizers viz. DAP, MOP, SSP and NPK etc. are decontrolled/decanalized since 1992. The availability of decontrolled fertilizers is decided by the market forces of demand and supply. Union Government monitors availability of fertilizers at State level and State Governments are responsible for its tie-up with the manufacturers and importers and further distribution within the State. The State-wise demand (Requirement) and supply (Availability) of major fertilizers namely Urea, DAP, MOP and Complex fertilizers during the last three

years i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in the Statements-I, II and III (See below).

Further, the following steps are being taken to make adequate availability of fertilizers in the country:-

- (i) The movement of all major subsidized fertilizers is being monitored throughout

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the country by an on-line web based monitoring system (www.urvarak.co.in) also called as Fertiliser Monitoring System (FMS);

- (ii) The gap between requirement and indigenous availability of Urea is met through imports;
- (iii) The State Governments have been advised to instruct the State Institutional agencies to coordinate with manufacturers and importers of fertilizers for streamlining the supplies;
- (iv) The Government has introduced Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy in respect of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010. Under the NBS, State Governments have to play more proactive role to co-ordinate with the manufacturers/importers to tie up supplies of fertilizers as per the requirement of States;
- (v) Department of Fertilizers and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation are jointly reviewing fertilizer availability with State Agriculture department through Video Conferences every week. The corrective actions, if required, are taken immediately to avoid any hardships to farmers;
- (vi) Under NBS, Fertilizer companies are required to print Maximum Retail Price (MRP) alongwith applicable subsidy on the fertilizer bags clearly. Any sale above the printed net retail price will be punishable under the EC Act;
- (vii) Department of Fertilisers is having constant interaction with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GAIL and other prospective suppliers of NG/LNG so that gas requirement of the fertilizers industry is met;
- (viii) Government is always encouraging production of urea in the country to achieve self-sufficiency. The Government has announced a new policy on 4th September, 2008 to attract new investments. The policy is based on Import Parity Price (IPP) benchmark with suitable floor and ceiling prices aiming to revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield projects. The country is almost fully dependent on imports to meet the requirements of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. Government has taken initiatives to encourage indigenous production in P&K sector by allowing import parity price to the indigenous manufacturers of DAP.

Government has also reduced the custom duty on phosphoric acid from 5% to 2% to enable indigenous manufacturers of P&K fertilizers to acquire this important input at reasonable price. Government is also encouraging private sector and public sector companies to explore the possibilities for joint ventures abroad to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizers inputs to P&K sector; and

- (ix) All possible steps are taken by the Department of Fertilisers to match the availability of fertilizers with the assessed requirement.

Statement-I

State-wise demand and supply of major fertilizers during the year 2008-09 (April to March)

2008-09 State Availability	Urea		DAP		MOP		Complex	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	27.50	27.84	8.50	9.98	5.85	6.27	20.50	16.50
Karnataka	13.50	12.88	6.05	8.12	4.55	5.14	11.17	8.44
Kerala	1.49	1.68	0.31	0.24	1.33	1.53	1.72	1.85
Tamil Nadu	10.37	11.28	4.31	3.85	4.84	5.95	3.62	3.55
Gujarat	18.65	18.69	7.10	8.24	1.90	2.26	4.39	4.92
Madhya Pradesh	15.75	13.83	8.25	8.31	1.20	1.17	4.35	2.20
Chhattisgarh	5.40	5.23	1.75	2.31	0.77	0.95	1.31	1.23
Maharashtra	23.25	22.84	8.60	10.19	3.70	5.17	15.65	10.40
Rajasthan	15.10	13.21	5.60	5.90	0.33	0.32	1.42	0.67
Haryana	19.90	17.59	6.00	6.69	0.46	0.47	0.67	0.31
Punjab	25.50	26.28	8.10	8.82	0.95	0.98	1.01	0.59

Himachal Pradesh	0.65	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.44	0.40
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	1.35	1.28	0.80	0.59	0.33	0.14	0.00	0.01
Uttar Pradesh	55.00	55.74	15.50	15.12	2.50	2.79	10.50	7.44
Uttarakhand	2.30	2.22	0.35	0.31	0.18	0.08	0.45	0.51
Bihar	21.25	18.33	4.25	4.12	1.90	2.28	3.60	2.59
Jharkhand	2.00	1.57	1.05	0.80	0.13	0.16	0.40	0.38
Orissa	5.50	4.74	2.00	1.89	1.35	1.53	2.88	2.66
West Bengal	13.00	11.94	4.86	4.03	4.15	4.80	7.49	7.29
Assam	2.40	2.30	1.03	0.14	1.06	1.08	0.30	0.06
ALL INDIA:	281.34	270.88	94.83	99.78	37.86	43.34	92.32	72.26

Statement-II

State-wise demand and supply of major fertilizers during the year 2009-10 (April to March)

Qty. in LMT								
2009-10	Urea		DAP		MOP		Complex	
State Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	27.50	26.16	9.75	8.89	6.60	6.07	20.50	18.69
Karnataka	13.75	13.77	8.20	8.46	5.15	6.12	11.20	10.95
Kerala	1.63	1.53	0.35	0.30	1.54	1.57	1.90	2.12
Tamil Nadu	11.50	9.98	4.25	2.94	5.84	5.14	4.00	6.18
Gujarat	18.75	18.21	8.00	7.64	2.30	2.86	4.72	4.20
Madhya Pradesh	15.25	16.00	8.50	9.52	1.20	1.67	3.55	2.48
Chhattisgarh	5.48	5.27	1.77	2.65	0.84	0.96	1.42	1.04
Maharashtra	24.75	22.87	12.50	13.83	5.60	7.07	14.00	11.25
Rajasthan	15.10	13.37	6.50	5.86	0.35	0.55	1.37	0.78

Haryana	19.65	18.05	7.00	6.66	0.52	0.90	0.45	0.48
Punjab	25.50	24.65	8.50	8.08	0.91	1.00	0.55	0.57
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh	0.67	0.54	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.50	0.38
Jammu and Kashmir	1.40	1.22	0.78	0.48	0.26	0.18	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	55.00	53.64	17.00	16.51	2.85	3.47	8.50	9.47
Uttarakhand	2.15	2.33	0.40	0.38	0.13	0.04	0.45	0.41
Bihar	19.00	17.04	4.50	3.98	2.10	2.26	3.10	2.68
Jharkhand	2.05	1.50	1.15	0.82	0.15	0.17	0.50	0.69
Orissa	5.75	4.61	2.25	2.24	1.70	1.31	3.00	2.28
West Bengal	13.00	11.71	4.80	4.56	4.15	4.97	7.50	8.39
Assam	2.60	2.56	0.35	0.22	1.26	0.97	0.06	0.06
ALL INDIA:	281.90	265.97	106.98	104.09	43.85	47.60	87.73	83.38

Statement-III

State-wise demand and supply of major fertilizers during the year 2010-11 (April'10 to March'11)

(Figures in LMTs)

2010-11 State Availability	Urea		DAP		MOP		Complex	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	28.50	30.38	11.00	10.40	6.60	6.09	20.50	22.12
Karnataka	14.00	14.28	8.60	8.46	5.65	4.24	11.20	13.78
Kerala	1.90	1.44	0.35	0.42	1.55	1.58	2.50	2.28
Tamil Nadu	11.50	10.23	4.25	3.20	5.84	4.74	4.25	6.91
Gujarat	19.50	21.26	8.40	8.11	2.30	2.02	4.83	6.62
Madhya Pradesh	16.75	17.05	10.00	10.94	1.45	1.36	3.69	3.55
Chhattisgarh	5.70	5.56	2.84	2.41	1.06	0.96	1.40	1.32
Maharashtra	25.25	25.52	16.70	14.35	6.75	6.52	14.80	17.98

Rajasthan	15.60	15.73	7.00	7.20	0.55	0.35	1.18	1.40
Haryana	19.65	18.75	7.20	7.40	0.70	0.66	0.55	0.69
Punjab	26.00	27.61	9.25	9.04	1.06	1.06	0.70	1.05
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Himachal Pradesh	0.64	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.50	0.41
Jammu and Kashmir	1.50	1.28	0.85	0.81	0.36	0.19	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	57.60	55.08	19.60	17.71	3.70	2.17	9.45	10.61
Uttarakhand	2.20	2.24	0.40	0.28	0.09	0.05	0.50	0.57
Bihar	19.50	16.96	4.75	4.60	2.30	2.00	3.35	3.14
Jharkhand	2.10	1.36	1.10	0.66	0.15	0.08	0.85	0.36
Orissa	5.75	4.74	2.50	2.20	1.90	1.36	3.00	2.33
West Bengal	13.00	11.26	5.10	4.64	4.00	3.29	8.25	8.95
Assam	2.60	2.50	0.60	0.29	1.30	0.96	0.05	0.11
ALL INDIA:	290.79	284.62	120.92	113.09	47.80	39.83	92.00	104.39

**Development of agriculture under Macro Management
of Agriculture Scheme**

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

(a) whether Government has allocated and released funds for the development of agriculture under Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme during 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(b) if so, the details of funds sanctioned and released to various States including Chhattisgarh during the said period;

(c) whether Government had revised the Scheme during 2008-09; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which addition of two new components has increased the agriculture production and income of farmers thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Details of funds allocated and released by Government to States, including Chhattisgarh, during 2010-11 and 2011-12 under Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) The scheme was revised during 2008-09. Major changes effected were as under:-

(i) Eligible sub-schemes were revised to eleven. One sub-scheme, State Land Use Board (SLUB) was later discontinued with effect from 01.08.2009. Currently, there are 10 eligible sub-schemes. Details are in Statement-II (See below).

(ii) Two New Components (a) Integrated Development Programme for Pulses and Oilseeds for areas not covered under the Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), and (b) "Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acidic Soils" ("Reclamation of Acidic Soil" component added to existing component of "Reclamation of Alkali Soil") introduced.

(iii) Allocation criteria were revised. Two parameters of Gross Cropped Area and Area under Small and Marginal Holdings in the State were adopted with 50% weightage for each parameter.

(iv) Freedom to States for innovative components in the form of

“New Initiatives” was increased from 10% to 20% of the allocation.

Two new/enhanced programmes of (i) “Integrated Development Programme for Pulses and Oilseeds” and (ii) “Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acidic Soils” have contributed to increased agriculture production and income of farmers. Assistance provided under these two sub-schemes during 2009-10 and 2010-11 was Rs. 14.38 crores and Rs. 25.05 crores respectively. Under the sub-scheme “Integrated Development Programme for Pulses and

Oilseeds”, components of seed distribution, nutrient management, pest management, extension services, etc. and under sub-scheme “Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acidic Soils”, components of on-farm development activities like bunding, irrigation channels, land shaping, field drains, application of soil ameliorants like gypsum/lime, green manuring, etc. have been funded.

Statement-I

State-wise allocation and releases of funds under Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme during 2010-11 and 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6307.19	3676.390	5335.59	2667.795
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3021.00	3221.000	1722.50	861.250
3.	Assam	2337.00	1168.500	1332.50	0.000
4.	Bihar	3857.48	3305.400	3263.25	1631.625
5.	Jharkhand	1076.45	887.860	910.63	455.315
6.	Goa	45.51	45.510	38.50	19.250
7.	Gujarat	3657.56	3919.130	3094.12	1547.060
8.	Haryana	1608.04	1334.410	1360.33	680.165
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2015.79	2290.790	1705.26	852.630
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3716.06	1582.730	3143.61	1571.805
11.	Karnataka	4789.57	4789.570	4051.75	2025.875
12.	Kerala	1183.85	1183.850	1001.48	500.740
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6165.40	6915.400	5215.64	2607.820
14.	Chhattisgarh	2081.71	2081.710	1761.03	880.515
15.	Maharashtra	8910.17	10910.170	7537.59	3768.795
16.	Manipur	3021.00	4721.000	1722.50	1722.500
17.	Mizoram	3420.00	4009.250	1202.50	601.250

18. Meghalaya	2109.00	2109.000	1950.00	975.000
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1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	3420.00	3671.000	1950.00	975.000
20.	Orissa	3199.44	3873.890	2706.58	1353.290
21.	Punjab	1627.27	813.635	1376.59	688.295
22.	Rajasthan	5585.15	5585.150	4724.77	2362.385
23.	Sikkim	2736.00	2836.000	1560.00	780.000
24.	Tamil Nadu	3283.01	4608.010	2777.27	1388.635
25.	Tripura	2736.00	3628.650	1560.00	780.000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10879.01	10129.010	9203.14	4601.570
27.	Uttaranchal	2322.54	2322.540	1964.76	982.380
28.	West Bengal	4288.79	3844.840	3628.11	1814.055
29.	Delhi	50.00	0.000	25.00	12.500
30.	Pondicherry	50.00	25.000	25.00	12.500
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.00	4.000	4.00	2.000
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.00	6.000	3.00	1.500
34.	Daman and Diu	6.00	3.000	0.00	0.000
35.	Lakshadweep	6.00	0.000	3.00	0.000
SUB-TOTAL:		99526.00	99502.395	77860.00	39123.500
Direct Funded Component		474.00	487.00	140.00	42.59
GRAND TOTAL:		100000.00	99989.395	78000.00	39166.090

Statement-II

*List of 10 sub-schemes under the revised Macro Management
Agriculture Scheme*

1. Integrated Cereal Development Programmes in Rice Based Cropping System Areas

(ICDP - Rice)

2. Integrated Cereal Development Programmes in Wheat Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP - Wheat)
3. Integrated Cereal Development Programmes in Coarse Cereals Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP - Coarse Cereal)
4. Integrated Development Programmes for Pulses and Oilseeds
5. Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System (SUBACS)
6. Balanced and Integrated Use of Fertilizer and Pesticides
7. Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization among Small Farmers
8. National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA)
9. Soil Conservation in Catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone Rivers (RVP & FPR)
10. Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acidic Soils

Corporal punishment in schools

*350. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increasing number of cases of corporal punishment in schools;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to bring any legislation to control such cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by when such legislation is likely to be enacted; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) There have 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 centrally maintained by this Ministry. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), has issued instructions to its affiliated schools not to resort to physical punishment of students.

CBSE had received 7 complaints in 2008-09, 6 complaints in 2009-10 and 4 complaints in 2010-11. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) had also received 42, 61 and 68 complaints during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

Statements indicating State-wise and year-wise details of complaints in respect of CBSE and NCPCR are given in Statement-I and II (See below).

(c) to (f) Corporal punishment is prohibited under Section 17 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. Under the Act, no child between 6 to 14 years of age shall be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment.

Statement-I

Complaints received in CBSE regarding corporal punishment in schools

2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of complaints
1.	Tamil Nadu	01
2.	Kerala	01
3.	Madhya Pradesh	01
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01
5.	Uttar Pradesh	03
TOTAL COMPLAINTS:		07

2009-10

1.	Kerala	01
2.	Gujarat	01
3.	Chhattisgarh	02
4.	Rajasthan	01
5.	Madhya Pradesh	01
TOTAL COMPLAINTS:		06

2010-11

1.	Andhra Pradesh	01
2.	Punjab	01
3.	Haryana	01

4. Uttar Pradesh	01
<hr/>	
TOTAL COMPLAINTS:	04
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Statement-II

*Complaints regarding corporal punishment in schools during last
three years received by NCPCR*

Sl. No.	State	Year-wise no. of complaints		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	2	7
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	1	0	3
5.	Bihar	1	4	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	2	1	0
7.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	11	7	12
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	1	1
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	2
14.	Haryana	0	2	1
15.	Jharkhand	0	0	1
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	2	1	1
18.	Kerala	1	1	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	1	0	3
21.	Meghalaya	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
22. Manipur		0	1	1
23. Madhya Pradesh		2	7	2
24. Mizoram		0	0	0
25. Nagaland		0	0	0
26. Orissa		1	1	1
27. Punjab		1	0	3
28. Puducherry		0	0	0
29. Rajasthan		0	2	2
30. Sikkim		0	0	1
31. Tamil Nadu		8	3	4
32. Tripura		0	0	0
33. Uttarakhand		0	1	1
34. Uttar Pradesh		5	24	17
35. West Bengal		2	1	5
TOTAL:		42	61	68

Assessment of loss from 2G spectrum scam

*351. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) had asked Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to assess the exact loss to Government in allocation of spectrum to private telecom companies between 2001 to 2008, in connection with 2G spectrum scam;

(b) if so, whether TRAI has sent any reply to CBI in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether CBI has reportedly sent reminder to TRAI as estimated loss figures varied between Rs. 30,000 crore and Rs. 1.76 lakh crore; and

(e) the latest development in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. CBI had requested that the Experts appointed by TRAI may be

asked to work upon the price of the Cellular Mobile Telephone Services (CMTS)/Basic/Unified Access Services (UAS) Licence which comes bundled with spectrum of 4.4 MHz + 1.8 MHz for the years 2001 to 2008 on yearly basis. The report received from the experts has been sent to CBI on 20.08.2011 by TRAI.

Study report on over-fishing and pollution

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in a study conducted by Oxford University, it has been revealed that over-fishing and pollution are putting fish, sharks and whales in extreme danger leading to their extinction;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government towards these findings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, is not aware of any such study conducted by the Oxford University nor has any report/information been received in this regard.

Suicide by farmers in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether Government is aware that every fifth person, who committed suicide in Maharashtra during 2009 was a farmer;

(b) whether Maharashtra is leading in the matter of farmers' suicides for the tenth year in a row; and

(c) as this is happening in spite of special rehabilitation packages from Government, whether a well structured comprehensive policy is being evolved to take care of irrigation, easy accessibility to finance, sale of farmers' crops at remunerative prices, provision of more pump sets and power for their operation to meet irrigation needs?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) Number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian distress in Maharashtra during

2009, as reported by the Government of Maharashtra, is 3.85% of total number of suicides in Maharashtra, as per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) statistics. One of the main reasons for Maharashtra having higher number of suicides among farmers for various sociological causes (including family problems, illness, poverty etc.) is the fact that, according to 2001 Census, number of cultivators and agricultural labourers in Maharashtra is second highest in the country. However, number of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons in Maharashtra has reduced from 1033 in 2006 to 454 in 2010 and 123 in 2011 (upto 30.06.2011).

(c) Considering agrarian distress of farmers in Maharashtra, Government of India announced three year Rehabilitation Package in 2006 for implementation in select districts of Maharashtra comprising immediate and medium-term measures aimed at establishing sustainable and viable farming livelihood support system through debt relief to farmers, improved supply of institutional credit, crop centric approach to agriculture, assured irrigation facilities, watershed management, better extension and farming support services, improved marketing facilities and subsidiary income opportunities through horticulture, livestock, dairying, fisheries etc. Government of Maharashtra has reported expenditure of Rs. 4314.36 crore upto June 30, 2011 and benefits on account of implementation of the package include interest waiver (9.39 lakh farmers), assured irrigation (1.21 lakh ha. potential), micro-irrigation (coverage of 98893 ha. area), construction of check-dams (9072 completed), watershed development (90552 ha. area), water harvesting structures (3000 farm ponds), distribution of improved seed (15.31 lakh qtl.), coverage under National Horticulture Mission (52128 ha area) and allied activities (25238 milch animals distributed). Period for implementation of non-credit components of the package has been extended by 2 years i.e. upto September 30, 2011. Consequently, number of suicides by farmers in Maharashtra due to agrarian distress has reduced as stated in answer to parts (a) and (b) above.

Resource mobilisation for projects

†*354. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are considering to hike the A.C. fares and discontinue the Tatkal reservation in the process of mobilising resources for completing its ambitious projects;

(b) the loss incurred to the Railways due to Tatkal reservation service; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Revision of fares is an ongoing activity depending on what the traffic can bear. There is no proposal to discontinue the Tatkal reservation for the present.

(b) There is no loss on account of Tatkal Reservation. During the Financial year 2010-11, Indian Railways earned a revenue of Rs. 729 crores from Tatkal charges.

(c) Does not arise.

Pending rail projects

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the rail projects are pending due to tussle between State Governments and the Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has constituted any coordination committee in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, for timely execution of project and to overcome various local problems including acquisition of land and forestry clearance, etc., regular meetings are held with the State Government Authorities.

(c) No, Sir. Disputes, if any, are resolved through meeting of the Railway Authorities and the State Government Authorities at appropriate level and this is a continuous process.

(d) Does not arise.

Axle factory at New Jalpaiguri

†*356. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the axle factory has started or construction work of it has been initiated or foundation stone for it has been laid in New Jalpaiguri, as per the declaration made by the Minister in the last Railway Budget;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent by Government on this factory?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The foundation stone for setting up of axle factory at New Jalpaiguri has been laid.

(b) The foundation stone has been laid on 13.09.2010.

(c) The axle factory at New Jalpaiguri is planned to be set up through assured offtake model with 100% equity by Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited on the land to be given by Railways.

Assessment of loss from 2G scam

†*357. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of

COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CBI and CAG have made different assessment regarding loss in 2G scam;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of assessment made by both of these institutions;

(c) whether Government has enquired into the reasons for the huge difference between the two assessments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Based on values determined through various indicators, the Report of CAG on "Issue of Licences and Allocation of 2G Spectrum by the Department of Telecommunications", has indicated four estimates of the presumptive value of loss on account of grant of 122 new Unified Access Services (UAS) licences and 35 Dual Technology permissions in 2007-08 and allocation of 2G spectrum beyond contracted quantity of 6.2 MHz, in the range of Rs. 57,666 crores to Rs. 1,76,645 crores as detailed below:-

Category	Criteria for working out potential loss to exchequer (value Rs. in crores)			
	S Tel rate	Rates onSale of equity by the new the basis of 3G auction	Unitech	Swan
New Licences	38,950	1,02,498	40,442	33,230
Dual Technology	14,573	37,154	15,132	12,433
Beyond contacted quantity of 6.2 MHz	13,841	36,993	14,052	12,003
TOTAL:	67,364	1,76,645	69,626	57,666

The charge sheet filed by CBI in FIR no. RC DAI 2009 A0045, based on the 3.5 times growth in Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) per MHz per year during the years 2002-03 to 2007, has reflected that additional revenue of around Rs. 22,535.6 crores in respect of entry fee of new UAS licences granted to various applicants and Rs. 8,448.95 crores in respect of fee paid by dual technology users, totaling to Rs. 30,984.55 crores could have accrued to the Government Exchequer.

(c) and (d) Government has not enquired into the reasons for the difference between above assessments. The said report of the C&AG is being examined by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament.

Further, the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) is also examining the matter regarding allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum from 1998 to 2009. The said charge sheet of CBI is pending consideration of the court and the matter is sub-judice.

Bridge at railway crossing on Hajipur-Muzaffarpur road

†*358. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that headquarter of East-Central Railway is in Hajipur;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a railway crossing very close to the main gate of the headquarter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that often there are traffic jams at the railway crossing;

(d) whether Government proposes to construct a bridge at this railway crossing situated at Hajipur-Muzaffarpur road; and

(e) if not, the difficulties in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. There is a level crossing, No. 54A, at Railway km. 265/14-15 on National Highway (NH No. 77), located near the main gate of the Headquarter Office of the Zonal Railway, at Hajipur, The Train Vehicle Unit of this level crossing is above three lakhs. The level crossing qualifies for sanction of ROB. National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) has already sanctioned 4-lane Road Over Bridge (ROB) under National Highway Development Programme in lieu of this level crossing. Railway has approved the General Arrangement Drawing (GAD). NHAI has awarded the contract for the construction of complete ROB, fully at their cost, and the likely date of completion is February, 2013.

Railway deficit

*359. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are facing deficit of at least Rs. 2,200 crore as expenses on official tours, over-time and night allowances have shot up and, at the same time, earning scenario is grim and freight loading has dropped by 10 million tonnes since April, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Railways have registered an 'Excess' of Rs. 1,405 crore after meeting all its revenue expenditure viz., working expenses, miscellaneous expenditure and dividend. However, this has been found to be inadequate to cover the plan expenditure from Development Fund and Capital

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Fund to the extent of Rs. 2,101 crore. To cover this gap, a loan of Rs. 2,101 crore has been sought from the General Revenues.

The main reasons for reduction in internal resources are steep increase in staff expenses and Pension.

The increase in expenses under the head Travelling Expenses, Overtime Allowance and Night Duty Allowance during F.Y. 2010-11 was Rs. 294 crore mainly due to upward revision of rates thereof due to Pay Commission requirements.

The earning at Rs. 94,525 crore have fallen short of the Revised Estimates by Rs. 217 crore. The freight loading at 922 MT for the year 2010-11 showed a growth of 33.52 MT over the previous year. The loading performance could have been better but as a result disruption of traffic due to agitations, rail rokos and bandhs and restrictions on mining activities in various parts of the country.

In order to improve its financial health, Railways are continuously striving to augment Traffic Earnings and containing the Expenditure to maximum possible extent:-

- A. Under Freight Business segment for further improvement in Earnings, the initiatives taken include plans to (i) improve throughput through increased productivity and efficiency, (ii) reduction in wagon turnaround time, (iii) increasing carrying capacity of wagons, (iv) notification of high capacity (25 tonnes) routes for carrying additional traffic of Iron-Ore, (v) modification of Taper of Base Class-100, (vi) distance based surcharge on Iron Ore for export co-related with the international price of Iron Ore, (vii) dynamic Pricing Policy for taking advantage in the skew in demand for traffic like levy of Busy Season charge, (viii) Development charge, (ix) Terminal charge, (x) Busy Route surcharge for traffic to Pakistan and Bangladesh etc. and (xi) retaining and attracting additional traffic.
- B. Under Passenger and Parcel Business segments introduction of more attractive Incentive Scheme include (i) extension of Passenger Reservation System (PRS) and Unreserved Ticketing

System (UTS) facilities to more and more location, (ii) speeding up of trains, (iii) review of trains with low patronage, (iv) deployment of additional coaches in well patronized trains, (v) vigorous checking of ticket less travelling, (vi) additional leasing of parcel space in certain nominated trains, (vii) leasing of vacant compartment of guard in front of SLR coach etc.

- C. On the Expenditure side, Railway is striving to improve productivity by (i) better man power planning, (ii) assets utilization, (iii) inventory management, (iv) fuel consumption etc. and (v) controlling expenditure through number of austerity/economy measures.

Assessment of production of pulses

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had carried out estimation of the quantum of production of pulses four times in the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, the months in which these estimates were carried out and the quantum thereof;

(c) whether differences have been found in all estimations of Government regarding production of pulses; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The months in which four advance estimates of production of major agricultural crops including pulses for 2010-11 were released and the estimated production of pulses as per these estimates are as under:-

Advance Estimate	Month of Release	(Million tonnes) Estimated Production of Pulses
1st Advance Estimates (Kharif only)	September, 2010	6.00
2nd Advance Estimates (Kharif + Rabi)	February, 2011	16.51
3rd Advance Estimates (Kharif + Rabi)	April, 2011	17.29
4th Advance Estimates (Kharif + Rabi)	July, 2011	18.09

(c) and (d) As the 1st Advance Estimates released in the month of September, 2010 covered only kharif crops, these are bound to differ from 2nd, 3rd and 4th Advance Estimates which covered kharif as well as rabi crops. 2nd Advance Estimates were revised on the basis of more reliable information on area coverage and yield of kharif crops which were harvested by the time of release of 3rd Advance Estimates. 4th Advance Estimates are based on further firmed up data on area coverage

and actual yield assessed from Crop Cutting Experiments of Rabi Crops which were not available at the time of release of 3rd Advance Estimates. Thus, revisions in the successive estimates occur due to use of more reliable and up to date information on area coverage and yield of various crops.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Need for attracting educated youth in farming

2636. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Commission on Farmers stressed the need for attracting and retaining educated youth in farming for higher value addition, by making farming intellectually stimulating and economically rewarding;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government launched a scheme to enable farm graduates to start agri-clinics and agri-business centres; and

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

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

(b) to (d) Rural youth are being trained through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) on various aspects of agriculture including productivity enhancement, orchard management, value addition, livestock production and management, protective cultivation, farm machinery, fishery, production of inputs at sites etc. State Agricultural Universities are providing vocational training in bee keeping, mushroom cultivation, etc. with support from KVKs.

Further, the 'Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres (ACABC)' scheme launched in April, 2002 *inter-alia* aims at promoting self-employment in agriculture sector by way of setting up of agri-ventures in agriculture and allied areas by farm graduates. The ACABC scheme has been revised recently in 2010, to expand its scope so as to harness the potential of rural educated unemployed youths to start agri-enterprises. So far, 25529 agriculture graduates have been trained and 9279 agri-ventures are established in the country during the period of implementation of the scheme (since inception till July, 2011).

Allocation for Rainfed Area Development Programme

2637. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for Rainfed Area Development Programme in the country;

(b) the States covered under the programme and the allocation made to the State of Chhattisgarh;

(c) the achievements of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana so far and how it has been helpful for marginal farmers, particularly in rainfed areas in the country; and

(d) whether Government will further enhance allocation for the Rainfed Area Development Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Rs. 250.00 crore has been allocated for Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP) for 2011-12.

(b) 10 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are covered under RADP. Rs. 15.00 crore has been allocated to Chhattisgarh during 2011-12.

(c) and (d) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is a State Plan Scheme introduced in 2007 with the objective of enhancing production and productivity in agriculture and allied sectors through State specific interventions. RADP has been introduced as a sub-scheme of RKVY from 2011-12 with specific focus on small and marginal farmers by offering a complete package of activities to maximize farm returns for enhancing his/her food and livelihood security. No enhancement in allocation is being considering for 2011-12.

Release of funds for extending green revolution

2638. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently released funds to States for extending green revolution to the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether areas with low agricultural productivity but with higher natural endowments have been identified for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure agricultural productivity in such neglected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) The programme of Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI), a sub-Scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is under implementation in seven eastern States namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh (Eastern) and West Bengal from 2010-11. The districts which have high potential such as abundant water availability and natural resources are covered under

the programme to improve the crop productivity by addressing the underlying constraints. The scheme provides support for organizing demonstrations with cluster approach, creation of asset building activities for water management (shallow tube wells/dug wells/bore wells, distribution of pump sets), promotion of farm implements and site specific activities like construction of water canals and power etc.

For effective implementation and monitoring of the programme, deployment of district-wise scientific resources, three tier monitoring system with Central Steering Committee at national level, State and District Level Monitoring Team, Institutional support for technical backstopping through Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI) and a dedicated cell in the Department have been arranged.

The State-wise funds released during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto August 19, 2011) are as under:-

Sl. No.	States	Funds Released (Rupees in crore)		
		2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Assam	17.50	0.00	17.50
2.	Bihar	63.94	27.67	91.61
3.	Chhattisgarh	67.15	27.60	94.75
4.	Jharkhand	14.80	15.84	30.64
5.	Odisha	79.67	31.31	110.98
6.	Uttar Pradesh (Eastern)	57.27	42.83	100.10
7.	West Bengal	102.37	36.10	138.47
TOTAL:		402.70	181.35	584.05

Benefit of National Horticulture Mission to Jammu and Kashmir

2639. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jammu and Kashmir State was also expected to benefit from the National Horticulture Mission; and

(b) if so, how far had Jammu and Kashmir State benefited from the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is implementing Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) since 2003-04 in the State of Jammu and Kashmir for improving farm income, livelihood security and enhancing employment generation. Under this Mission, assistance is provided for technology generation, refinement, demonstration, production of quality planting material,

area expansion, rejuvenation of senile plantations, creation of water sources, human resource development, horticulture mechanization, post harvest management (PHM), establishment of processing and marketing infrastructure, etc. Details of funds released to Jammu and Kashmir under HMNEH since 2003-04 to 2011-12 are given in Statement-I (See below).

As a result of implementation of this mission, the production and productivity of fruit crops have increased by 53.3% and 4% respectively. The major benefits accrued to the State are briefly stated below:-

- An additional area of 22124 ha. has been brought under various horticulture crops including fruits crops 17846 ha., vegetables 1850 ha., spices 1093 ha., medicinal plants 55 ha., aromatic plants 79 ha. and flowers 1033 ha.
- 15944 ha. of senile and unproductive orchards have been rejuvenated.
- Infrastructure facilities such as nurseries (216), community tanks (691), water harvesting tanks/tube wells (2563), protected cultivation/greenhouses (385526 sqm.) have been created.
- Under horticulture machinisation, total 3614 power tillers, manually/power operated machines, etc. have been distributed to the farmers.
- 15 wholesale markets, 4 cold storages and 11 processing units have been setup.
- About 22603 farmers including women farmers have been trained on improved production system in horticulture crops.
- A brief on the progress made by Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, under Mini Mission-I (Research) is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Funds released to Jammu and Kashmir under HMNEH since inception to 2011-12

Release of fund under HMNEH from 2003-04 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	Year	Mini-Missions				Rs. in lakh Total
		MM-I	MM-II	MM-III	MM-IV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	2003-2004	100.00	650.00	0.00	0.00	750.00
2.	2004-2005	100.00	1233.00	0.00	0.00	1333.00

3.	2005-2006	250.00	1550.00	375.00	19.40	2194.40
4.	2006-2007	87.50	2933.00	0.00	0.00	3020.50
5.	2007-2008	296.99	2000.00	0.00	0.00	2296.99
6.	2008-2009	200.00	1815.00	364.42	55.84	2435.26
7.	2009-2010	200.00	1700.00	0.00	502.26	2402.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	2010-11	500.00	3032.50	404.63	185.52	4122.65
9.	2011-12	0.00	1600.00	0.00	53.40	1653.40
TOTAL:		1734.49	16513.50	1144.05	816.42	20208.46

MM-I : Research

MM-II : Production and Productivity

MM-III : Marketing and PHM

MM-IV : Processing

Fund allocated under HMNEH during 2011-12

Mini Mission-I Rs. 600.00 (For Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture, Srinagar)

Mini-Mission-II Rs. 3500.00

Mini-Mission-III Rs. 2300.00* (Project Based)

Mini-Mission-IV Rs. 3000.00** (Project Based)

*For all 11 States under HMNEH

**For 3 Himalayan States including Jammu and Kashmir

Statement-II

*Progress made by Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture,
Srinagar,*

Jammu and Kashmir under Mini-Mission-I (Research) of HMNEH

1. Production of Planting Material:

Name	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
Fruits (No.)		47654	98907	159036	172985	254382
		72130				
Vegetables (Seeds-kg.)		5604.94	3350	2757.00	4958.10	811.00
Vegetables (Seedlings-Nos.)			136916	169780	390000	357320.00
		415000.00				

*Including 900 kg. potato seed and 177480 corms/bulbs of saffron and flowers.

2. Standardization of production and protection technologies: Under this component, various technologies like micro propagation, multiplication of clonal rootstock, rejuvenation, nutrient and

water management, fertigation, high density planting, canopy management, biological control, etc. of horticulture crops have been standardized specific to the region.

3. **Technology refinement and trainings:** For effective transfer of technologies as many as 736 trainings and 786 demonstrations have been conducted during 2005-06 to 2010-11 on improved production and protection technologies.

Amendment to National Policy on Agriculture

2640. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend the National Policy on Agriculture 2007, to achieve higher growth in agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government has invited suggestions from various stakeholders including farmers in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007 was formulated on the basis of recommendation of the National Commission on Farmers (NCF) and based on consultations with various stakeholders like farmers, NGOs, bankers, scientists etc. NPF, 2007 has since been operationalised.

Cultivation of cash crops

2641. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more and more cultivators in the country are moving from food crops to cash crops;

(b) the change in ratio between cash crops to food crops in the last decade; one

(c) whether it is a matter of worry for Government; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) During the year 2001-02, area under food crops was 1227.80 lakh ha. which increased to 1257.25 lakh ha. in 2010-11 (4th advance estimate). Similarly, area under cash crops *i.e.* cotton, sugarcane, jute and mesta has marginally increased from 145.88 lakh ha. in 2001-02 to 169.77 lakh ha during 2010-11 (4th advance estimates).

(c) and (d) Production of foodgrains increased from 212.85 million tonnes in 2001-02 to 241.56 million tonnes during 2010-11 (4th advance estimates). The production target of foodgrains for the year 2011-12 has been fixed at 245.00 million tonnes which is likely to be achieved in view of favourable weather conditions so far. To increase production and

productivity of foodgrain crops, various schemes/programmes like National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and Macro Management of Agriculture etc. are implemented in the country.

Focus for research and development in agriculture

2642. SHRI A.A. JINNAH:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a need to change the agri-eco system with particular focus on R&D and extension services; and

(b) the action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The country has been divided into 20 Agro-Ecological Regions (AERs) and 60 Agro-Ecological sub-regions, that are fairly uniform with respect to agro-edaphic conditions required for a group of crops for their optimum production. The R&D programmes are oriented accordingly.

(b) The envisaged thrust areas of research are: development of short durations, photo-thermo-insensitive new crop varieties/hybrids, nutrient recycling and budgeting, development and use of microbial consortium, and judicious use of water and nutrients etc. as per the agro-ecological sub-regions.

Proposal for fish landing Centres

2643. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal from State Government of Karnataka for release of funds to the tune of Rs. 490.00 lakhs towards financial assistance of dredging operations and fish landing Centres at Kodibengre, Hangarkatte and Bhatkal has been received;

(b) if so, the details of progress of consideration of the proposal; and

(c) by when the financial assistance sought will be provided to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of
Agriculture had in March, 2011 accorded approval to the proposal of
Government of Karnataka for maintenance dredging of one fishing
harbour at Bhatkal in Uttara Kannada District and two fish landing
Centres at Kodibengre and Hangarkatte in Udupi District at a total
cost of ` 486 lakh with 50% central assistance under a Centrally
Sponsored Scheme. The Ministry had in March, 2011 released the first
instalment of central share of ` 25 lakh to the Government of
Karnataka.

Anomaly in hybrid seeds KRH-2

†2644. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any anomaly has been found in the seeds of hybrid KRH-2;

(b) whether that is the reason for not having good crop in large areas of Chhattisgarh;

(c) whether the central team has investigated the matter and recommended for paying compensation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. There were some complaints related to varietal admixture of paddy KRH-2 hybrid seeds supplied by National Seeds Corporation Limited (NSC) to Chhattisgarh during Kharif 2010. Of the 16 districts where seeds were supplied by NSC, there were complaints only from 8 districts which pertained to variation in plant height and differences in time of flowering with sterility.

(b) Not exactly. The yield data collected from various parts of Chhattisgarh where the Chhattisgarh State Seed and Agriculture Development Corporation Ltd. had distributed NSC paddy KRH-2 hybrid seeds, showed differences in yield. In some areas, the yield was very high and in some areas the yield was low which was not due to seed defect alone but also partly due to adverse climatic conditions and low rainfall.

(c) and (d) A joint team consisting of officers from the State Department of Agriculture, National Seeds Corporation (NSC) and Chhattisgarh State Seed and Agriculture Development Corporation Ltd. inspected the crop in these 8 Districts covering 86 blocks. Samples from the lots were drawn and submitted to the University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bangalore, Directorate of Rice Research and Project Director, Hyderabad for DNA finger printing test. On detailed testing/DNA finger printing about 47 sample of seeds supplied

by the NSC (out of 106) were found to be below 95% purity. After discussions with State Government, NSC has refunded full cost of seed amounting to Rs. 201.70 lakh to Chhattisgarh State Seed and Agriculture Development Corporation Ltd. as compensation for releasing to the affected farmers. In addition, State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC), Chhattisgarh at its meeting held on 10.05.2011, approved the proposal under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for carrying out rice and wheat demonstration @ cost of Rs. 1351.60 lakh during financial year 2011-12 for assisting the affected farmers. It was also decided that a sum of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Thus, a total amount of Rs. 2604.30 lakhs has been provided to the State Government of Chhattisgarh by NSC as well as under RKVY for assisting the affected farmers.

(e) Question does not arise.

Use of agriculture to address poverty

2645. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is using agriculture to address poverty; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per Economic Survey of India, 2010-11, while employment in the agriculture sector as share of total workers is 58.2%, the sector accounted for 14.2 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) at constant 2004-05 prices. The endeavour of the Government has been to boost growth of agriculture sector to enable it to play its desired role in economic growth and development of the country and simultaneously in improving incomes and socio-economic well-being of farmers.

Towards the above end, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing many schemes for agricultural development in the country and the details of releases made to the State of Andhra Pradesh under those major Schemes are given in Statement.

Statement

Releases made to the State of Andhra Pradesh under major Schemes of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year-wise releases (Rs. in crore)				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	Upto					31.7.11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	61.08	297.17	410.00	432.29	362.12
2. National Food Security Mission	44.62	84.15	123.81	119.42	31.89
3. National Horticulture Mission	78.37	129.68	95.67	105.18	0.00
4. Micro Irrigation	57.48	97.27	143.11	240.00	126.00
5. National Bamboo Mission	1.13	1.18	00	.40	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms	24.71	10.26	9.89	20.23	0.00
7.	Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)	53.25	30.00	37.32	57.57	0.00
8.	Technology Mission on Cotton	13.70	8.82	7.77	.68	0.00
9.	Macro Management of Agriculture	46.44	34.29	62.53	36.76	26.68
10.	National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility	00	1.75	1.83	1.49	0.00

Functioning of SFAC under Mini-horticulture

Mission in NER

2646. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review is being made on Small Farmer's Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC) under Mini-horticulture Mission for North-Eastern Region (NER) programme;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated, modalities for utilizing and progress achieved to SFAC under Mini-horticulture Mission for NER during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) An evaluation study of Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) during Eleventh Plan has been entrusted to Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIMA). The terms of reference of the study include-study of the available administrative and technical set up with the State SFAC/State Implementing Agency and its effectiveness in administering the Mission at the district and block levels, adequacy and timeliness of fund flow and delivery mechanism, timely utilization of funds by Implementing Agency and its reporting as per prescribed procedure and progress reporting/monitoring mechanism.

(c) No funds are allocated to SFAC under Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States. SFAC works as a fund routing agency for release of funds to the State Implementing Agencies, for which it is paid service charge @ 0.5% of funds routed through it. Details of funds released to State implementing agencies through SFAC during the last three

years and the current financial year so far is given at Statement. The modalities for utilizing funds, is through approved Annual Action Plans of the States and further installment of funds are released only on submission of Utilization Certificates alongwith Progress Report on physical and financial achievement of targets.

Statement

*The details of funds released by SFAC to State implementing agencies
in
NE and Himalayan States under HMNEH*

(Rs. in lakh)

Mini Mission	2008-09 Disbursed by SFAC to NE and Himalayan States	2009-10 Disbursed by SFAC to NE and Himalayan States	2010-11 Disbursed by SFAC to NE and Himalayan States	2011-12 Disbursed by SFAC to NE and Himalayan States
1	2	3	4	5
MM-II (Production and Productivity)	26747.68	29217.43	33293.88	17009.76
MM-III (Market Infrastructure)	527.88	356.32	338.61	
MM-IV (Processing)	1085.31	2263.06	2767.46	1273.00
TOTAL:	28360.87	31836.80	36399.95	18282.76

**Recommendations of National Commission on
Farmers on MSP**

2647. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Commission on Farmers has recommended that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be at least 50 per cent more than the weighted average cost of production;

(b) whether this recommendation has been accepted by Government;
and

(c) if not, whether Government has proposed other alternatives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The National Commission on Farmers
recommended that

the Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be at least 50% more than the weighted average cost of production. This recommendation, however, has not been accepted by the Government. MSP is recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) based on objective criteria and considering variety of relevant factors.

Soil erosion

2648. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that according to a study nearly 44 per cent of total land in the country has soil erosion rate of more than 10 tonnes per hectare every year leading to a decrease in soil fertility, which could be deterrent to agricultural growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any mechanism to test the quality of soil regularly and advise the farmers;

(d) whether Government has any record of latest soil profile in Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per Vision-2025 document of Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, Dehradun, nearly 44% of the total area in the country has erosion rates more than 10 tonnes/hectare/year. However, according to current estimates based on harmonized database (2010), around 30% of total geographical area of the country is affected by soil erosion (>10 tonnes per hectare per annum) depleting fertile top soils *vis-a-vis* loss in crop productivity.

(c) Yes, Sir. Presently, there are 715 soil testing laboratories including 130 mobile vans in the country with an analyzing capacity of nearly 7.8 million soil samples annually to provide soil test based fertilizer recommendations to farmers.

(d) and (e) The National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Nagpur in collaboration with Uttar Pradesh Remote Sensing Applications Centre (UPRSAC), Lucknow, has prepared soil survey reports of seven districts of Uttar Pradesh, namely Shahjahanpur, Mathura, Muzaffarnagar, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Moradabad and Etawah on 1:50,000 scale, depicting soil profile data in the form of soil series information during 2010. The Bureau has also published the Soil Resource Map of Uttar Pradesh on 1:250,000 scale in the year 2004.

Promotional package for growing pulses and oilseeds

2649. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is extending promotional package to farmers for growing pulses and edible oilseeds in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of the package in the State of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Government of India has been providing incentives to the farmers for promoting the cultivation of pulses under Centrally Sponsored Schemes of National Food Security Mission-Pulses, Accelerated Pulses Production programme (A3P). In addition, a new scheme of Integrated development of 60000 Pulses Villages in Rainfed areas has been initiated during 2010-11 under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana for promotion of pulses. NFSM-Pulses and A3P are being implemented in 16 States whereas 60,000 Pulses Villages Programme is being implemented in 11 States.

Similarly, promotion of Oilseed crops is encouraged under Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Oil palm and Maize (ISOPOM) in 14 States. A special scheme of Oilpalm Area Expansion (OPAE) under RKVY has been launched during 2011-12 for bringing 60,000 ha area under Oilpalm plantation in 8 identified States. In addition to the above, Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme (Revised) also provides assistance for pulses and oilseeds development to the States which are not covered under ISOPOM and NFSM-Pulses.

Under these programmes, assistance is being provided to the farmers for seed production, purchase of seed, Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Weedicides, Improved farm implements, procuring sprinklers, pipeline for carrying water to the fields and pump sets etc. In addition, training of farmers and extension workers are also organised for transfer of latest production technology under both the schemes. The latest production and protection technologies of pulses are demonstrated free of cost on

compact blocks under Accelerated Pulses Production Programme (A3P). Assistance is provided for insitu moisture conservation, accelerated pulses production programme with inclusion of minikits and pests surveillance; and market linked extension support to the farmers through formation of Farmers producer Groups .under Integrated Development of 60000 Pulses Villages programme.

All the above mentioned schemes are being implemented in the State of Maharashtra.

During 2010-11 and 2011-12 the following amounts are released to the State for providing incentives to the farmers as per the approved action plans:-

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Scheme	2010-11	2011-12*
NFSM Pulses	50.02	23.88
A3P	56.85	22.80
Integrated development of 60000 pulses villages in rainfed areas	51.00	25.48
ISOPOM	54.98	60.00
Oilpalm Area Expansion Programme	-	0.48

*So far only first installments are released during 2011-12.

Seed Village Scheme

2650. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received District-wise proposals from Government of Gujarat for Seed Village Scheme for development of agro-infrastructure under Central agro-area scheme;

(b) whether these proposals have been approved by Government;

(c) if so, the amount released so far to Mehsana, Patan, Rajkot, Amreli and other districts; and

(d) if not, by when sanction would be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Ministry of Agriculture has received proposals for seed village scheme for the entire State of Gujarat including Mehsana, Patan, Rajkot, Amreli and other districts, and also for infrastructure development for Rajkot and Junagadh districts under the scheme "Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds".

An amount of Rs. 4735.942 lakh for seed village scheme has been approved and released to Gujarat State during 2011-12. An amount of

Rs. 165 lakh for infrastructure development (Rs. 125 lakh for Rajkot and Rs. 40 lakh for Junagadh) has been approved and Rs. 100 lakh released as first installment during 2011-12. The details are in Statement.

Statement

*Details of funds released under Development and Strengthening of
Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality
Seeds during 2011-12**

Sl. No.	Name of implementing agencies	Grants-in-aid released (Rs. in lakh)	
		Seed Village Creation	of Infrastructure Facilities
1.	Government of Gujarat	1500.000	-
2.	Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Ltd., Gandhinagar	3200.000	100.000
3.	Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari (Gujarat)	24.292	-
4.	Anand Agricultural University, Anand (Gujarat)	11.650	-
TOTAL:		4735.942	100.000

*Upto 11.08.2011.

Reduction in area under agriculture

2651. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under agriculture cultivation in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the acreage of crop on agriculture land is reducing constantly;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(d) whether Government has conducted any study on the likely impact on the availability of agriculture produce and price stability in the country due to such reduction;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by Government to improve the situation in

this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) State-wise details of agricultural
land/arable land and net sown area for 2008-09 (latest available) are
given in the Statement (See below).

(b) No, Sir. As against cultivable land of about 182.39 million
hectares in the country, the net area sown has increased from 139.99
million hectares in 2006-07 to 141.36 million hectares in 2008-09
(latest available).

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has not conducted any such study. However, production of foodgrains in the country has increased from 217.28 million tonnes during 2006-07 to 241.56 million tonnes during 2010-11

(4th Advance Estimates). Further, to avoid reduction in acreage of crops on agriculture land, the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP)-2007, *inter-alia*, envisages that as far as possible, projects may be set up on wasteland, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Also, acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural use in the projects may be kept to the minimum, multi-cropped land for such purposes may be avoided to the extent possible and acquisition of irrigated land, if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum.

Statement

State-wise details of agricultural land for 2008-09 and net sown area for 2008-09 (Provisional)

('000 Hectares)

State/UT	Agricultural land		Net sown area	
	2008-09		2008-09	
1	2		3	
Andhra Pradesh	15928		10866	
Arunachal Pradesh	422		211	
Assam	3211		2752	
Bihar	6637		5662	
Chhattisgarh	5581		4710	
Goa	197		135	
Gujarat	12422		9801	
Haryana	3728		3576	
Himachal Pradesh	822		541	
Jammu and Kashmir	1044		739	
Jharkhand	4289		1504	

Karnataka	12892	10174
Kerala	2305	2089
Madhya Pradesh	17322	14941

1	2	3
Maharashtra	21148	17426
Manipur	243	236
Meghalaya	1053	284
Mizoram	377	95
Nagaland	659	316
Orissa	7126	5604
Punjab	4215	4169
Rajasthan	25578	17551
Sikkim	150	107
Tamil Nadu	8146	5043
Tripura	310	280
Uttarakhand	1547	754
Uttar Pradesh	19179	16417
West Bengal	5689	5294
Andaman and Nicobar Island	47	13
Chandigarh	2	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	21
Daman and Diu	5	5
Delhi	54	23
Lakshadweep	3	3
Pondicherry	30	19
ALL INDIA:	182385	141364

Fish production in LWE districts

2652. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small States like Jharkhand and

Orissa have large water bodies but are not able to produce sufficient fish for its population;

(b) the reasons for not having special programme for fish production for 60 Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected districts;

(c) the quantum of funds spent by Government to increase fish production in these districts during last five years; the details thereof, year-wise and district-wise; and

(d) the details of projected figures for next three years, district-wise and year-wise?

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

(b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Development of Inland fisheries and Aquaculture" provides assistance to all State Governments including Jharkhand and Orissa for development of fisheries in fresh water, brackish water, cold water, running water, reservoirs and for integrated fish farming.

(c) and (d) The Government of India releases funds to the States and not districts-wise. The funds released under this scheme to Jharkhand and Orissa during the last five years are as under:-

	` in lakh				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	(As on 31.7.2011)				
Jharkhand	50	62.50	50.00	-	-
Orissa		50	190	236.25	130
	206.73				

Preservation of genotype of 'Geer' cows

†2653. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the recent livestock census report, the number of cows in the country is decreasing day-by-day;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government is using new scientific method to protect genotype of 'Geer' cow and the details of plan being implemented for

preservation of genotype of 'Geer' cow;

(d) the amount allocated therefor, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of steps taken for preservation of genotype of 'Jaffarabadi' buffaloes?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) No, Sir. As per latest Livestock Census, number of cattle in the country has increased from 185.181 million in 2003 to 199.075 million in 2007.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government is implementing following schemes for Development and Conservation of genotype of Gir breed of cattle in Gujarat:

(i) National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB)

(ii) Central Herd Registration Scheme (CHRS).

(d) NPCBB Phase-II in the State of Gujarat has been approved with the total project cost of Rs 3711.50 lakh and out of this an amount of Rs 1300.00 lakh has been allocated exclusively for development and conservation of indigenous breeds including Gir breed of cattle.

(e) Development and conservation of Jaffarabadi breed of buffalo is covered under NPCBB. In addition to this, identification of recording of elite Jaffarabadi buffalo is covered under CHRS.

Irrigation facilities in Rajasthan

2654. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per cent and average of net sown area, covered by canal irrigation, ground water and monsoon only, respectively, in Rajasthan;

(b) the reasons for poor irrigation (canal and ground water) facilities;

(c) the steps-taken by Government to enhance net irrigation area in Rajasthan;

(d) whether dry land farming and micro-irrigation projects have been put into operation; and

(e) if so, the achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As per the latest report on Land Use Statistics at a Glance 2008-09, 35.58 per cent of the net sown area is covered by irrigation in Rajasthan. Out of which, 9.02 per cent is covered by canal irrigation, 26.56 per cent is covered by ground water

sources and 64.42 per cent by monsoon (rainfed area).

(b) to (e) Irrigation potential (ultimate, created and utilized) varies from State to State. Water being a State subject, Planning and Implementation of water resources projects are undertaken by respective State Governments. However, Ministry of Agriculture is implementing

various schemes such as National Mission on Micro Irrigation, National Watershed Development Programme in Rainfed Areas etc. to improve irrigation facilities in the States.

Rajasthan is covered under the newly introduced scheme "Rainfed Area Development Programme" (RADP). For the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 35 crore has been earmarked for the State. Under the National Watershed Development Programme in Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) expenditure of Rs. 3421.32 lakh has been made and an area of 24480 hectare has been covered during 2008-09 to 2010-11 in Rajasthan. Further, Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation (MI) is being implemented in the State. During the current year (2011-12) Rs. 130.95 crore has been allocated to the State to implement the MI scheme. So far, Rajasthan has covered an area of 4.62 lakh ha. with Micro Irrigation infrastructure.

Encouragement for farming

2655. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people in rural areas are shunning farming to jobs in the towns;

(b) if so, to what extent this is likely to have its impact on the agriculture production and the productivity;

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to encourage people to stick to farming; and

(d) the long-term strategy contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) According to the Situation Assessment Survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2003, it was revealed, *inter alia*, that an estimated 27% of farmers did not like farming because it was not profitable. In all, 40 per cent felt that, given a choice, they would take up some other career.

(b) and (c) Creating job opportunities in non-farm sector to reduce population pressure on agriculture without compromising the production and productivity of agriculture sector has been one of the objectives of the planning process.

Even though proportion of employment in agriculture has come down over the years, the production and productivity of agriculture has

gone up during the last ten years as can be seen from the annexed table.

(d) The Government of India is implementing the National Policy of Farmers 2007 with an objective to increase the income of farmers by enhancing the economic viability of farming in addition to increasing production and productivity. The policy provisions, *inter alia*, include asset reforms in respect of land, water, and livestock, fisheries and bio-resources; provide support

services and inputs like application of frontier technologies; agricultural bio-security system; supply of good quality seeds and disease-free planting material; integrated pest management system; region and crop specific implements and machinery; timely, adequate and easy reach of institutional credit at reasonable interest rates and farmer-friendly insurance instruments. Major Plan Schemes/Programmes being implemented are Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Bamboo Mission, National Horticulture Mission, Micro Irrigation Schemes, Watershed Development Programme, Integrated Nutrient Management and Integrated Pest Management and schemes covered under Macro Management of Agriculture.

Year	Proportion of employment in agriculture (per cent of total employment)	Agriculture production (million tonnes)	Foodgrain yield (kg/ha.)
2000-01	58.2*	196.81	1626
2010-11	49.4**	241.56^	1921^

*As per Census, 2001

**As per NSSO 64th round (2007-08)

^As per 4th Advance Estimates 2010-11

Suicide by farmers due to debt burden

2656. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum and proportion of debt taken by small and marginal farmers in the country, from the public financial institutions and from private institutions including money lenders, State-wise; and

(b) the total number of farmers who have committed suicide due to reasons related to their debt burden in the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The details of institutional credit flow to farmers and share of small and marginal farmers therein during 2010-11 (provisional) are given below:-

(Rupees in crore)

Agencies	2010-11 (provisional)		
	Total loan	Out of which SF/MF	%age of SF/MF
1	2	3	4
Commercial Banks	332705.98	100867.67	30.32

1	2	3	4
Cooperative Banks	70105.3	35115.89	50.09
Regional Rural Banks	43967.7	27206.09	61.88
	446,778.98	163,189.65	36.53

Source: NABARD

State-wise details of loans taken by small and marginal farmers from Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks during 2010-11 is given in Statement-I. At present, such figure is not available in respect of Commercial Banks.

The existing information collection system does not collect information about debt taken by small and marginal farmers from private institutions including money lenders.

(b) State-wise information of farmers suicides due to agrarian reasons including debt burden from 2006 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Credit flow in respect of Cooperative Banks and RRBs (State-wise Position)

(Progress for the period 01.04.10 to 31.10.2011)

(No. in lakhs Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Of total loans, loans issued to SF/MF					
		BCB		SCARDB		RRB	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

North

1.	Delhi						
2.	Haryana	705163	348273.46	11990	20968	128045	183301.00
3.	Punjab	819808	518428.37	7258	18691.09	83137	111058.39
4.	Himachal Pradesh	32734	32827.28	0	0.00	22120	18844.08
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	149	284.56	0	0.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh	2674822	218884.60	91088	58093.37	1199394	592915.77

7. Uttarakhand	189457	45349.36	0	0.00	17318	13134.28
<hr/>						
SUB-TOTAL:	4102004	1163561.09	110497	105036.04	1461012	
	919253.60					
<hr/>						
(% TO TOTAL):						
<hr/>						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
East							
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Bihar	0	0.00	0	0.00	450478	288558.84
10.	Chhattisgarh	311617	37781.74	517	538.09	41080	26619.75
11.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	67685	14576.47
12.	Orissa	1607627	266524.73	0	0.00	183157	68945.38
13.	West Bengal	827461	104267.00	0	5010.00	70114	35994.94
SUB-TOTAL:		2846505	397593.47	817	5545.09	812874	402793.38
(% TO TOTAL):							
North East							
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	138	41.51	0	0.00	875	214.77
15.	Assam	2047	2329.45	0	0.00	70233	22621.33
16.	Manipur	369	462.61	0	0.00	0	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	129	18.09	0	0.00	188	74.35
18.	Mizoram	270	393.03	0	0.00	1108	4842.05
19.	Nagaland	6716	531.04	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Sikkim	122	30.85	0	0.00	0	0.00
21.	Tripura	7091	2711.23	170	123.25	19805	6034.12
SUB-TOTAL:		16871	6518.01	170	123.25	92010	33566.86

(% TO TOTAL):

West

22.	Goa	55	130.59	0	0.00	0
						0.00
23.	Gujarat	302124	143939.23	0	0.00	102902
						44881.38
24.	Madhya Pradesh	149917224	1366.00	248	204.83	79805
						55814.88
25.	Maharashtra	983523	258859.47	0	0.00	78992
						28371.71
26.	Rajasthan	814383	133830.00	8192	6901.04	135288
						73809.96
SUB-TOTAL:		3599257	778131.29	8440	7108.87	394787302677.93

(% TO TOTAL):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South							
27.	Andhra Pradesh	3844540485976.79	0	0.00	1014975		
		444231.67					
28.	Karnataka	761286 226925.08	12273	8118.11	234516		
		141887.28					
29.	Kerala	172912 105182.61	22204	22826.00	616601		
		262462.00					
30.	Tamil Nadu	605150 189991.69	225	142.73	535029		
		209929.38					
31.	Pondicherry	2843 810.82	0	0.00	9874		
		3807.88					
SUB-TOTAL:		64068011018888.79	34702	29085.84	2410795		
		1082297.86					
(% OF TOTAL):							
GRAND TOTAL:		167715383384592.85	154326	148890.09	6161278		
		2720809.28					

Statement-II

Suicide by farmers due to agrarian reasons from 2006 as reported by State Governments

Sl. No.	Name of State	Period (Date of report)	No. of suicides by farmers due to agrarian reasons as reported by State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2006	556
		2007	493
		2008	469
		2009	296
		2010	152
		2011	42

2. Karnataka	2006-07	176
	2007-08	182
	2008-09	156
	2009-10	138
	2010-11	77

1	2	3	4
3.	Maharashtra	2006	1033
		2007	801
		2008	735
		2009	550
		2010	454
		2011	123
4.	Kerala	2006	112
		2007	68
		2008	11
		2009	Nil
		2010	Nil
		2011	Nil
5	Tamil Nadu	2006	01
		2007	01
		2008	Nil
		2009	Nil
		2010	Nil
6.	Punjab	2006	19
		2007	24
		2008	12
		2009	15
		2010	04
7.	Gujarat	29.06.2011	Nil
8.	Assam	23.05.2011	Nil
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.02.2011	Nil
10.	Bihar	06.06.2011	Nil
11.	Chhattisgarh	06.01.2011	Nil

1	2	3	4
12.	Goa	29.07.2011	Nil
13.	Haryana	16.05.2011	Nil
14.	Himachal Pradesh	01.08.2011	Nil
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	24.12.2010	Nil
16.	Jharkhand	18.06.2010	Nil
17.	Manipur	02.12.2010	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	03.03.2011	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh	18.01.2011	Nil
20.	Mizoram	07.10.2010	Nil
21.	Nagaland	24.06.2011	Nil
22.	Orissa	26.03.2011	Nil
23.	Rajasthan	23.11.2010	Nil
24.	Sikkim	16.10.2010	Nil
25.	Tripura	01.03.2011	Nil
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24.01.2011	Nil
27.	Uttarakhand	19.07.2011	Nil
28.	West Bengal	13.12.2010	Nil
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	01.08.2011	Nil
30.	Government of NCT of Delhi	25.02.2011	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	02.05.2011	Nil
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	05.05.2011	Nil
33.	Lakshadweep	17.03.2011	Nil
34.	Puducherry	01.08.2011	Nil
35.	Chandigarh	12.07.2011	Nil

Introducing new variety in crop cultivation

2657. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new variety has been introduced recently in crop

cultivation through agricultural research and study centres in the country;

(b) if so, the number of varieties introduced during last three years aiming higher productivity; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. During 2011 (till May), six new varieties in five different crops (wheat: 2; paddy: 1; green gram: 1; barley: 1 and castor: 1) have been released.

(b) In the last three calendar years (2008 to 2010), 454 varieties have been released by the ICAR Institutes and State Agriculture Universities to achieve higher productivity.

(c) In Paddy 97, Wheat 34, Maize 30, Coarse Grain 56, Pulses 46, Oilseeds 88, Forage Crops 37, Cotton 25, Jute 7, Sugarcane 13 and Horticultural Crops 21 varieties have been released.

**Transfer of pesticide management to Ministry of
Environment and Forests**

†2658. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it would be considered to bring pesticide management under the Ministry of Environment and Forests instead of Ministry of Agriculture in line with that in USA, Canada, Australia and Israel; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Pesticides play an important role in sustaining agricultural production of the country by protecting crops from pest attack and keeping pest population under control. Availability of safe and efficacious pesticides and their judicious use by the farming community is critical to a sustained increase in agricultural production and productivity. However, pesticides have toxic properties and, therefore, need to be regulated. India has an established system to regulate import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of pesticides under the Insecticides Act, 1968

(the Act) and the Insecticides Rules, 1971 (the Rules) framed there under with a view to prevent risks to human beings, animals, and for matters connected therewith. The Central Insecticides Board, constituted under section 4 of the Act and headed by the Director General of Health Services, advises Central Government and State Governments on technical matters which *inter alia* include safety measures necessary to prevent risk to human beings or animals involved in the use of insecticides. The Board includes

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

an ecologist. Under Section 5 of the Act, a Registration Committee (RC) has been constituted which registers the pesticides for import and manufacture in the country after satisfying itself regarding the efficacy of pesticides and their safety to human being and animals. The registration of pesticides is done by RC under section 9 of the Act after scrutiny of data on various parameters such as chemistry, bio-efficacy, toxicity and packaging to ensure efficacy and safety of the pesticide.

As per information available on internet, in Australia, the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority, within the portfolio of the Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, registers all agricultural and veterinary chemical products. In Canada, the Pest Management Regulatory Agency of the Federal Department viz. Health Canada, has the mandate to protect human health, safety and the environment by minimizing risks associated with pesticides. In Israel, registration of pesticides for public health purposes is done by Ministry of Environmental Protection while registration of pesticides for agricultural use is done by the General Director of Plant Protection and Inspection Service in Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. In USA, the Environment Protection Agency and the states (usually the State Department of Agriculture) register or license pesticides for use.

Various factors, including agro climatic conditions, determine pattern of use of pesticides and their effect on environment. While in some countries, regulation of pesticides at national level is done by Environment or Health Department/Agency, in several other countries this task is performed by Agriculture Department. In Asian countries such as China, Indonesia, Pakistan and Philippines, regulation of pesticides under the control of Ministry of Agriculture.

No change in Ministry in charge of regulation of pesticides is contemplated in the country as the existing system is well established and has been functioning satisfactorily by and large.

Impact of climate change on livestock

2659. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any impact of climate change on vulnerability of Indian livestock;

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

(c) whether there is any impact of climate change on poultry production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) Yes, Sir. The climate change increases vulnerability of Indian livestock:-

- In cattle and buffaloes, studies have been started recently but the data is not adequate to conclusively indicate the impact of climate change on dairy cattle and buffalo productivity and production.
- The decline in milk production and reproductive efficiency because of global warming/climate change will be highest in crossbred cattle.
- Global warming is also likely to increase incidences of animal diseases particularly viral and protozoan diseases in crossbred animals.

(b) Temperature or climate variability and extreme weather events in various States will depend on their geographical locations and particular period of the year. State-wise details on impact of climate change on livestock are therefore, not available.

(c) Yes, Sir. The impact of climate change has been observed in survivability and performance of poultry. Experiments are being conducted to study the impact of climate change on egg and meat type birds at Central Avian Research institute (CARI), Izatnagar and Project Directorate on Poultry (PDP), Hyderabad. The results are preliminary and the sufficient data has so far not been generated for knowing exact impact on production and health.

(d) Temperature or climate variability and extreme weather events in various States will depend on their geographical locations and particular period of the year. State-wise details on impact of climate change on poultry production are therefore, not available.

Loss of apple crop due to hailstorm in Himachal Pradesh

2660. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level delegation of Himachal Pradesh met him and demanded sanctioning of various incentives to apple growers of the State;

(b) if so, whether they also demanded that the apple growers who lost their crop because of hailstorm to be compensated;

(c) whether Government proposes to declare hailstorm as natural calamity so that poor apple growers may be given compensation under Central scheme; and

(d) if so, the time by which action is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A high level delegation of Himachal Pradesh comprising members of Parliament and Government Officials from the State met Minister of

agriculture on 8 August, 2011 regarding apple production and trade. A number of issues were raised and discussed in this meeting including installation of Anti-Hail Guns at suitable locations to avoid damage to apple crop due to hailstorm and to reduce the production of 'C' grade apples by crop improvement so that the farmers are not compelled to resort to Market Intervention Scheme.

(c) and (d) Hailstorm is already included in the list of notified natural calamities.

Decrease in arable areas

†2661. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether arable areas have shrunk in various parts of the country;

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

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the extent to which agricultural production has fallen because of shrunk arable land during the said period; and

(e) steps taken by Government to check this shrinking and maintain balance in agricultural production for cultivation of other crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The State-wise arable areas (arable land) for the latest available years (2005-06 to 2008-09) is in Statement (See below). On account of shift in area for non-agricultural purposes, the arable areas (arable land) in the country has marginally declined from 182.74 million hectares during 2005-06 to 182.39 million hectares during 2008-09.

(d) Due to various initiatives taken by the Government to enhance production and productivity in the agriculture sector; there is 14.5% increase in production of cereals, 35.1% increase in pulses production and 11.2% increase in oilseeds production during 2010-11 in comparison with the production performance achieved in 2005-06.

(e) In order to increase the agricultural land area in the country

and for maintaining balance in different types of uses, the Government is implementing various Programmes/Schemes, such as, (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA), (ii) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone Rivers (RVP & FPR), (iii) Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acid Soils (RADAS) and (iv) Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise arable areas (Arable land)

(in 000 ha.)

State/Union-Territory/Year	Total arable land
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	
2005-06	15772
2006-07	15911
2007-08	15939
2008-09	15928
Arunachal Pradesh	
2005-06	418
2006-07	422
2007-08	423
2008-09	422
Assam	
2005-06	3224
2006-07	3224
2007-08	3211
2008-09	3211
Bihar	
2005-06	6638
2006-07	6638
2007-08	6637
2008-09	6637
Chhattisgarh	
2005-06	5590
2006-07	5581
2007-08	5585
2008-09	5581

1	2
Goa	
2005-06	197
2006-07	197
2007-08	197
2008-09	197
Gujarat	
2005-06	12409
2006-07	12422
2007-08	12422
2008-09	12422
Haryana	
2005-06	3784
2006-07	3782
2007-08	3746
2008-09	3728
Himachal Pradesh	
2005-06	819
2006-07	821
2007-08	822
2008-09	822
Jammu and Kashmir	
2005-06	1048
2006-07	1048
2007-08	1040
2008-09	1044
Jharkhand	
2005-06	4299
2006-07	4299

1	2
2007-08	4302
2008-09	4289
Karnataka	
2005-06	12905
2005-07	12894
2007-08	12891
2008-09	12892
Kerala	
2005-06	2323
2006-07	2329
2007-08	2316
2008-09	2305
Madhya Pradesh	
2005-06	17337
2006-07	17312
2007-08	17310
2008-09	17322
Maharashtra	
2005-06	21167
2006-07	21162
2007-08	21151
2008-09	21148
Manipur	
2005-06	232
2006-07	232
2007-08	242
2008-09	243

1	2
Meghalaya	
2005-06	1058
2006-07	1057
2007-08	1056
2008-09	1053
Mizoram	
2005-06	219
2006-07	373
2007-08	379
2008-09	377
Nagaland	
2005-06	644
2006-07	657
2007-08	677
2008-09	659
Orissa	
2005-06	7473
2006-07	7126
2007-08	7126
2008-09	7126
Punjab	
2005-06	4248
2006-07	4229
2007-08	4236
2008-09	4215
Rajasthan	
2005-06	25621
2006-07	25600

1	2
2007-08	25576
2008-09	25578
Sikkim	
2005-06	155
2006-07	155
2007-08	150
2008-09	150
Tamil Nadu	
2005-06	8164
2006-07	8148
2007-08	8149
2008-09	8146
Tripura	
2005-06	310
2006-07	310
2007-08	310
2008-09	310
Uttarakhand	
2005-06	1504
2006-07	1509
2007-08	1549
2008-09	1547
Uttar Pradesh	
2005-06	19268
2006-07	19213
2007-08	19179
2008-09	19179

1	2
West Bengal	
2005-06	5749
2006-07	5751
2007-08	5721
2008-09	5689
Andaman and Nicobar Island	
2005-06	47
2006-07	47
2007-08	47
2008-09	47
Chandigarh	
2005-06	2
2006-07	2
2007-08	2
2008-09	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	
2005-06	24
2006-07	24
2007-08	24
2008-09	24
Daman and Diu	
2005-06	3
2006-07	3
2007-08	3
2008-09	5
Delhi	
2005-06	58
2006-07	54

1	2
2007-08	54
2008-09	54
Lakshadweep	
2005-06	3
2006-07	3
2007-08	3
2008-09	3
Pondicherry	
2005-06	31
2006-07	31
2007-08	30
2008-09	30
All India	
2005-06	182742
2006-07	182565
2007-08	182505
2008-09	182385

Source: Land Use Statistics at a Glance-2008-09, DES, Ministry of Agriculture.

Suicides by farmers in Orissa

†2662. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during May 2009 to August 2011 *i.e.* during the past two years and three months 225 farmers have committed suicide in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Central Government is contemplating to give any special package to the State keeping in view the large number of suicides committed by farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when the announcement would be made?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Government of Orissa has informed that it has been alleged that 46 farmers during 2009-10, 29 farmers during 2010-11 and 6 farmers during 2011-12 have committed suicide in the State. Also, Government of Orissa has clarified that these suicides are not due to agrarian reasons.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

Complaint received against IIM, Indore

†2663. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints from Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Indore about its administration during the year 2011;

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

(c) the details of the complaints received by Government since December, 2008, out of which some were related to the harassment of employees while others were related to corruption; and

(d) the steps Government is going to take keeping in view the complaints coming frequently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Two complaints were received since December, 2008 from IIM Indore related to various issues alleging harassment of employees and corruption. With regard to one case, the Board of Governors (BOGs) of IIM Indore decided to initiate appropriate administrative and legal action. The other case pertains to Shri K.R. Narenderababu (Ex. CAO) and the matter is subjudice in the High Court of Madhya Pradesh.

Fertilizer units at Haldia and Durgapur

2664. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the conditions of fertilizer units situated at Haldia and Durgapur in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is actively considering some proposals to revive these units that can play a very important role in Eastern India;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Haldia and Durgapur Units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited were closed down in 2002 as per the decision of the Government.

(c) and (d) Pursuant to the decision of the Cabinet, an Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (F) was constituted to evaluate all options for revival of closed units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) including Haldia and Durgapur units of HFCL and make suitable recommendations. Based on the recommendations of the ECOS, a proposal was sent to CCEA, which considered the proposals and approved the same with the stipulation that Board for Industrial and Financial Restructuring (BIFR) proceedings be expedited and thereafter, the matter including changes, if any, required in bid parameters, be placed before the Committee for a final decision.

(e) Does not arise.

Over-use of fertilizers

2665. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

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

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

(c) the quantum of chemical fertilizers imported in 2010-11;

(d) the quantum of chemical fertilizers estimated to be imported in 2011-12;

(e) whether Government is making any concerted efforts to ensure that there is no over-use or mis-application of fertilizers leading to soil degeneration and crop failure, etc.; and

(f) the details of such efforts being made by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Urea is the only fertilizer which is under partial movement and distribution control of the Government. All

other fertilizers viz. DAP, MOP, SSP and NPK etc. are decontrolled/decanalized since 1992. The availability of decontrolled fertilizers is decided by the market forces of demand and supply. Union Government monitors availability of fertilizers at State level and State Governments are responsible for its tie-up with the manufacturers and importers and further distribution within the State. The State-wise demand (Requirement) and supply (Availability) of major fertilizers namely Urea, MOP and phosphatic

fertilizers (DAP+NPK) during the current Kharif, 2011 (April'11 to July'11) is given in Statement-I. As can be seen, the availability of urea is adequate. Similarly, the availability of phosphatic fertilisers i.e. DAP/NPK during current Kharif, 2011 (April'11 to July'11) has been comfortable throughout the country. There is tightness in availability of MOP during current year. There is no viable source of Potash in the country as such the entire demand of MOP is met through imports. During the current year, contracting for import of MOP could not be materialized due to substantial increase of prices in the International market. However, the breakthrough in contracting of MOP has just been achieved. It is expected that MOP imports would start arriving with effect from first week of September, 2011. As a result, MOP availability for direct application as well as for indigenous production of NPK fertilizers would improve.

(c) and (d) The year-wise quantity of Urea, DAP, MAP, TSP, NPK and MOP imported during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 (April'11 to July'11) are as under:-

(Quantity in lakh MT)		
Product	2010-11	2011-12
UREA	66.10	18.40
DAP	74.11	20.16
MAP	1.88	1.06
TSP	0.98	0.00
NPK	9.81	6.37
MOP (Agriculture use)	45.00	3.05

(e) and (f) The Government has launched the "National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility" (NPMSF) during 2008-09 to promote soil test based balanced and judicious use of fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity. The scheme includes setting up new static/mobile soil testing laboratories, strengthening of existing soil testing laboratories, training of soil testing laboratory staff/extension officers/farmers, field demonstrations on balanced use of fertilizer, promoting use of organic manures, soil amendments and micro nutrients.

Statement

Cumulative Requirement, Availability and Sales fertilisers during 2011-12 (April to July)

2011-12 Qty. in ('000) MTs											
18.8.11	UREA			MOP			DAP + NPK				
State	Requirement	Availability	Sales	Requirement	Availability		Sales	Requirement	Stock	Availability	Total
Sales								pre- positioned		availability with pre- positioning stock	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	800.00	725.82	682.79	150.00	72.43	71.13	940.00	159.68	907.86	1067.54	1022.08
Karnataka	410.00	512.69	498.84	161.00	74.47	73.78	763.80	385.20	711.87	1097.07	1081.89
Kerala	63.00	66.52	60.46	63.90	53.31	53.13	112.00	11.81	93.66	105.47	101.17
Tamil Nadu	275.00	280.54	272.13	127.00	94.91	94.65	272.75	65.01	292.48	357.49	350.40
Gujarat	665.00	636.51	626.11	68.00	62.28	62.27	522.00	114.71	479.85	594.56	584.70
Madhya Pradesh	420.57	425.52	405.86	47.70	21.58	21.49	502.02	189.88	347.14	537.02	515.47
Chhattisgarh	335.00	261.80	261.72	59.50	18.69	18.42	258.75	64.47	152.94	217.41	217.22

Maharashtra	1000.00	986.68	980.09	205.00	65.25	64.79	1311.50	265.07	1015.01	1280.08	1250.88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajas than	335.00	367.86	356.68	17.00	6.52	6.50	270.10	70.45	191.84	262.29	260.40
Haryana	585.00	615.20	604.13	25.00	11.11	11.10	225.00	72.98	221.51	294.49	284.01
Punjab	1050.00	1070.55	1050.35	36.00	19.40	19.37	360.00	51.95	246.79	298.74	293.50
Himachal Pradesh	32.50	31.23	31.16	0.35	0.00	0.00	7.90	2.00	7.96	9.96	9.58
Jammu and Kashmir	54.50	39.98	39.41	9.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	0.99	23.56	24.55	24.53
Uttar Pradesh	2125.00	1703.65	1584.45	90.00	46.12	46.03	984.00	256.93	600.46	857.39	772.27
Uttarakhand	91.00	100.34	99.90	4.50	0.79	0.79	42.00	0.00	28.85	28.85	22.12
Bihar	515.00	437.43	427.45	50.00	15.18	15.17	300.00	0.40	184.73	185.13	176.10
Jharkhand	88.00	68.97	66.69	15.00	1.83	1.83	85.50	0.55	40.47	41.02	40.24
Orissa	180.00	168.26	161.43	69.50	25.15	24.74	236.25	7.88	198.85	206.73	196.98
West Bengal	256.50	323.78	296.55	97.05	31.48	31.45	442.45	27.12	321.51	348.63	319.12
Assam	92.40	76.69	73.97	39.60	10.60	10.58	18.15	7.50	14.37	21.87	21.85
ALL INDIA:	9445.997	8933.76	8612.27	1343.53	636.10	632.72	7720.40	1754.57	6091.05	7845.62	7555.13

**Complaints regarding manufacture, distribution and
sale of fertilizers**

2666. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sale and manufacture of fertilizers are governed by Fertilizers (Control) Order, 1985;

(b) whether complaints have been received from various quarters regarding manufacture, distribution and sale of fertilizers, etc., not conforming to the prescribed standards;

(c) if so, the number of complaints received in this regard from various States during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the follow up corrective action taken by various agencies of State Governments for protecting the interest of farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) Fertilizers have been declared as essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act, (ECA) 1955. In order to ensure adequate availability of good quality of fertilizers at reasonable price to the farmers, the Government of India under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act has promulgated the Fertilizer (Control) Order, (FCO) 1985. FCO empowers the Government to regulate the price; distribution and quality of fertilizers. Under clause 19 of FCO sale/manufacture of such fertilizers which are not of prescribed standard is strictly prohibited. Under clause 8 of FCO, it is mandatory to obtain the Authorization Letter from the notified Authority for sale of fertilizers.

No case of large scale manufacture/sale of adulterated and spurious fertilizers has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

The State Governments are adequately empowered to take appropriate action against the sale of non-standard fertilizers. Violation of provisions of FCO can invite penal action, including prosecution of offenders. The offender who is convicted may be awarded the sentence upto seven years' imprisonment under ECA, besides cancellation of authorization certificate. There are 74 fertilizer testing laboratories including four laboratories of the Government of Indian

at Faridabad, Kalyani, Mumbai and Chennai with an annual analyzing capacity of 1.32 lakh samples. During the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, the percentages of samples of fertilizers declared nonstandard at all India level were 5.5%, 5.2% and 5% respectively. State-wise number of samples declared non-standard during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in Statement-I, II and III respectively. Moreover State Governments have been sensitized from time to time on the issue of sales, manufacture, distribution and quality of fertilizers conforming to FCO standards.

Statement-I

State-wise/Product-wise details of fertilizer samples analysed and found non-standard during 2008-09

Sl.No.	Name of State	Urea/A/S and A/CI		CAN		SSP		DAP		MOP/SOP		NPK(C)		NPK(M)		MNF		Others		Total	
		An.	AS	An.	AS	An.	AS	An.	AS	An.	AS	An.	AS	An.	AS	An.	AS	An.	AS	An.	AS
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Assam	39	-	-	-	49	3	35	-	30	1	18	-	8	1	22	2	5	-	206	5
2.	Bihar	92	1	-	-	66	9	776	17	332	1	540	5	18	12	36	1	-	-	1860	46
3.	Jharkhand	354				12	1	302	-	95	-	115	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	880	4
4.	Orissa	1209	0	0	0	8	5	363	20	647	6	444	19	294	19	0	0	0	0	2965	69
5.	West Bengal	547	1	1	-	344	96	383	37	431	1	642	70	20	13	200	12	43	5	2611	235
6.	Mizoram	0	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
7.	Gujarat	1894	0	272	0	192	14	1722	2	513	0	992	6	243	4	147	13	247	4	6220	43
8.	Madhya Pradesh	639	11	7	1	1163	239	1279	112	307	9	853	178	9	5	19	5	-	-	4276	560
9.	Chhattisgarh	582	1	3	-	668	56	384	78	297	-	203	16	202	41	5	3	159	27	2503	222
10.	Maharashtra	1068	8	11	0	1150	255	943	15	573	37	1608	75	2327	861	-	-	1839	369	9519	1620
11.	Rajasthan	815	8	7	0	5237	272	972	23	158	2	203	17	-	-	532	76	178	8	8102	406
12.	Haryana	39	3	1	0	18	2	1240	5	105	1	109	0	-	-	255	9	320	7	2087	27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
13. Himachal Pradesh	676	0	31	0	82	0	0	0	0	31	0	378	0	0	0	7	0	60	39	1265	39
14. Jammu and Kashmir	761	-	-	-	-	-	-	392	-	86	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	16	9	1315	9
15. Punjab	38	-	-	-	2	-	1387	1	475	-	64	-	1	-	1047	13	131	1	3145	15	
16. Uttar Pradesh	1000	9	3	-	466	77	3781	124	1434	11	1390	80	124	44	-	-	1256	211	9454	556	
17. Uttarakhand	102	-	-	-	5	5	31	5	23	3	24	2	13	4	18	2	-	-	216	21	
18. Andhra Pradesh	2374	42	23	1	486	37	1840	37	2224	34	4524	141	307	46	1727	59	681	110	14186	507	
19. Karnataka	967	2	27	0	45	24	1177	87	752	13	1315	151	293	101	191	30	30	2	4697	410	
20. Kerala	1144	0	-	-	1	0	64	1	1101	8	377	11	838	124	-	-	760	72	4285	216	
21. Pondicherry	204	-	-	-	23	-	78	-	123	-	114	1	7	3	-	-	-	-	549	4	
22. Tamil Nadu	4336	7	33	1	270	30	989	18	3134	7	1533	78	1651	191	295	3	246	44	12487	379	
Government of India	2638	3	9	5	344	96	2916	57	3702	2	1237	60	49	18	280	66	492	1	11667	336	
GRAND TOTAL:	18880	96	419	8	10288	1221	21054	639	12871	1136	16684	912	6418	1488	4501	294	6463	909	104498	5729	
% Non-Standard		0.5		2.2		11.9		3		1.1		5.5		23.2		6.5		14.1		5.5	

Statement-II

State-wise/Product-wise details of fertilizer samples analysed and found non-standard during 2009-10

Sl.No.	Name of State	Urea/A/S and A/CI		CAN		SSP		DAP		MOP/SOP		NPK(C)		NPK(M)		MNF		Others		Total	
		An.	AS	An.	AS	An.	AS	An.	AS	An.	AS	An.	AS	An.	AS	An.	AS	An.	AS	An.	AS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Assam	61	-	-	-	83	6	19	-	47	-	4	1	10	2	6	-	2	-	232	9
2.	Bihar	95	-	-	-	100	23	762	22	386	-	693	8	15	8	92	6	-	-	2143	67
3.	Jharkhand	231	-	-	-	20	4	222	-	67	1	138	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	678	9
4.	Orissa	952	1	-	-	51	26	572	29	450	1	506	29	272	38	-	-	-	-	2803	124
5.	West Bengal	454	4	2	1	477	145	360	26	363	2	590	68	1	1	125	23	6	-	2378	270
6.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1275	1	180	-	796	11	1147	4	292	-	724	10	126	5	-	-	118	18	4658	49
8.	Madhya Pradesh	440	6	8	2	1615	372	1144	85	233	10	649	154	5	5	37	18	11	7	4142	659
9.	Chhattisgarh	345	5	3	-	859	89	444	20	233	-	146	9	51	12	115	8	110	6	2306	149
10.	Maharashtra	659	4	10	2	1644	403	799	26	333	47	843	40	7645	1278	-	-	1947	282	13880	2082
11.	Rajasthan	521	-	12	-	7961	117	704	14	131	1	89	3	-	-	280	25	129	1	9827	161

12. Haryana	123	6	1	-	103	7	2439	5	399	14	116	6	-	-	528	15	390	32	4099	85	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
13. Himachal Pradesh	843	-	41	-	49	-	36	0	55	-	531	-	-	-	9	-	54	44	1618	44	
14. Jammu and Kashmir	745	6	3	3	6	3	398	-	114		-	-	54	1	-	-	12	-	1332	13	
15. Punjab	11	0	-	-	18	4	1478	4	415	-	51	1	1	-	940	9	153	6	3067	24	
16. Uttar Pradesh	519	9	7	-	803	163	5028	151	1316	14	1439	52	134	31	1331	194	296	48	10873	662	
17. Uttarakhand	97	3		-	9	9	74	8	15		15	-	8	1	49	7	7	2	274	30	
18. Andhra Pradesh	2024	8	1	0	933	31	2692	13	1881	1	5017	135	271	58	1609	18	4	-	14432	264	
19. Karnataka	1242	3	21	-	90	28	1672	50	838	3	1906	172	315	119	188	17	33	3	6305	395	
20. Kerala	1027	0	0	0	4	0	62	3	918	0	365	4	733	58	-	-	751	40	3860	105	
21. Pondicherry	151	-	-	-	27	-	62	-	116	-	126	1	8	2	-	-	1	-	491	3	
22. Tamil Nadu	4460	26	32	5	616	58	1039	20	3456	16	4054	148	3360	258	635	27	430	36	18082	594	
Government of India	2472	1	26	1	454	212	2104	19	3602	5	171	66	50	29	301	62	1652	10	10832	405	
GRAND TOTAL:	18747	83	347	14	16718	1711	23257	499	15660	115	18173	911	13059	1906	6245	429	6106	535	118312		
	6203																				
% Non-Standard		0.4		4.0		10.2		2.1		0.7		5.0		14.6	6.9			8.8		5.2	

Statement-III

State-wise number of fertilizer samples analysed and found non-standard during 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of labs.	Annual analysing capacity	No. of samples analysed	Non-standard			% capacity utilisation	% samples non-standard
					Nutrient deficient	Physical parameter and impurities	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Assam	1	500	71	7	-	7	14.2	9.9
2.	Mizoram	1	250	5	0	0	0	2.0	0.0
3.	Jharkhand	1	3385	682	4	0	4	20.1	0.6
4.	Bihar	1	2000	1748	58	1	69	87.4	3.4
5.	Orissa	2	3500	2396	38	27	65	68.5	2.7
6.	West Bengal	3	4500	2064	259	3	262	45.9	12.7
TOTAL EAST AND NE:		9	14135	6966	366	31	397	49.3	5.7
7.	Gujarat	3	7500	5977	30	0	30	79.7	0.5
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
9.	Chhattisgarh	1	2500	2098	110	8	118	83.9	5.6

10.	Maharashtra	4	13630	14989	1897	433	2330	110.0	15.5
11.	Rajasthan	4	8000	14336	260	31	291	179.2	2.0
TOTAL WEST ZONE:		16	31630	37400	2297	472	2769	118.2	7.4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Haryana	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1400	1398	7	2	9	99.9	0.6
15.	Punjab	2	3000	3123	50	0	50	104.1	1.6
16.	Uttar Pradesh	5	10000	9205	538	0	538	92.1	5.8
17.	Uttarakhand	2	700	200	12	0	12	28.6	6.0
TOTAL NORTH ZONE:		16	15100	13926	607	2	609	92.2	4.4
18.	Andhra Pradesh	5	15000	14936	256	47	302	99.6	2.0
19.	Karnataka	7	10065	5948	274	33	307	59.1	5.2
20.	Kerala	2	3000	2574	46	0	46	85.8	1.8
21.	Pondicherry	1	7000	627	6	0	6	89.6	1.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	14	17500	18011	527	175	702	102.9	3.9
TOTAL SOUTH ZONE:		29	46265	42096	1108	255	1363	91.0	3.2
23.	Government of India	4	8500	10769	199	179	378	126.7	3.5

TOTAL ALL INDIA:	74	115630	111157	4507	939	5516	95.1	5.0
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Report from Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh not received.

Bookstall facility at Anand Vihar railway station

2667. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new big passenger terminal at Anand Vihar railway station has been commissioned and a number of Mail and Express trains have since been started therefrom;

(b) if so, whether the essential facility of bookstall for the sale of newspapers and magazines etc. has been provided;

(c) whether any proposal of Northern Railway, dated 18th January, 2011, on the subject has been received; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) As the bookstall policy is subjudice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and a *status-quo* is being maintained for the bookstall operations, neither new bookstalls were awarded since 11.11.2005 nor shifting has been done from one station to the other.

PSUs under the Ministry

2668. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and location of Central Public Sector Undertakings working under his Ministry;

(b) the number of contract/casual labourers appointed therein during last three years;

(c) the areas/jobs in which these contract/casual labourers were appointed;

(d) the number of contract/casual labourers who were regularized during last three years;

(e) the mechanism adopted to ensure minimum wages to these workers;

(f) the mechanism to ensure that the provision of various labour laws are not violated by contractors and others; and

(g) the action taken in case of complaints and violations by

contractors?

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

I. Chemical and Petrochemical Sector:

(1) Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Ltd. (BCPL)
Guwahati, Assam.

- (2) Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (HIL)
SCOPE complex, IInd Floor,
CORE - 6, 7, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi-110003.
- (3) Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL)
81, Harchandrai House,
Maharishi Karve Road, Marine Lines,
Mumbai-400002.

II. Fertilizer Sector:

- (1) Madras Fertilizers Limited, Manali, Chennai-68
- (2) Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, Corporate Office: PDIL Bhawan, A-14, Sector-1, Noida (Uttar Pradesh)
- (3) The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited with its units at Sindri (Jharkhand), Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh), Ramgundam (Andhra Pradesh) and Talcher (Orissa).
- (4) Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited, Namrup, PO-Parbatpur, Distt. - Dibrugarh, Assam-786623
- (5) FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited, Mangu Singh Rajvi Marg, Paota 'B' Road, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.
- (6) The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Registered Office: Eloor, Udyogmandal, Kochi, Kerala-683501
- (7) National Fertilizers Limited, Registered Office: Scope Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi and manufacturing units at Panipat (Haryana, Bathinda and Nangal (Punjab) and Vijaipur (Madhya Pradesh, Marketing Zonal Officer are located at Chandigarh, Lucknow and Bhopal.
- (8) Projects and Development India Limited., PDIL Bhawan, A-14, Sector-1, NOIDA-201301 (Uttar Pradesh)
- (9) Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Priyadarshini, Eastern Express Highway, Mumbai-400022

III. Pharmaceutical Sector:

- (1) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL)
IDPL Complex, Dundahera
Gurgaon-120016

(2) Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL)
Pimpri, Pune-411010

- (3) Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (KAPL)
Nirman Bhawan, Dr. Rajkumar Road
First Block, Rajaji Nagar
Banglore-560010
- (4) Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL*)
6, Ganeshchandra Avenue
Kolkata-700013
- (5) Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (RDPL)
Road No. 12, V.K.I. Area
Jaipur-302013

(b) **I. Chemical and Petrochemical Sectors:**

Year	BCPL	HIL	HOCL
2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil
2009-10	Nil	Nil	Nil
2010-11	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL:	Nil#	Nil	Nil

#BCPL has not directly appointed any contract/casual labour. However approximately 4800 workmen have been engaged at BCPL project site by the construction agencies during last three years.

II. Fertilizer Sector:

- (1) Madras Fertilizers Limited – Not applicable

- (2) Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited:-

Name of Units/Division – Brauni Unit,

Address: Distt. Begusarai Bihar

No. of contract: 4

No. of Contract/casual labourer engaged during the last three years: 59 + 3*

Name of Units/Division – Durgapur Unit,

Address: Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal

No. of contract: 1

No. of Contract/casual labourer engaged during the last three years: 59.

Name of Units/Division – Haldia Division,

Address: Distt. East Midnapore, West Bengal

No. of contract: 1

No. of Contract/casual labourer engaged during the last
three years: 72

(3) The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited – No labour is appointed on contract/casual basis directly by the company during the last three years. Minimum essential deployment towards security, upkeep, maintenance etc. Of the assets of the corporation is carried out through outside agencies against specific Work Orders.

(4) Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited – No contract labours were appointed during the last three years. Already there are 698 nos. Contract labours engaged through contractors.

(5) FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited:-

Contract period	Labours in Nos.
2008-09	51
2009-10	55
2010-11	72

(6) The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited:-

Year	Contract labour work	Casual labour Appointed
2008	278	31
2009	765	17
2010	631	07

(7) National Fertilizers Limited – No.

(8) Projects and Development India Limited – 193 Nos. \$122428 mandays (at Sindri Unit)

(\$ All the above contract labourers are supplied by respective contractors under separate contract awarded to them for each jobs).

(9) Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited – Contract labour Strength engaged through contractors are as under:-

1.4.2009	1.4.2010	1.4.2011
1301	1274	1266

III. Pharmaceutical Sector:

Year	IDPL	HAL	KAPL	BCPL*	RDPL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2008-09	16	279	178	88	137	698

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2009-10	49	280	180	85	31	625
2010-11	2	269	180	89	106	646
TOTAL:	67	828	538	262	274	1969

(c) **I. Chemical and petrochemical sectors:**

BCPL : Labours are engaged in Construction activities at BCPL Project.

HIL : Not applicable.

HOCL : Not applicable.

II. Fertilizer Sector:

(1) Madras Fertilizers Limited – Not applicable.

(2) Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited – Corporation have engaged 59 security guards each at its Durgapur and Barauni Units and 72 security guards at its Haldia Division through DGR sponsored Security Agencies for providing safety and security cover to the properties of the Corporation in its Plants and Townships of these Units and Division. Besides 59 security guards, three contract labourers are engaged in Barauni Unit to operate DG Sets, Sanitary work and driving of office car. It may be noted that 90% security guards are supposed to be ESM (ex-Servicemen).

(3) The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited – Not applicable.

(4) Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited – Loading and unloading of Urea Bags in Bagging Plants, Material handling sections.

(5) FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited – The contract/casual labourer are engaged through contractors in the areas of security, Data Entry Operators and Up keep and maintenance of various offices.

(6) The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited – The contract/casual labourers are mainly engaged in:-

- (i) Maintenance jobs (Mechanical, Civil and Electrical) which are mostly one time jobs.
- (ii) Preparation/supply of Tea to employees and other Canteen activities.
- (iii) Loading of finished products.
- (iv) Sweeping and cleaning in selected areas.

- (v) Clerical jobs.
- (vi) Gardening, grass-cutting, garbage disposal and other works in the townships/Estate.
- (7) National Fertilizers Limited – Not applicable
- (8) Projects and I India Limited – (i) Security, (ii) Housekeeping/cleaning and Misc. Office activities (iii) material Handling contract for stores items at site, (iv) Production area up-keeping, (v) Air Conditioning maintenance, (vi) Electrical maintenance.
- (9) Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited – Conservancy, Horticulture, Canteen, occasional Mechanical, Electrical Maintenance especially during shut down, spillage handling and misc., cleaning, belt maintenance job painting and structural job, Railway Track maintenance, etc.

III. Pharmaceutical Sector:

- IDPL : Production, Marketing, Finance, Legal and Personnel.
- HAL : Security, Work relating to Good Manufacturing Practices, stacking, packing, Loading and unloading and other unskilled jobs.
- KAPL : House Keeping, Security, Industrial Canteen, Gardening.
- BCPL : Security and other miscellaneous Services.
- RDPL : Maximum workers taken for Production Department. Few others for Quality Assurance/Quality control, Engineering and Projects and for support services.

(d) **I. Chemical and Petrochemical Sectors:**

- BCPL : Nil
- HIL : Nil
- HOCL : Nil

II. Fertilizer Sector:

- (1) Madras Fertilizers Limited – Not applicable

- (2)Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited - Nil
- (3)The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited - Nil
- (4)Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited - Nil
- (5)FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited - Nil

(6)The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited – Nil

(7)National Fertilizers Limited – Nil

(8)Projects and Development India Limited – Nil

(9)Rashtriya chemicals and Fertilizers Limited – Nil

III. Pharmaceutical Sector:

Year	IDPL	HAL	KAPL	BCPL*	RDPL	Total
2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2009-10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	25
2010-11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	01
TOTAL:	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	26	26

(e) I. Chemical and Petrochemical Sectors:

BCPL : To ensure the minimum wages in BCPL project site, following measures have been adopted:-

- (i) Copy of wage register and few other records pertaining to minimum wages and PF deductions are essential to submit alongwith all running bills of contractors processed and paid by BCPL. Scrutiny of these documents are done on regular basis.
- (ii) Verification of wage registers maintained by contractors are being done on regular basis.
- (iii) Display of notice regarding prevailing rate of minimum wages within the plant area as well as at each contractors office have been ensured.
- (iv) Name and Telephone number of senior officials is displayed for making any complaint (if any) regarding any labour related issues.
- (v) Periodical interactions with the contractors to ensure minimum wages are done.
- (vi) Time to time inspection on proper implementation of labour laws and minimum wages is done by the Labour Department officials (Central).

HIL : Not applicable.

HOCL : Not applicable.

II. Fertilizer Sector:

- (1) Madras Fertilizers Limited - Notifications on rates of minimum wages as per the Act are periodically displayed in the Notice Board. Wage Registers are

being maintained by the Contractors are verified and produced for inspection before the Labour Enforcement Authorities during inspection. Further, compliance of payment of minimum wages is included in the Tender terms and conditions.

- (2) Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited – Wages of security guards sponsored by DGR are paid as per DGR guidelines issued from time to time. However, the wages of three* contract labourers engaged in Barauni Unit for other works are paid as per Minimum Wages Act of Bihar State
- (3) The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited - Agreements are entered into with the contractors to ensure payment of minimum wages and compliance to various provisions of labour laws as applicable from time to time by the contractors
- (4) Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited – As per the notifications received from the appropriate government and as revised from time to time, under the Minimum Wages Act. 1948, Wages are paid to the contract labours engaged in the company through contractors in presence of the authorised representatives of the Principal Employment *i.e.* BVFC.
- (5) FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited – The work orders issued to labour supply contractors containing escalation clause for increase of wages of labourers whenever, the minimum wages are increased by the Central Labour Commissioner. The disbursement of wages to labour engaged is made in the presence of the officer of the organization/directly deposited in the bank accounts of the workers and ensured that minimum wages are paid.
- (6) The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited - The Company directly gives the wages to casual labourers. Following are the mechanism adopted to ensure minimum

wages to contract workers engaged by contractors:

- (i) The Contract worker's unions and the contractors have a two year agreement on wages and other allowances. The principal employer is a witness to this agreement.
- (ii) The wages are disbursed in the presence of an Officer of the principal employer. This ensures payment of minimum wages.
- (iii) The HR department periodically monitors wages bill submitted by the contractor to ensure payment of minimum wages.

(iv) The wages paid to casual/contract labour are higher than the minimum wages notified by the government from time to time.

(7) National Fertilizers Limited – Not applicable

(8) Projects and Development India Limited – Representative of concerned office is present at the time of disbursement of the payment, to ensure payment as per Minimum Wages Act.

(9) Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited – The Minimum Wages to the contract workers are paid at work site in presence of the bill certifying officer of execution department. The bill certifying officer certifies the payment as witnessed and endorses the remarks as “Certified that the amount whom in column No..... has been paid to the workman concerned in my presence”.

At RCF, majority of the contract workers are drawing wages above the minimum wages as per their Agreement Wage Patterns. All the workers are issued wage slips atleast one day prior to disbursement of wage with the column of gross wage and net pay payable mentioning therein the deductions.

III. Pharmaceutical Sector:

IDPL : Salary is being paid as per respective State Government minimum wage Rates.

HAL : All casual labourers so engaged are paid the wages are per Minimum Wages Act, 1948, notified the appropriate Government from time to time. Wages are distributed to casual labour in presence of representative of management.

KAPL : Minimum Wages is paid as per Central Government Minimum Wages Act and this amount is paid by the contractors in presence of the Representative of principal employer to his contract workers.

BCPL* : Suitable clause for payment of minimum wages and other statutory matters are included in the notice for inviting tender so as to ensure compliance by

the contractors or outsourcing agencies.

RDPL : Workers Employed are paid minimum wages as notified
by Government of India, Ministry of Labour.

(f) **I. Chemical and Petrochemical Sectors:**

BCPL:

(i) Submission of copy of wage register, PF Challans other records pertaining to various provisions of labour laws by the contractors is a must to process their

bills and release of payment. Scrutiny of these documents is done on regular basis.

- (ii) Display of notice regarding prevailing rate of minimum wages within the plant area as well as at each contractors office have been ensured.
- (iii) Display of Name and Telephone number of Senior officials for making any complaint (if any) regarding any labour related issues.
- (iv) Time to time interaction with the contractors is done to ensure implementation of various provisions of labour laws.
- (v) Time to time inspection on proper implementation of labour laws and minimum wages is being done by the Labour Department officials.
- (vi) Suggestion box has also been kept at plant area.

HIL : It is ensured that the contractors are registered with ESI/PF Authorities so that no labour laws are violated.

HOCL : It is ensured that the contractors are registered with ESI/PF Authorities so that no labour laws are violated

II. Fertilizer Sector:

- (1) Madras Fertilizer Corporation Limited - Necessary provisions for compliance of various labour laws by the contractors are included in the terms and conditions of each and every tender document under various headings viz. liability of personnel, penalty, summary termination, arbitration etc.
- (2) Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited - Wages are being paid to the persons concerned in presence of a representative of the concerned units/division of Corporation and/or through bank accounts to ensure payments to the persons deployed.
- (3) Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited - Agreements are

entered into
with the contractors to ensure payment of minimum wages
and compliance to various provisions of labour laws as
applicable from time to time by the contractors.

- (4) Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited – Right
from the stage of floating of Notice Inviting Tenders;
award of the contract and till completion of the job,
extreme care is exercised at our end for submission of
valid labour licence, PF code, etc., and for compliance
of relevant enactments under labour laws, by the
contractors.

For effective implementation of the labour laws, the executing departments are advised from time to time for strict compliance of the provisions as envisaged in relevant Acts and Rules, including deputation of their authorised representatives during disbursement of wages to the contract labours.

If there is any matter of disputes, then the issues are amicably resolved in conciliations proceedings held before the statutory authorities.

(5) FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited – The executive departments are advised to monitor the compliance of various labour laws such as Minimum wages Act, PF Act, etc. Bills of the current month are not paid to the contractor unless the previous month disbursement sheets and PF Challans are forwarded to the passing authority.

(6) The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited – In the case of workers engaged by contractors:–

(i) Payment of wages to the contract workmen is ensured by the direct supervision of an officer of the principal employer at the time of disbursement of wages.

(ii) Only the contract workmen who have registered under ESIC and PF are permitted inside the Company.

Contractor's bills are passed for payment only after verification as to whether statutory payments like PF & ESI have been deducted. Subsequently the remittances are made directly by the company to the concerned authorities. Filing of statutory returns are done promptly by the company (Form 3A, Form 6A etc.)

(iii) For ensuring safety of the contract workmen, protective gadgets are supplied based on job requirements.

(iv) Other statutory facility like toilet, rest room, drinking water facility, etc. are also provided. The adequacy and upkeep of these facilities are ensured by periodical instructions by the Welfare Officer.

(7) National Fertilizers Limited – Not applicable.

(8) Projects and Development India Limited – Document with regard to statutory deduction of payment and depositing the same with concerned Government Offices (like ESI & PF remittance) by concerned contractors are made compulsory as a part of the contract. Copies of monthly PF and ESI deposit

bank challans are being obtained for the previous month alongwith the current monthly bills.

- (9) Rashtriya chemicals and Fertilizers Limited – RCF engages contractors who are having separate PF & ESI No. As such, all contract workers entering the premises are covered under ESI & PF from the 1st day of their engagement.

It is ensured by RCF as 'Principal Employer' that each worker gets coverage under ESI and the coverage under PF. The contractors while submitting monthly bill also submit supportive documents of challan of contributions deposited towards ESI & PF, which are duly verified by Execution Department With original as well as respective Registers and then only, their bills are released. On regular intervals, six monthly/yearly, HR checks forms/returns under ESI & PF.

As regards the contractors engaging 20 or more workers, it is ensured by HR that contractors obtain Labour Licence and execute the work in accordance with the Labour Licence obtained.

Payment of minimum wage and timely payment is ensured every month by Bill certifying officer by actually witnessing the payment.

III. Pharmaceutical Sector:

IDPL : It is ensured that the provisions of various labour laws are not violated.

HAL : All payments like monthly wages, Earned Leave, Bonus, National Holiday etc. are strictly paid in presence of representative of the management. While passing monthly bills compliance of statutory requirement namely payment of Provident Fund, ESI are strictly verified by the contact cell of Personnel Department.

KAPL : Regular monitoring is done. No violation of labour laws by the contractors.

BCPL* : Suitable clauses for compliance of various statutory provisions have been incorporated in the NIT so as to ensure compliance by the contractors or outsourcing agencies. In addition, bills are processed for payment only on getting supporting documents evidencing payment of wages and other allied matters.

RDPL : The necessary provision are incorporated in the terms of contract that contractor shall ensure the compliance of the relevant provision of Labour Law and fact are periodically verified.

(g) **I. Chemical and petrochemical Sectors:**

BCPL : Immediate intervention by the BCPL authority is made as and when any complaint(s) received from anyone engaged at BCPL Project site.

HIL : No complaints have been reported.

HOCL : No complaints have been reported.

II. Fertilizer Sector:

(1) Madras Fertilizer Limited - In case of complaints and violations by contractors it shall be suitably dealt with as per the terms and conditions of the tender/contract.

(2) Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited - Actions are taken as and when necessary in accordance with the provisions of "Work Order" issued to the contractors and also as per the Acts/Rules applicable in such cases.

(3) The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited - No violations are noticed.

(4) Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited - In case of any complaint received from the contract labours regarding violation of statutory rules; matters are immediately intervened for solution. The erring contractor, for non compliance of the instructions, inspite of repeated warning, debarred from participating in any tender in future and even by black listing.

(5) FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited - No violations by contractors are noticed.

(6) The Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited - A periodic review is held with the representative of contract worker's unions to take on record if there are any complaints. Since there is an agreement in place between the contractors and the worker's union, no complaint is reported.

In case violations are reported against any contractors,

such contractors would be debarred. In such an eventuality, the company as the principal employer would fulfil its statutory obligations.

- (7) National Fertilizers Limited - Not applicable.
- (8) Projects and Development India Limited - So far no complaint has been received.

(9) Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited - In case of complaints against the contractors by the Contract Labour or their Union, the same are addressed by concerned Execution Department In case of serious defaults, the contractors are black listed.

III. Pharmaceutical Sector:

IDPL : No such complaint received.

HAL : Company deducts 15% of running wage bill of each contract and which are refunded to them after end of contract only after submission of documents regarding statutory compliance. Till date management has not received any complaints against the contractors for violations. In case such complaints are received in future the contractor will be forced to comply with statutory requirement before refund of security deposit. Also such contractor will be black listed/disqualified for future contract.

KAPL : No complaints as on date.

BCPL* : So far no such instances have been brought to our notice. In such an event we shall invoke Bank Guarantee or EMD to make good any such eventualities and terminate the contract.

RDPL : No such complaint received.

Decline in production of fertilizers

2669. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fertilizer production has come down in the country causing concern for farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any survey to find out the causes of decline of output;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is actively considering the capacity increase by installing new facilities for fertilizer production; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) No, Sir. There is no decline in the
production of fertilizers during the last three years. Details of
production of all fertilizers for the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 are
given below:-

Year	Production (in LMT)
2008-09	331.48
2009-10	368.26
2010-11	376.35

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) and (f) The Government announced a policy for new investments in urea sector on 4th September, 2008 which is aimed at revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield projects. The fertilizer industry responded positively to the new investment policy only for revamp projects. In order to attract investments under Greenfield, Brownfield and Expansion projects, department has proposed amendment to the new investment policy. Group of Minister (GOM) on fertilizers policy has constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Saumitra Choudhuri, Member Planning Commission for formulating amendment to the new investment policy report of the committee is awaited.

Vision for setting up of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers

2670. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether original vision of setting up Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers for growth of fertilizers production for food security is being further enlarged;

(b) if so, whether qualitatively it successfully competes with the private sector produced variety of fertilizers, urea, etc.; and

(c) whether Research and Development activities are undertaken by individual manufacturing units or this is being solely done by the Fertilizers Corporation of India as was the case in 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Yes, Sir. RCF has contributed significantly towards the food security of the country by consistently increasing fertilizer production over the years. The annual production capacity of the company has been increased from 3.3 LMT to 6 LMT for complex

fertilizers and 0.99 LMT to 23 LMT for urea since its incorporation in the year 1978. The company also produces bio-fertilizers; micronutrients and 100% water soluble fertilizers.

(b) Yes, Sir. Urea (Ujjwala) and Complex fertilizer (Suphala) brands of the company carry high brand equity and are recognized brands for their quality all over the country. The other

products of the company viz. bio-fertilizers; micronutrients and 100% water soluble fertilizers are in great demand in market. All these products are at par in quality and successfully compete with other established products in the market.

(c) Research and Development activities are undertaken by individual manufacturing units.

Price-rise of essential medicines

2671. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

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

(a) whether National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has announced steep increase in the prices of several essential medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its impact on the common man;

(c) whether Government has since taken any step to control the hike in prices of essential medicines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Essential medicines are not defined in Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). The price fixation/revision is a continuous process under the DPCO, 1995. The National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes/revises the prices of scheduled medicines as per provisions of DPCO, 1995. The details of the prices fixed/revised during last two years and the current year are given below:-

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto 31.7.2011)	
	Nos.	%age	Nos.	%age	Nos.	%age
Price Increased	184	10.08	223	31.28	95	34.80
Price Decreased	450	24.67	60	8.42	30	10.99
Price fixed for the first time	1155	63.33	371	52.03	114	41.76
No change in prices	35	1.92	59	8.27	34	12.45

TOTAL:	1824	100	713	100	273	100
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It is evident from the details mentioned above, that during the current financial year 2011-12 (upto 31st July, 2011), the prices of 273 scheduled medicine packs have been fixed/revised by

the NPPA, out of which only in 95 cases the prices were increased which comprises 34.80% of the total cases for which prices were fixed/revised during the year. In the remaining cases, prices were either reduced or fixed for the first time or there was no change in the price.

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of the DPCO, 95, the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. NPPA fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. The NPPA monitors the prices of all formulations including imported scheduled formulations under price control. Under the provisions of DPCO, 1995, no person can sell any scheduled formulation (medicine) to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified/approved by the NPPA.

In respect of drugs not covered under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufacturers fix the prices themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. As a part of price-monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of IMS Health and the information furnished by individual manufactures are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed,, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest.

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

Backlog vacancies in the Ministry

2672. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision inserted *vide* the Eighty First Amendment to the Constitution of India is being followed in the Ministry for all Groups *i.e.* Group A to D;

(b) whether backlog vacancies are notified and filled up every year;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of backlog vacancies filled during the past three years?

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

(b) There have been no backlog vacancies in the Ministry for the posts administered by all the three Departments of the Ministry.

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

Revival of sick fertilizer units

†2673. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector fertilizer units which have been closed down after declaring them sick;

(b) the number of units out of them being revived by Government;

(c) whether farmers have to suffer huge loss due to too much hike in the market prices of fertilizers after decontrolling its prices; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to stabilise the prices of fertilizer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Six units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) were closed down in 2002 after declaring them sick, as per the decision of the Government.

(b) Six units.

(c) and (d) Government of India is implementing Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy for 22 grades of decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010 in continuation of the erstwhile Concession Scheme to make fertilizers available to the farmers at affordable prices. Under NBS scheme, subsidy on P&K fertilizers is fixed annually on the basis of its nutrients content (i.e. Nitrogen, Phosphate, Potash and Sulphur). NBS is fixed taking into consideration the affordability of the farmers and prices of fertilizers in the international market. Under NBS Policy, Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of P&K fertilizers has been left open and manufacturers/marketers are allowed to fix the MRP at reasonable level. Since NBS is fixed, any increase or decrease in international prices of fertilizers and fertilizer inputs will have some effect on prices of fertilizers. However, as per the prevalent MRP of P&K fertilizers fixed by fertilizer manufacturers/marketers, it has been observed that farmers are paying only 27% to 58% of delivered cost of P&K fertilizers.

Switch over of urea producing units to natural gas

2674. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of new pricing scheme, all urea producing units operating on liquid fuels have switched over to natural gas; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The present status of conversion of all Naphtha and Fuel Oil based plants is given in Statement.

Statement

*Status of conversion to gas of Naphtha and FO/LSHS
Feedstock base urea units*

Group-III: Pre-1992 Naphtha	Remarks
SFC-Kota	Converted to gas during NPS
IFFCO-Phulpur-I	-do-
MCFL-Managalore	Yet to be converted
MFL-Madras	-do-
SPIC-Tuticorin	-do-
ZIL-Goa	-do-
Group-IV: Post-1992 Naphtha	
IFFCO-Phulpur-II	Converted to gas during NPS
CFCL-Gadepan-II	-do-
Group-V: FO/LSHS	
GNVFC-Bharuch	In the process of conversion
NFL-Nangal	-do-
NFL-Bhatinda	-do-
NFL-Panipat	-do-

Revival of Ramagundam Fertilizer unit

2675. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Engineers India Limited has agreed to acquire 51 per cent share in Ramagundam Fertilizer unit for its revival and is also going to enter into an agreement with the National Fertilizer Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) Pursuant to the decision of the Cabinet, an Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECOS) under the Chairmanship of Secretary (F) was constituted to evaluate all options for revival of closed units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCIL) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFCL) including Ramagundam unit of FCIL and make suitable recommendations for consideration of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). Based on the recommendations of the ECOS, a proposal was sent to CCEA, wherein it was proposed to revive the Ramagundam unit of FCIL through a consortium of National Fertilizer Limited and Engineers India Limited. The CCEA, in its meeting held on 4th August 2011 considered the proposals and approved the same with the stipulation that Board for Industrial and Financial Restructuring (BIFR) proceedings be expedited and thereafter, the matter including changes, if any, required in bid parameters, be placed before the Committee for a final decision.

Opening of more Jan Aushadhi Medical Stores

2676. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to open Jan Aushadhi Medical Stores countrywide to make drugs and medicines available to people at affordable prices;

(b) the number of Jan Aushadhi Medical Stores opened so far, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has any plan to make the low-cost medicines available to people by setting up some more Jan Aushadhi Medical Stores in all the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The Government of India, Department of Pharmaceuticals, launched Jan Aushadhi Campaign in November, 2008 by way of opening Jan Aushadhi Medical Stores in the Government Hospitals. To begin with, at least one Jan Aushadhi Medical Store in each district was to be opened, wherever the State Governments extend their support and cooperation in allotting the space and also identifying the agency to manage such stores, to make available

quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all.

(b) Till today, 111 such Jan Aushadhi Medical Stores were opened in different States/UTs. The State-wise break up is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of JASSs opened
1		3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	03

1	2	3
2.	Haryana	04
3.	Himachal Pradesh	04
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	01
5.	Odisha	14
6.	Punjab	21
7.	Rajasthan	53
8.	Uttarakhand	02
9.	West Bengal	03
10.	Chandigarh	03
11.	Delhi	03
TOTAL:		111

Note:- Out of 111, 7 stores (1 in Andhra Pradesh, 2 in Haryana and 4 in Punjab) are not presently functional.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Jan Aushahdi Generic Medical Stores are being opened to make quality generic medicines available at affordable prices to the people wherever the State Governments extend their support and cooperation in allotting the space in Government Hospitals and also identifying the agency to manage such stores. Therefore, opening up of more stores depends upon the support and cooperation the State Government extends in allotting the space and identifying the agency to manage such stores.

Price hike of fertilizers

†2677. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of fertilizers have been hiked recently;

(b) whether this hike would be applicable to fertilizers being produced in the country besides imported fertilizers;

(c) if so, the rationale behind it;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether it is also a fact that this hike in fertilizer prices is likely to adversely affect the medium and marginal farmers; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to give respite of medium and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (e) Government of India is implementing two fertilizer subsidy policies viz. New Pricing Scheme-III (NPS-II) for Urea and Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) Policy w.e.f. 1.4.2010 for 22 grades of decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers to make fertilizers available to the farmers at affordable prices. Under NBS scheme, subsidy on P&K fertilizers is fixed annually on the basis of its nutrients content (i.e. Nitrogen, Phosphate, Potash and Sulphur). NBS is fixed taking into consideration the affordability of the farmers and prices of fertilizers in the international market. Maximum Retail Price (MRP) of P&K fertilizers (indigenous or imported) has been left open and manufacturers/marketers are allowed to fix the MRP at reasonable level which is applicable to all farmers including medium and marginal farmers. Since NBS is fixed, any increase or decrease in international prices of fertilizers and fertilizer inputs will have some effect on prices of fertilizers. However, as per the prevalent MRP of P&K fertilizers fixed by fertilizer manufacturers/marketers, it has been observed that farmers are paying only 27% to 58% of delivered cost of P&K fertilizers. Urea is provided to farmers at subsidized MRP of Rs. 5310/- Per MT.

CAG report on fertilizer policy

2678. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact the CAG in its latest report has indicted Government's fertilizer policy which has failed to increase domestic production and make available high quality product to the Indian farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) and (b) The CAG report on performance audit

of fertilizer subsidy, in brief has observed that the production of fertilizers has increased only marginally and the changes in the subsidy regime, including NPS stages I to III have failed to incentivize increase in domestic production of fertilizers and capacity addition.

The New Pricing Scheme (NPS) was introduced to encourage efficiency parameters, use of most efficient feedstock and state-of-art technology, ensure viable rate of return within the above parameters, introduce greater transparency/simplification and induce urea units to

undertake cost-cutting measures on their own to be competitive. Therefore the aim of change in subsidy policy from RPS to NPS was not capacity addition and incentivize urea production. To increase domestic production of urea and capacity of urea units, the Government has announced a separate policy/scheme for new investment in urea sector and off take of urea from joint venture abroad on 4th September 2008 which is aimed at revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield/Brownfield projects.

Variation in the prices of same medicines

2679. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a great variation in the prices of same medicines manufactured by different companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to ensure the availability of quality medicines at reasonable and uniform prices in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) Under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95), the prices of 74 bulk drugs and the formulations containing any of these scheduled drugs are controlled. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. Under the provisions of DPCO, 1995, no person can sell any scheduled formulation (medicine) to a consumer at a price exceeding the price notified/approved by NPPA. Therefore, there cannot be any price variation in cases of Scheduled drugs/medicines.

In respect of drugs not covered under the DPCO, 95 i.e. non-scheduled drugs, manufactures fix the prices by themselves without seeking the approval of Government/NPPA. Such prices are normally fixed depending on various factors like the cost of bulk drugs used in the formulation, cost of excipients, cost of R&D, cost of utilities/packing material, sales promotion costs, trade margins,

quality assurance cost, landed cost of imports etc. Since there is no control on the launch price of non-scheduled medicines it leads to price variation in the prices of similar medicines sold under different brands.

As a part of price-monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-scheduled formulations. The monthly reports of IMS Health and the information furnished by individual manufactures are utilized for the purpose of monitoring prices of non-scheduled formulations. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is

asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions, action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of the formulation in public interest. This is an ongoing process.

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

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

Further, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has launched 'Jan Aushadhi Campaign' with the objective of making available medicines at affordable prices for all. Under this campaign less priced quality unbranded generic medicines are being made available through 104 Jan Aushadhi Stores which are presently operational in the States/UTs of Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Delhi.

Loading of language software

2680. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make loading of language software in all computers of the Government Department/Agencies, compulsory;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Department of Official Language, Government of India vide it's

O.M.

No. 12015/12/84-OL(TC) dated 30.5.1985 has recommended that all the offices of the Central Government should purchase only bilingual (Hindi - English) computers, word processors and teleprinters.

Local call facilities between Delhi, Dehradun and Chandigarh

2681. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether local call facility upto about 250 kms has been provided in almost all cities across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for making provision of local call facility between Delhi, Dehradun, Chandigarh for the benefit of the people of these cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Sir, in the telecom network of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), any Fixed/Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) subscriber including subscribers of Dehradun and Chandigarh can make call to any Fixed/WLL subscribers in the country, including Delhi, at local rate.

Auction of 3G

2682. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the auction of 3G has been reflected in the tariff of the mobile services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The operators have the flexibility to fix the tariff for mobile services depending on the market conditions and other commercial considerations subject to the regulatory principles of nondiscrimination, compliance of Interconnection Usage Charges (IUC) and non predation. The tariff for mobile services has shown a continuous downward trend for several years. In the recent past, however, some mobile operators like M/s Bharti Airtel Limited, M/s Idea Cellular Limited, M/s Vodafone, M/s Tata Teleservices Limited, M/s Reliance Communications Limited and M/s Aircel have hiked tariff applicable for certain plans and packs. While providing justification for the hike, the Service Providers have *inter-alia* referred to high 3G and BWA auction prices.

Development of IT industries in Andhra Pradesh

2683. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 1,300 IT companies are operating in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the role of Central Government in exercising effective control over all these IT companies in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the future plans of Central Government in developing IT Industries in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) The number of IT companies operating in Andhra Pradesh are as given below:-

- (i) Units under Software Technology Parks (STP) Scheme =1113
(ii) Units under Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Scheme = 155

TOTAL:	1268
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District-wise location of these IT companies is as under:-

District	No. of IT Units operating under STP Scheme	No. of IT Units in IT-ITeS SEZs	Total No. of IT Units in Andhra Pradesh
Tirupati (Tirupati Center)	6	-	6
East Godavari (Kakinada Center)	7	-	7
West Godavari (Kakinada Center)	3	-	3
Krishna (Vijayawada Center)	5	4	9
Nellore (Vijayawada Center)	2	-	2
Guntur (Vijayawada Center)	4	-	4
Chittoor	-	1	1
Vizag (Vizag Center)	14	24	38
Rangareddy, Hyderabad and Secunderabad (Hyderabad Center)	1072	126	1198
TOTAL:	1113	155	1268

(c) and (d) Both under STP and SEZ Scheme, Government of India undertakes facilitation and Regulatory Services to the IT Units. The existing schemes of Government of India are applicable to all States/UTs.

Mobile services in rural areas under USOF

2684. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been continuous delay in

providing mobile services in rural areas under the Universal Services
Obligation Fund (USOF);

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

(c) the action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) There has been delay in provisioning of mobile services by Universal Service Providers (USPs) in rural areas under Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme of USOF.

As per Universal Service Obligations Fund (USOF) Agreement, the Universal Service Providers (USPs) have to commission mobile Base Transceiver Stations (BTSS) within two months of the date of declaration of RFI (Ready for Integration) of infrastructure sites by concerned Infrastructure Providers. The status of commissioning of mobile BTSS for provisioning of mobile services as per monthly report received from USPs is given in the following table:-

USP	No. of mobile service as per Agreement	Actual number of sites to be commissioned after add/drop revision	Total number of sites with BTSS (as on 30.6.2011)	Nos. of BTSS which should have been commissioned till date (within two months of RFI of towers)	Sortfall in Performance (No. of BTSS yet to be commissioned)	Precentage pendency of BTSS
Bharti	1257	1174	942	1173	231	19.69%
BSNL	5755	5311	4964	5245	281	5.36%
Aircel	1808	1586	894	1523	629	41.30%
Idea	2731	2630	2388	2626	238	9.06%
RCL*	5118	4774	1631	4768	3137	65.79%
RTL**	3864	3541	1875	3576	1701	47.57%
Vodafone	3080	2943	2515	2938	423	14.40%
TOTAL:	23613	22059	15209	21849	6640	30.39%

*Reliance Communications Limited

****Reliance Telecom Limited**

There has been delay in provisioning of mobile services by some Universal Service Providers (USPs) namely Bharti Airtel, Aircel, Vodafone, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Idea

and Reliance in rural and remote areas under Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).

Fines have been imposed on some companies for the period of interruption of mobile services due to shutting down of services by those companies as per the provisions contained in Clause 2.4** of Section-VII of the USOF agreement with them.

**Clause 2.4 provides that "No penalty shall be payable in case of interruption of mobile services for a period of upto 7 days in a quarter. Penalty @ Rs. 500/- per day shall be payable if there is interruption in services for more than 7 days in a quarter. However, if there is interruption in services for 45 days or more in a quarter, penalty shall be payable for the whole quarter".

The Department regularly reviews the scheme at field level through Controllers of Communications Accounts of Department of Telecommunications and at Headquarter level by the Administrator, USO Fund for expediting the commissioning of pending BTSS. Additionally, the Department has also constituted a High Level Committee to consider all aspects of the issue and suggest appropriate further action, if necessary, under the Universal Access Service Licence (UASL) conditions.

Expansion of BSNL network in Raipur

†2685. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether required facilities are being augmented in the BSNL network, alongwith its expansion in major cities of the country;

(b) whether BSNL network is not expanding in accordance with the new expansion in Raipur, the capital of Chhattisgarh; and

(c) if not, the details of targets fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) augments the various facilities in its telecom network alongwith expansion in major cities of the country including Raipur, the capital of Chhattisgarh based on its techno-commercial considerations.

Agreement of telecom companies with STL

2686. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS

AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether telecom operators, Bharti and TATA had signed agreement with Singapore Telecom Ltd. (STL), a non licenced entity for selling its international Private Leased Circuits to customers in India;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether this agreement resulted in violation of various clauses of ILD license agreement and Indian Telegraph Act, 1885;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a committee was formed to look into the issues and decide on quantum of penalty to be imposed on these companies;

(e) whether Government has quantified the loss caused to the exchequer;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) action taken by Government to impose penalty on these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Sir, Singapore Telecom Limited (STL), a non licenced entity, had signed agreement with International Long Distance (ILD) service providers namely M/s Bharti Airtel Limited (BAL) and M/s Tata Communications Limited (TCL). As per the said agreement, M/s BAL and M/s TCL may provide that Indian leg of International Private Leased Circuits (IPLC) to the customers of M/s STL. An International carrier may enter into an agreement with the carriers of other country, where it does not have license to operate, so as to provide end to end IPLC to its customers.

(b) to (g) To check about any violation of ILD license agreement by BAL and TCL through this agreement, the matter has been referred to a Committee in Department of Telecommunications for examination.

Interconnection Usage Charges

2687. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Bharti Airtel opposed the consultation paper issued by TRAI on Interconnection Usage Charges;

(b) what exact the TDSAT and Supreme Court have said on the Interconnection Usage Charges; and

(c) how the Ministry is planning to address and resolve, issues, if any, with service providers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) received representations from M/s Bharti Airtel Ltd. to review the Interconnection Usage charges (IUC) Consultation paper according to directions given by Hon'ble TDSAT's Judgement dated 29.09.2010 on the appeals filed by service providers against the "Telecommunication

Interconnection Usage charges (Tenth Amendment) Regulations, 2009 (2 of 2009) dated 09.03.2009. The main contention of M/s Bharti Airtel was that TRAI could not look at any other related issue(s), over and beyond the ones directed/observed/suggested by the Hon'ble TDSAT in its Judgement dated 29th September, 2010.

(b) Hon'ble Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) *vide* its Judgement dated 29th September 2010 has *inter-alia* given its observations/directions on various components of IUC, directed TRAI to consider the matter afresh and remanded the matter to TRAI with the direction to complete the consultation process in a time bound manner so that the new IUC charges could be made effective/implemented by 01.01.2011.

TRAI has filed statutory Civil Appeal under Section 18 of the TRAI Act, 1997 against Hon'ble TDSAT's Judgement dated 29th September 2010. TRAI has also filed a Miscellaneous Application *inter-alia*, seeking clarification/granting suitable directions regarding the procedure and methodology to be followed. Matter was heard on 15.07.2011 and 29.07.2011.

Hon'ble Supreme Court has admitted the Civil Appeals filed by TRAI. Before taking up the matter for final hearing, Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that in this case, the TRAI, which is the original Authority, has taken the view as a matter of law/regulation that capital cost should not be taken into account in the matter of fixation of IUC, whereas the TDSAT has taken a contrary view saying that the capital cost should be taken into account in the matter of fixation of IUC. Therefore, Hon'ble Supreme Court directed TRAI to give the computation of the IUC to be worked out on both the basis, namely, what would be the IUC if capital cost is taken into account and what would be the IUC if the capital cost is not taken into account. The working should be submitted by TRAI to Hon'ble Supreme Court by 31st October, 2011, uninfluenced by the observations made in the impugned Judgement by the TDSAT.

(c) In accordance with the Section 11(1)(b) (iv) of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997, TRAI has been entrusted to discharge the function to regulate arrangement amongst service

providers of sharing their revenue derived from providing telecommunication services, which *inter-alia* include matters relating to interconnection usage charges.

In compliance to Section 11(4) of the TRAI Act, 1997 *i.e.* to ensure transparency, TRAI had issued pre-consultation paper and consultation paper on "Review of Interconnection Usage Charges" on 24.12.2010 and 27.04.2011, respectively.

Regarding the representation received from M/s Bharti, TRAI found that the inferences drawn by M/s Bharti Airtel Ltd. were on the basis of isolated sentences of the Judgement of Hon'ble TDSAT, and can have no bearing on the consultation process being undertaken by TRAI. TRAI replied that a consultation process is, by its very nature, inclusive of all ancillary

issues and not limited merely to issues raised by parties before the Hon'ble TDSAT. TRAI therefore requested M/s Bharti Airtel to participate and co-operate in the consultation process in positive manner to the benefit of all stakeholders.

Following the elaborate consultation process, TRAI has taken up the finalization of Interconnection Usage Charges. In this regard after receiving comments/counter comments on pre-consultation/consultation paper, Open House Discussions were held on 25.05.2011 at New Delhi. Subsequently Interactive sessions/meetings on cost model(s) with service providers were also held.

Use of diesel for running telecom communication towers

†2688. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than four lakh towers are being operated under telephone communication systems in the country;

(b) if so, their actual number;

(c) whether diesel is being utilised as fuel in these towers; and

(d) if so, the facts in this regard and the annual requirement of diesel therefor and whether this diesel is made available on subsidised prices?

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

(b) Standing Advisory Committee of Radio Frequency Allocation (SACFA) WPC Wing, DoT, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology has issued sitting clearances for 5,27,655 number of towers for the purpose of provision of mobile Telephone Communication system till date.

(c) Telecom Communication Towers are mostly operated from the Grid Power Supply. Diesel Generator Sets are provided as a standby and are operated during the load shedding period. Wherever no Grid Power Supply is available, the diesel is being utilized as a fuel entirely to power the Telecom Communication Towers.

(d) Depending on the availability of Grid Power, Diesel Generator sets are being operated and the annual requirement of diesel depends on the number of hours the Diesel Generator set is run. Diesel available in the market is being used by Telecom Companies to power for the Telecom Communication Towers.

Competition with private postal companies

2689. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that public is preferring private postal companies due to which post offices are running in the losses;

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

(c) the steps Government is taking to upgrade post offices to compete with private postal companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No, Sir. Postal services have been geared up to face competition and gain the trust and confidence of the customers.

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

(c) Several steps have been taken up for upgradation and modernization of Post Offices as given in Statement.

Statement

Several steps taken for upgradation and modernization of Post Offices

1. (i) Government has approved "IT MODERNIZATION PROJECT" of Department of Posts for computerization of post offices, mail offices, administrative offices and other field offices. This involves establishment of required IT infrastructure and development of software applications with an outlay of Rs. 1877.2 crore.
 - (ii) The project envisages development of integrated modular scalable applications for Mail, Banking, Postal Life Insurance, Solutions for Accounts and HR operations of the department.
 - (iii) The rural post offices will be provided with rural ICT devices with required applications for performing Postal, Saving Bank, Insurance, MGNREGS and Money Order operations.
2. (i) In order to improve the quality of mail operations across the country including rural areas, an initiative has been undertaken to consolidate and optimize the existing mail network, bring in greater standardization in mail processes and strengthen monitoring mechanism. The Department has also taken action for setting up of Automatic Mail Processing

Centre in Delhi and Kolkata to expedite mail processing. An address Database Management Project has also been initiated in order to effectively manage the address database of public/customers.

(ii) Regular monitoring of mail routing and delivery is undertaken by posting Test Letters and Trial Cards.

- (iii) Surprise checks on delivery of mails by the supervisory staff and officers.
 - (iv) Live mail survey at regular intervals both in rural and urban areas to identify weak links and streamline the mail transmission and delivery system.
 - (v) To cope up with the seasonal mails, separate centres with adequate manpower are opened to give expeditious handling to such mail.
 - (vi) Enhanced use of Pin Code and its popularization.
 - (vii) Providing vehicles to postmen in the NE Region to expedite of mail delivery.
3. (i) Technological up gradation of 74 Speed Post Centers during the current plan period for improving the efficiency of the operations has been taken up.
- (ii) 39 premium Speed Post delivery Centers and 25 new Speed Post Centers are being set up during the current plan period for improving quality of delivery.

Filling up of backlog vacancies

2690. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision inserted vide the 81st Amendment to the Constitution is being followed in the Ministry for all Groups i.e. Group A to Group D;

(b) whether backlog vacancies are notified and filled up every year;

(c) the reasons, if any, for not following the procedure; and

(d) the details of backlog vacancies filled during the past three years?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

(d) The details of backlog vacancies filled during the past three

years are as under:-

Year	Number of Backlog vacancies filled
2008	473
2009	99
2010	277
TOTAL:	849

Outstanding amount to be paid by telecom companies

†2691. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several telecom companies have outstanding amount towards Government;

(b) if so, the total outstanding amount that these companies have to pay to Government as on March, 2011; and

(c) the disputed amount therefrom pending court decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The details of outstanding amount against telecom companies of Access Services Licenses are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The details of disputed amount therefrom pending court decision are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Outstanding amount against telecom companies of Access Service Licenses (as on 31.03.2011)

Rs. in crores			
Sl. No.	Operator	Licenses fee outstanding	Spectrum charges
1	2	3	4
1.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	18.91	1.44
2.	Reliance Communications Ltd.	48.54	132.56
3.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	13.74	27.94
4.	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	17.66	129.8
5.	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	0.50	1.12
6.	Spice Communications Ltd.	-	3.29
7.	M/s BPL Mobile Communications Ltd.	-	5.96
8.	M/s Aircel Ltd.	-	1.77
9.	M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd.	-	107.95
10.	M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd.	-	124.58

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
11.	QTVL (HFCL) Punbab	-	7.43
12.	M/s Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	-	1.91
13.	MTNL	27.81	4.92
TOTAL:		127.16	550.67

Statement-II

Outstanding amount (from Annexure-A) pending court decision

Rs. in crores

Sl. No.	Operator	Licenses fee outstanding	Spectrum charges
1.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	18.91	1.44
2.	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	17.66	129.80
3.	Reliance Communications Ltd.	-	132.56
4.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	-	27.94
5.	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	-	1.12
6.	Spice Communications Ltd.	-	3.29
7.	M/s BPL Mobile Communications Ltd.	-	5.96
8.	M/s Aircel Ltd.	-	1.77
9.	M/s Vodafone Essar Ltd.	-	107.95
10.	M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd.	-	124.58
11.	QTVL (HFCL) Punbab	-	7.43
12.	M/s Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	-	1.91
13.	MTNL	-	4.92
TOTAL:		36.57	550.67

Conversion of post offices into banks

2692. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to reach out to the masses in the rural areas with modern banking facilities through the post offices by converting over 1.5 lakh post offices across the country into full

fledged banks; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Sir, the Department of Posts proposes to look into the feasibility of setting up a Post Bank to provide full fledged banking facilities to the rural as well as urban masses in the country but the proposal is still at a conceptual stage.

Violation of rollout obligation

2693. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether TRAI, in its letter dated 18 November, 2010, had listed 69 licencees against whom action must be taken ranging from penalties to termination of licences for violation of rollout obligations;

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

(c) the details of DoT officials responsible for issuing such show cause notices on a routine basis and the process adopted after receiving TERM cell reports, etc.;

(d) whether DoT had refused to take action consistent with TRAI's aforesaid letter and had again referred the matter back to TRAI; and

(e) if so, reasons for such difference of opinion between TRAI and DoT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Sir, TRAI vide its letters dated 18th November 2010 recommended for cancellation of 38 Unified Access Service (UAS) licenses as per licence conditions and to seriously consider the cancellation of another 31 UAS licenses after legal examination in view of non-utilisation of spectrum and resultant loss of revenue to exchequer, in addition to imposition of Liquidated Damage (LD) on various licensees as per license conditions. The list of 69 such Licensees is given in Statement (See below)

(c) DoT officials posted in the Access Services (AS) cell alongwith the officials posted in TERM cells, Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing and License Finance (LF) cells examine and compliance of rollout obligations as per license conditions.

Examination of the compliance of roll out obligation as per license conditions is a continuous process and following are the major steps in this process:-

- Information regarding date of allocation of startup spectrum, to each Licensee is obtained from Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) wing.
- Details of registration by licensees with TERM cells for rollout coverage testing alongwith each Base Transceiver Station (BTS) detail are obtained from TERM cells as per license conditions.

- Based on the information received from TERM Cells, again the details related to Standing Advisory Committee on Frequency Allocation (SACFA) clearance for calculation of average SACFA delay period are obtained from WPC wing with respect to BTSS which are offered as part of coverage testing.
- Based on the combined information received from WPC Wing and TERM cells, the delay if any in compliance of rollout obligations is worked out and Liquidated Damages are calculated in AS cell.
- The above mentioned complete details are submitted to LF cell of DoT for further examination and vetting.
- Based on the vetted data, the demand notices for imposition of LD and show cause notices for termination of licenses as the case may be for individual license are prepared and submitted for approval of Hon'ble Minister of Communications and Information Technology (MoC&IT) through proper channel of submission.
- Legal cell of the DoT vets the notices from legal point of view before issue.
- After final approval, officials of AS cell of the rank of Under Secretary or above issues the notices to concerned licensees.

(d) to (e) DoT after examination of the recommendations of TRAI as per the UAS License conditions in consultation with Ministry of Law and Justice came to a *prima facie* conclusion that 8 licenses are liable for cancellation out of 69 licenses mentioned in part (b) above.

Since meeting the roll-out obligations is not linked with the number of subscribers in the network or the number of BTSS deployed, as the number of BTSS may vary according to the area to be covered in a selected District Head Quarter (DHQ)/town, the Government came to a *prima facie* conclusion that TRAI recommendations may need modifications. The reference was sent back to TRAI for its reconsideration as per provision of TRAI Act.

Statement

List of licenses

Sl. No.	Name of the service area	Name of licensee	Category as per TRAI Recommendation	Date of issue of demand notices for imposition of LD	Date of issue of show cause notice for cancellation of licenses
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gujarat	Aircel Ltd.	B2	14.12.2010	31.3.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Rajasthan	Aircel Ltd.	C2	28.12.2010	31.3.2011
3.	Bihar	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.	B2	28.12.2010	
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.	B2	30.12.2010	
5.	Haryana	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	C2	14.01.2011	2.6.2011
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	C2	28.12.2010	2.6.2011
7.	Punjab	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	C2	23.12.2010	2.6.2011
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.		B2	14.12.2010
9.	Delhi	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	D2	19.01.2011	07.03.2011
10.	Gujarat	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	B2	14.12.2010	
11.	Haryana	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	B2	23.12.2010	
12.	Karnataka	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	B2	23.12.2010	
13.	Kerala	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	B2	19.01.2011	
14.	Maharashtra	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	B2	28.12.2010	
15.	Mumbai	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	7.03.2011
16.	Punjab	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	B2	23.12.2010	
17.	Rajasthan	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	B2	23.12.2010	
18.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	B2	28.12.2010	
19.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt.			B2

14.12.2010

Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Uttar Pradesh (West) 14.12.2010		Etisalat DB Telecom		B2
		Pvt. Ltd.			
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	14.12.2010	
22.	Assam	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
23.	Bihar	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
24.	Gujarat	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2		
25.	Haryana	Loop Telecom Ltd.	B2	14.01.2011	
26.	Himachal Pradesh	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
28.	Karnataka	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	14.12.2010	
29.	Kerala	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
30.	Kolkata	Loop Telecom Ltd.	B2	14.12.2010	
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Loop Telecom Ltd.	B2	23.12.2010	
32.	Maharashtra	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	23.12.2010	
33.	North East	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	23.12.2010	
34.	Orissa	Loop Telecom Ltd.	B2	14.01.2011	
35.	Punjab	Loop Telecom Ltd.	A2		
36.	Rajasthan	Loop Telecom Ltd.	B2	28.12.2010	
37.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai Service Area)	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	23.12.2010	
38.	Uttar Pradesh (East)		Loop Telecom Ltd.D2		28.12.2010
39.	Uttar Pradesh (West)		Loop Telecom Ltd.D2		14.01.2011
40.	West Bengal	Loop Telecom Ltd.	D2	14.01.2011	
41.	Andhra Pradesh	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	B2	14.12.2010	

42. Assam Sistema Shyam D2 28.12.2010 05.04.2011
TeleServices Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	Gujarat	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
44.	Himachal Pradesh	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	D2	23.12.2010	
45.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	D2	23.12.2010	
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
47.	North East	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
48.	Orissa	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	D2	14.01.2011	
49.	Punjab	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	D2	23.12.2010	
50.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	D2	14.12.2010	
51.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Sistema Shyam TeleServices Ltd.	D2	14.12.2010	
52.	Assam	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
53.	North East	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	D2	28.12.2010	
54.	Haryana	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.		D2	14.01.2011
55.	Himachal Pradesh	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.		D2	23.12.2010
56.	Jammu and Kashmir	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.		D2	23.12.2010
57.	Punjab	Unitech Wireless (North)		D2	19.01.2011

Pvt. Ltd.

58. Rajasthan

Unitech Wireless (North)

D2

23.12.2010

Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
59.	Madhya Pradesh	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	D2	14.01.2011	
60.	Andhra Pradesh	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B2	14.01.2011	
61.	Bihar	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B2	28.12.2010	
62.	Himachal Pradesh	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B2	23.12.2010	
63.	Karnataka	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B2	14.01.2011	
64.	Maharashtra	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B2	23.12.2010	
65.	Orissa	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B2	23.12.2010	
66.	Rajasthan	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B2	23.12.2010	
67.	Uttar Pradesh (East)		Videocon B2	06.01.2011	Telecommunications Ltd.
68.	Uttar Pradesh (West)		Videocon B2	14.12.2010	Telecommunications Ltd.
69.	West Bengal	Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	B2	06.01.2011	

Note:

- (a) Category A2 – Cancellation of licenses needs to be seriously considered in view of non-utilisation of spectrum and resultant loss of revenue to exchequer. This may however require legal examination.
- (b) Category B2 – Liquidated damages may be imposed as per licence conditions. Besides, cancellation of licenses needs to be seriously considered in view of non-Utilisation of spectrum and resultant loss of revenue to exchequer. This may however require legal examination.

(c) Category C2 and D2 - Licenses may be cancelled as per licence conditions in addition to levy of liquidated damages.

Opening new branch offices and upgrading existing ones

†2694. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether prescribed norms are relaxed for opening branch post offices in a remote, hilly, border State like Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the conditions that are relaxed;

(c) the target set for opening of new branch post offices and upgradation of the existing ones in the State in the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan and the extent to which the work thereon has been completed; and

(d) whether the proposed target would be achieved by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan?

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

(b) Details of norms for opening of branch post offices are given in Statement (See below).

(c) New branch post offices are opened under the Plan Scheme subject to justification for opening of branch post offices, availability of plan funds and manpower. Himachal Pradesh Circle has been allotted target of opening of 8 branch post offices during previous years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the target of opening of 3 branch post offices during the current year i.e. 2011-12. Himachal Pradesh Circle has achieved the target of opening of 8 BOs during the previous years. However, no target has been allotted for upgradation of existing branch post offices. As far as 12th Five Year Plan is concerned, the proposal has not been finalized.

(d) Sir, efforts are made to achieve the target subject to justification as per norms, availability of plan funds and manpower.

Statement

Norms for opening of Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices

1. Norms for opening of Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices:

1.1 Population:

(a) **In Normal Areas:** 3000 population in a group of villages (including 1000 population in the Proposed Post Office

village).

(b) In Hill, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas: 500
populations in an individual village or 1000 population in a
group of villages.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1.2 Distance:

- (a) **In Normal Areas:** The minimum distance from the nearest existing post office should be 3 kms.
- (b) **In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:** The distance limit will be the same as above except that in Hill Areas, the minimum distance limit can be relaxed by the Directorate in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances which should be clearly explained while submitting a proposal.

1.3 Anticipated Income:

- (a) **In Normal Areas:** The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33.33 % of the cost.
- (b) **In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:** The minimum anticipated income will be 15% of the cost.

It is further to be ensured that as a result of opening of a new post office, the loss in respect of the parent post office does not increase beyond the permissible limit nor is its income reduced below the minimum prescribed.

**Entry fee charged by DoT towards grant of
Cellular and UAS Licence**

2695. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

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

- (a) whether entry fee of Rs. 1659 crores charged by DoT towards grant of Cellular and UAS licence from 2001 onwards included payment towards 6.2 MHz of GSM or 5 MHz of CDMA contracted spectrum;
- (b) whether TRAI in its recommendations of May, 2010 has again confirmed that 6.2 MHz is the contracted spectrum;
- (c) whether Delhi High Court in its judgement of October, 2008 has also ruled that 6.2 MHz for GSM operators and 5 MHz for CDMA operators is the contracted spectrum;
- (d) whether DoT had accepted the above recommendations of TRAI and

orders of the High Court; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Apart from the entry
fee charged by DoT towards

grant of Cellular and UAS licence from 2001 onwards, no separate up front charge has been levied for allotments of 6.2 MHz of GSM or 5 MHz of CDMA spectrum to Cellular/Unified Access Service (UAS) licensees. However, annual spectrum usage charges are being levied from these Licensees as a percentage of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR). Licensing provisioning for allocation of spectrum, as defined in Clause 43.5 of new Unified Access Service (UAS) Licence is re-produced below:-

“43.5 Subject to availability and as per Guidelines issued from time to time, the spectrum allocation and frequency bands will be as follows:

43.5 (i) For wireless operation in SUBSCRIBER access network, the frequencies shall be assigned by WPC wing of the Department of Telecom from the frequency bands earmarked in the applicable National Frequency Allocation Plan and in coordination with various users. Initially a cumulative maximum of upto 4.4 MHz + 4.4 MHz shall be allocated in the case of CDMA based system @ 200 KHz per carrier or 30 KHz per carrier or a maximum of 2.5 MHz + 2.5 MHz shall be allocated in the case of CDMA based systems @ 1.25 MHz per carrier, on case by case basis subject to availability. While efforts would be made to make available larger chunks to the extent feasible, the frequencies assigned may not be contiguous and may not be the same in all cases or within the whole Service Area. For making available appropriate frequency spectrum for roll out of services under the licence, the type(s) of Systems to be deployed are to be indicated.

43.5 (ii) Additional spectrum beyond the above stipulation may also be considered for allocation after ensuring optimal and efficient utilization of the already allocated spectrum taking into account all types of traffic and guidelines/criteria prescribed from time to time. However, spectrum not more than 5 + 5 MHz in respect of CDMA system or 6.2 + 6.2 MHz in respect of TDMA based system shall be allocated to any new Unified Access Services Licensee. The spectrum shall be allocated in 824 - 844 MHz paired with 869 - 889 MHz, 890 - 915 MHz paired with 935 - 960 MHz, 1710-1785 MHz paired with 1805 - 1880 MHz.

43.5 (iii) In the event, a dedicated carrier for micro-cellular architecture based system is assigned in 1880 - 1900 MHz band, the spectrum not more than 3.75 + 3.75 MHz in respect of CDMA system or 4.4 + 4.4 MHz in respect of TDMA system shall be assigned to any assigned to any new Unified Access Services Licensee.

43.5 (iv) The Licensor has right to modify and/or amend the procedure of allocation of spectrum including quantum of spectrum at any point of time without assigning any reason.

Further, as per the CMTS licences issued in 2001, a cumulative maximum of upto 4.4 MHz + 4.4 MHz will be permitted. Based on usage, justification and availability, additional spectrum upto 1.8 MHz + 1.8 MHz making a total of 6.2 MHz + 6.2 MHz, may be considered for assignment, on case by case basis, on payment of additional Licence fee as revenue share.

(b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), in its recommendations dated 11.05.2010 on 'Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework', has *inter-alia*, recommended that "the contracted spectrum for all the access licences (CMTS and UAS licences) issued in or after 2001, is 6.2 MHz/5 MHz in respect of GSM/CDMA respectively".

(c) to (e) No such judgement of October, 2008 of Delhi High Court has been seen. However, in judgement dated August 22, 2008 of High Court of Delhi in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 9654 of 2007 in the matter of 'Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) and Ors Vs Union of India (UoI) and Ors', the issue regarding contractual provision for allocation of spectrum in the UAS Licence were deliberated, but there seems to be no explicit judgement on the amount of contractual spectrum as the petitioners, *inter-alia*, mainly prayed for issue of an appropriate Writ setting aside/quashing the impugned order dated 12.12.2007 by the learned TDSAT in petition no. 286 of 2007.

Further, the TDSAT in its judgment dated 31.03.2009 in petition of 286 of 2007, in the matter of COAI and ors Vs UOI and ors has held that the petitioners do not have any vested right to receive GSM spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz. Against this judgment, the COAI has appealed before the Supreme Court and the matter is sub-judice.

The above said recommendations of TRAI of May, 2010 are under consideration of the Government and being a matter of policy formation, it is not feasible to specify a time frame for final decision on the recommendations.

Non availability of SIM cards in Madhya Pradesh

†2696. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in Madhya Pradesh wherever mobile services are being provided, there is a long waiting list;

(b) whether Central Government is unable to provide the facility there due to non availability of SIM; and

(c) if so, by when SIM cards would be received and the waiting list would end?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

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

Loss of BSNL and MTNL consumers after MNP

2697. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) the number of mobile connections in the country as on date, State-wise and operator-wise;

(b) the number of consumers of BSNL and MTNL, State-wise;

(c) the number of BSNL and MTNL consumers who shifted to other private operators after implementation of Mobile Number Portability (MNP), State-wise;

(d) whether BSNL is the largest loser in respect of consumers after Reliance GSM service;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of decrease/increase in the number of consumers of BSNL and MTNL during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The number of wireless subscribers in the country, License Area-wise and operator-wise including Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), as on 30.6.2011 is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The Government has launched the Mobile Number Portability (MNP) service on 25.11.2010 in Haryana and on 20.1.2011 in rest of India. The number of BSNL and MTNL subscribers ported in and ported out after implementation of Mobile Number Portability (MNP) till 30.6.2011. License Area-wise is given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) and (e) Though the net ported number of mobile subscribers of BSNL is next to Reliance, yet the net ported subscribers as %age of total mobile subscribers of BSNL is not so. The main reasons for porting out of subscribers from BSNL and MTNL have been reported to be

network/coverage issues, tariff issues etc.

(f) The details of decrease/increase in the number of wireless subscribers of BSNL and MTNL during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, so far, State-wise are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Operation-wise, service area-wise wireless telephone connections as on 30.06.2011

Sl. No.	Name of the service area	BSNL	MTNL	Videocon	Stel	Uninor	Estisalat	Vodafone	Idea	Reliance	Aircel	Quardant	Loop	Tata	Sistema	Bharti
							DB Telecom	Essar Telecom	mobile communication + Reilance Telecom Ltd.	communication + Reilance Telecom Ltd.	Televenture (Formerly HFCL)	mobileTele Services		Tele Services	Shyam Tele Services	Airtel Ltd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7996450	0	10416	0	2521021	23330	7347024	8428994	8335814	1668170	0	0	8531541	454468	17243746
2.	Assam	1527532	0	0	85015	0	0	1650109	303279	2215464	3429987	0	86	120853	8	3356691
3.	Bihar	6088425	0	16897	1897964	2953045	26518	5244148	4896810	8850834	4843888	0	0	5416422	10255571	16076532
4.	Gujarat	4026955	0	1615387	0	2029601	20854	14910573	7142471	7935027	560123	0	0	3010889	62372	6704802
5.	Haryana	3049879	0	864065	0	0	9268	4170943	3277517	3899266	559344	0	104	3029987	148881	2181265
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1699374	0	89150	428377	0	0	357430	365532	1635574	677256	0	0	421271	22	1696464
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	917986	0	0	0	0	0	565253	128808	461699	1763924	0	0	112972	0	1868985
8.	Karnataka	6000816	0	10458	0	1196133	18137	6591039	4386930	7893399	1695561	0	0	7022517	15332981	14892871
9.	Kerala	6028208	0	370125	0	669904	8760	5535177	7026922	4022609	2358360	0	0	2730401	547148	3459776
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4952054	0	1177802	0	0	46778	3135580	11839576	11574052	734560	0	93	5126046	592	9547099

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11. Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	6426492	0	12581	0	2282932	23882	11952824	13427497	9541113	1049697	0	0	10512247	530486	6794416	
12. North East	1540597	0	0	41121	0	0	661826	224701	706894	2197151	0	20	78721	0	2103288	
13. Orissa	3988945	0	9591	864937	1078406	0	2338159	646442	4123910	2508395	0	536	2617124	109	5524753	
14. Punjab	4643263	0	0	0	0	11864	4132392	4665114	4477965	668480	1406147	100	3553587	93	6591185	
15. Rajasthan	5704137	0	9584	0	0	22841	8711277	3092185	7395575	865678	0	245	4027655	2083180	12561588	
16. Tamil Nadu (excl. Chennai)	7081197	0	1522515	0	1321818	23574	9330557	1346172	7512665	16322256	0	0	3835626	1492320	9697939	
17. Uttar Pradesh (East)	10183078	0	20001	0	4213665	31607	14237217	6369289	12507704	2056803	0	0	4779102	131445	13044951	
18. Uttar Pradesh (West)	4510993	0	9537	0	3177271	32080	9234369	9052503	9798352	1924818	0	0	5109190	123919	6341180	
19. West Bengal (excl. Kolkata)	3361000	0	17765	0	2386633	0	11040815	1434008	7416250	2993777	0	0	3428447	1359533	8756085	
20. Kolkata	2453216	0	0	0	1370569	0	4373647	734402	5349384	1563412	0	1224	3421712	679173	3688633	
21. Chennai	1547227	0	0	0	0	0	2113892	0	1168093	4171386	0	0	1122950	0	3153257	
22. Delhi	0	2688680	0	0	0	698910	7788376	3991264	8687497	2218190	0	0	6011585	811361	8301831	
23. Mumbai	0	2836960	1374012	0	1129213	360332	5887113	2348402	7756018	1149736	0	3147900	6171839	741115	3598710	
TOTAL:	937278255505640	7129886	331741426330211	1358535	14161984095108818143265158579807521406147315030890992684	11726080										

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Statement-II

Number of BSNL and MTNL subscribers ported in and ported out till 30.6.2011, Licence Area-wise.

Sl. No.	Operator	Licence Area	No. of subscribers ported in till 30.6.2011	No. of subscribers ported out till 30.6.2011
1.	BSNL	Andhra Pradesh	1,04,987	50,293
2.		Assam	1,616	3,070
3.		Bihar	5,048	26,816
4.		Gujarat	12,072	64,391
5.		Haryana	19,937	1,19,062
6.		Himachal Pradesh	2,798	6,939
7.		Jammu and Kashmir	158	177
8.		Karnataka	15,103	86,046
9.		Kerala	59,217	48,422
10.		Kolkata Telecom District	3,416	19,784
11.		Maharashtra	9,214	75,069
12.		Madhya Pradesh	9,687	38,311
13.		North East	429	1,074
14.		Orissa	16,376	15,468
15.		Punjab	10,446	1,17,144
16.		Rajasthan	28,838	78,459
17.		Tamil Nadu including Chennai Telecom District	25,543	57,039
18.		Uttar Pradesh East	12,454	38,371
19.		Uttar Pradesh West	6,845	59,936
20.		West Bengal	5,305	27,879
21.	MTNL	Delhi	7,766	31,317

22.	Mumbai	3,186	30,762
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Statement-III

State-wise details of decrease/increase in the number of wireless subscribers of MTNL and BSNL during 2009 to 2012

Sl. No.	Operator	Licence Area	Decrease/increase in the number of wireless subscribers		
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 30.06.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	BSNL	Andhra Pradesh	10,84,691	27,92,401	6,87,910
2.		Assam	1,68,816	3,42,085	43,525
3.		Bihar	17,11,687	12,38,969	1,08,168
4.		Gujarat	6,16,136	7,15,045	49,487
5.		Haryana	8,33,296	4,83,511	-7,596
6.		Himachal Pradesh	3,84,582	3,94,319	28,960
7.		Jammu and Kashmir	43,804	-1,41,105	84,604
8.		Karnataka	11,98,322	17,63,464	2,95,519
9.		Kerala	10,71,789	18,03,137	62,894
10.		Madhya Pradesh	10,55,587	8,28,397	-66,576
11.		Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	9,22,488	16,02,245	-1,69,817
12.		North East	3,03,285	3,66,935	1,01,088
13.		Orissa	8,97,840	13,24,778	1,57,246
14.		Punjab	7,67,940	9,12,783	66,238
15.		Rajasthan	12,54,786	11,95,652	13,058
16.		Tamil Nadu (excl. Chennai)	12,28,934	21,66,424	1,94,908
17.		Uttar Pradesh East	21,05,720	18,70,433	1,13,434
18.		Uttar Pradesh West	8,57,794	8,93,817	1,09,319
19.		West Bengal (excl. Kolkata)	3,68,549	9,40,880	40,429

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.		Kolkata	2,64,417	6,48,927	-34,024
21.		Chennai	1,65,315	2,41,017	14,925
22.	MTNL	Delhi	3,44,455	2,35,860	28,432
23.		Mumbai	2,67,049	1,46,268	1,064

Poor quality of services in Delhi

2698. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints of poor quality of Telecom, Post and Telegraph services in Delhi particularly in East Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to improve the said services in Delhi?

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

(i) The Telecom service providers in Delhi are by and large meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) benchmarks prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). Further, there have been no complaints regarding poor quality of Telegraph service in Delhi including East Delhi.

(ii) As regards postal services, there have been some complaints regarding delivery of postal articles including non delivery of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL) bills in East Delhi.

(b) The reason for non-delivery of MTNL bills are change of address by the addressee/unauthorized colonies etc.

(c) The steps taken/being taken are as below:-

(i) TRAI undertakes objective assessment of Quality of Service of Basic, Cellular and Broadband Services through independent agencies. A customer satisfaction survey is also conducted quarterly through these agencies. The results of these audit and survey are being widely published for public/stakeholders' knowledge.

TRAI has been following up with the Service Providers for addressing deficiencies in meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks.

(ii) Sub-Post Master/Postal Assistants concerned have been directed to monitor closely and ensure delivery of articles properly. Registers have been prescribed for delivery of MTNL bills. Visits are being made by the senior officers. The cases are enquired into and necessary action taken against defaulters.

Modernisation and computerisation of postal services

†2699. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working for modernisation and computerisation of Indian Postal service, the largest postal service of the world, having more than one lakh fifty thousand post offices, so that they can prove effective in increasing its utility; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Government has approved the "IT MODERNIZATION PROJECT" of Department of Posts for computerization of Post Offices, Mail Offices, Administrative Offices and other field offices. The project involves establishment of required IT infrastructure and development of integrated modular scalable applications for mail, banking, postal life insurance etc.

Investment for cold storage chain

2700. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recognised that cold storage chain is a must to stop huge wastage of fruits and horticulture which needs high investment and technology through F.D.I; and

(b) if so, whether the Twelfth Five Year Plan will have clear path for both domestic and F.D.I. route in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The creation of cold storage chain infrastructure reduces undesirable level of wastages in perishables, increase in level of processing and value addition to agricultural produces. Setting up of cold chain facilities requires high investment. Considering the importance of cold chain facilities in the country, the Government of India has provided for special policy incentives in this regard. The Union Budget for FY 2010 provided for investment linked tax incentives for setting up and operating cold

chain and warehousing facilities for agricultural produces. Under this policy, all capital expenditure, other than on land, goodwill and financial instruments would be fully allowable as deduction. Further, the Ministry of Finance has also taken a decision to include cold chains and post-harvest storage infrastructure as Infrastructure projects.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Appointment of Director in Central Hindi Institute, Agra

†2701. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Director in the Central Hindi Institute, Agra is lying vacant for the last three years;

(b) whether a committee of the concerned department has recommended a panel of applicants after completing the selection process by advertising the above post;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether those applicants fulfil the conditions of selection mentioned in the advertisement;

(d) if so, by when Government will fill the said post; and

(e) if not, the immediate steps proposed to be taken by Government for making appointment to the said post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The post of Director, Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (KHS), Agra, fell vacant on 28.11.2008. Since then it is under the additional charge. After following the due process, an offer of appointment has been issued for Prof. Mohan, Department of Hindi, University of Delhi, vide Ministry of Human Resource Development's O.M. No. 3-12/2008-Languages-I (Volume-II) dated 25.8.2011.

Establishment of IIT in Kerala

2702. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that establishment of an IIT is a long standing demand of the State Government of Kerala and project report was submitted to Government and land was identified in Palakkad district in Kerala for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this demand was not included in the IITs allotted during the Eleventh Plan period; and

(d) if so, whether Government will consider this demand in Twelfth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) A number of State Governments,
including the Government of Kerala requested for setting up of Indian
Institutes of Technology (IITs) in their

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

respective States. Based on the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Council (SAC) to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM) and also having regard to the regional imbalance, the Government established eight new IITs during the Eleventh Five Year Plan in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. Proper connectivity, physical infrastructure and basic facilities have been kept in view while deciding the locations for setting up these eight new IITs. At present, there is no proposal to establish an IIT in Kerala. The entire budget allocation for new IITs during the Eleventh Five Year Plan has already been allocated for establishing the above 8 new IITs. Proposals for Twelfth Five Year Plan are yet to be taken up.

Support for higher education

2703. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government should step up support for higher education by giving cheap loans and also exploring lending directly to educational institutions as is done in the US; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/to be taken in this direction in the Eleventh Five Year Plan in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The proposal for establishment of National Educational Finance Corporation (NEFC) for providing loans for infrastructure development and expansion of educational institutions, as well as refinance facility for educational loans, was referred to Planning Commission for their concurrence. The proposal has not found favour with the Planning Commission. Hence the proposal was not taken forward. However, educational loans are declared to be a component of priority sector leading as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) instructions. Bank located in all States, including Andhra Pradesh also have to follow the RBI instructions.

Criteria for recruitment of Lecturers

2704. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria in place with regard to recruitment of Lecturers in colleges;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) whether NET qualification is necessary for Ph.D. holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has

framed the Regulations on Minimum Qualification for appointment of teachers and other academic staff in universities and colleges and measures for the maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010, which is available on UGC website at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/policy/revisefinalugcregulationfinal10.pdf>. Clause 4.4.1 of the Regulations reads as follows:-

- (i) Good academic record as defined by the concerned university with at least 55% marks (or an equivalent grade in a point scale wherever grading system is followed) at the Master's Degree level in a relevant subject from an Indian University, or an equivalent degree from an accredited foreign university.
- (ii) Besides fulfilling the above qualifications, the candidate must have cleared the National Eligibility Test (NET) conducted by the UGC, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) or similar test accredited by the UGC like State Level Eligibility Test/State Eligibility Test (SLET/SET).
- (iii) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of Clause 4.4.1 of the Regulations, candidates, who are, or have been awarded a Ph. D. Degree in accordance with the University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of Ph.D. Degree) Regulations, 2009, shall be exempted from the requirement of the minimum eligibility condition of NET/SLET/SET for recruitment and appointment of Assistant Professor or equivalent positions in Universities/Colleges/Institutions.
- (iv) NET/SLET/SET shall also not be required for such Masters Programs in disciplines for which NET/SLET/SET is not conducted.

Implementation of Saakshar Bharat scheme in Bihar

2705. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is spending huge amount of money on a scheme called Saakshar Bharat;
- (b) the amount of money spent under the scheme, State-wise;
- (c) the share of the State of Bihar in this scheme; and

(d) what has been the actual implementation of the scheme in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) A Statement indicating funds released towards Central Share to various States (including Bihar) for implementation of Saakshar Bharat Programme is given (See below). As against total amount of Rs. 119,57,78,294/- (including central share of Rs. 89,68,33,721/- and State Share of Rs. 29,89,44,572/-) released to State

Literacy Mission Authority (SLMA) of Bihar for implementation in 37 districts of the State, the amount of utilization reported by State Literacy Mission Authority is Rupees 483.35 lakhs only which is merely 4% of the total released grant. The pace of implementation of the Programme in the State is very slow.

Statement-I

Funds released towards Central Share to various States for implementation of Saakshar Bharat Programme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Funds released under Saakshar Bharat Programme as Central Share	Funds utilized under Saakshar Bharat Programme (out of Central and State Share)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21821.15	5139.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	890.71	247.21
3.	Assam	2305.67	17.69
4.	Bihar	8968.34	483.35
5.	Chhattisgarh	3864.31	2086.56
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.95	0.00
7.	Gujarat	2399.11	725.44
8.	Haryana	847.67	154.15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	146.34	0.66
10.	Jharkhand	3122.76	289.81
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	6407.33	2556.31
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2070.01	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	2261.82	6.87
15.	Manipur	262.25	276.05
16.	Meghalaya	362.02	0.00
17.	Nagaland	196.26	51.45
18.	Odisha	349.89	128.52

19. Punjab	1561.33	0.00
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Kendriya Vidyalaya at Barpeta in Assam

2706. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Kendriya Vidyalaya at Barpeta in Assam;

(b) whether Government has provided sufficient funds to complete construction of the school building; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya at Barpeta in Assam was opened in the year 2003-04 under Civil Sector. The Vidyalaya is functioning upto class 12th with Science stream in a temporary accommodation.

(b) and (c) Sponsoring authority *i.e.* Government of Assam has not yet provided suitable land for construction of school building for Kendriya Vidyalaya, Barpeta in Assam. Therefore, the question of providing funds does not arise.

School building occupied by Security forces

†2707. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that studies of children have been hampered because of the stationing of policemen and para-military personnel in the schools of Orissa;

(b) whether complaints have been lodged in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any action has been taken regarding this wrong practice; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Government of Orissa has intimated that presently no school in Orissa is occupied by policemen or para-military personnel.

(b) to (e) In the past Hon'ble High Court of Orissa on the basis of some newspaper reports had taken cognizance of some schools buildings in M/s Posco project being occupied by the police forces. National

Commission for Protection of Child Rights has also requested the State Government for vacation of school buildings occupied by police forces in the district of Malkangiri, Rayagada, Koraput and Keonjhar. All the affected school buildings now stand vacated by the police forces.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Teaching of Chinese language in CBSE schools

2708. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who appeared in exams for Chinese language course under the CBSE introduced scheme and the details of their levels;

(b) whether Government feels that it is a scheme worth supporting; and

(c) the number of teachers employed to teach Chinese language in various Government run schools under CBSE pattern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No student has appeared in Chinese

language exams as yet, since the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has decided to introduce Mandarin Chinese in the schools affiliated to CBSE from the academic session 2011-12 only. The Board has decided to introduce Mandarin Chinese in 20 selected schools in class VI. Introduction of Mandarin Chinese is based on the number of students opting for this language.

(c) The 20 selected schools will make use of language teachers to teach Mandarin Chinese after getting them trained adequately by the CBSE.

Autonomy for IIMs

2709. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is in the process of giving autonomy to some more Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) across the country;

(b) if so, the names of the institutes to which the autonomy will be granted, State-wise;

(c) the salient features of the amendment made to the Memoranda of Association (MoA) to this effect; and

(d) what will be their source of raising funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) It has been agreed to, in principle, in the case of older IIMs like Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Calcutta, which do not take non plan grants that they would have powers to create posts within approved norms, to open Centres in India and abroad, to amend rules within the overall frame work of Memorandum of Association and Rules, to approve their own Budget, to manage the own funds generated by Institute in the course of time from fees/donations/grants by individuals, institutions and organizations in India and

abroad, such as (i) Industry, Associations, Foundations and Trusts; (ii) Alumni, faculty, staff, students and well-wishers of the Institute; (iii) Government of India and State Government, as outright, or matching grants; (iv) Savings from the annual grants and receipts of the Institute; (v) Unclaimed securities, royalties, gifts, etc.; and (vi) any other kind of donation, contribution etc.

Infrastructure for implementation of RTE Act

2710. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the infrastructure for implementation of RTE Act is ready;

(b) the number of new schools opened to accommodate the influx of new students;

(c) whether some new teachers have been appointed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which came into force w.e.f. 1.4.2010, provides for provision of school infrastructure and recruitment of teachers within a period of 3 years i.e. by 31st March, 2013. The following infrastructure has been sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in 2010-11 and 2011-12 to enable States to meet the RTE requirements:-

Name of Item	No. sanctioned
Additional Classroom	4,87,840
Primary School Buildings	17,577
Upper Primary School Building	6740
Teachers	6.07 lakh

(b) The norms for implementation of SSA programme have been revised to correspond with the provisions of RTE Act. Till 31.3.2011, a total of 1,95,433 primary schools and 1,70,966 upper primary schools have been sanctioned under SSA programme.

(c) and (d) Till 2010-11, under SSA 17.41 lakh teachers were sanctioned, against which 12 lakh posts of teachers have been filled

up.

Expansion and development of higher education

†2711. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether for the development of the country, there is a need for expansion and development of higher education system;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government has decided to start new educational institutions in the country for expansion of higher education;

(d) if so, the names of said new institutions; and

(e) the development of which sectors will be augmented as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Expansion and development of higher education is a continuous endeavour to achieve greater inclusion, equity and quality in higher education. A substantial increase in Plan allocation in the Eleventh Plan has been provided for, aimed at improvement in quality and infrastructure in the existing higher educational institutions and for setting up of new quality institutions.

(c) to (e) During the Eleventh Plan, new quality institutions such as Central Universities in uncovered States, Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Indian Institute of Information Technology, Schools for Planning and Architecture have been set up. Under the Scheme of Setting up of Model Degree Colleges in the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts, the University Grants Commission have approved 48 proposals. In addition, a Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans has also been launched for students belonging to economically weaker sections with annual income upto Rs. 4.5 lakhs.

Improvement in higher education and enhanced enrolment leads to over-all development of the society and economy impacting almost all sectors, directly or indirectly.

Implementation of NKC recommendations

†2712. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Knowledge Commission (NKC) had submitted its report to Government about five years ago;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) the total number of recommendations by the Commission that the Government was urged to implement;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the number of recommendations which have been implemented by Government, till March, 2011; and

(e) the remaining recommendations for whose implementation work has already started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The National Knowledge Commission (NKC) was constituted on 13th June, 2005, with a time-frame of three years, under the Planning Commission. The term was extended upto 31st March, 2009. The NKC has submitted around three hundred recommendations in 27 focus areas during its term. The Planning Commission which is the nodal agency in this regard, is monitoring the implementation of the recommendations from time to time. The detailed recommendations and the action taken thereon is available at its website <http://knowledgecommission.gov.in>.

KV teachers exchange programme with the United States

†2713. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalayas will go to United States under the exchange programme developed by United States-India Educational Foundation (USIEF) and learn the education system prevailing there;

(b) if so, the extent of financial burden that Government will have to bear on account of this exchange programme; and

(c) the number of teachers, who will be sent to United States during 2011-12 session?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The teachers from all over India from 6th to 12th grade are eligible for the Fulbright Teacher Exchange programme conducted under the auspices of United States India Educational Foundation (USIEF). There is no fixed slot for the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. There is no financial implications for the school from which the teacher is selected. The USIEF has invited applications for the programme beginning August/September, 2012 by September 15, 2011.

Inadequate water facility in schools in Andhra Pradesh

2714. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI. T. RATNA BAI:

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 there is almost inadequate water facility in the 7550 primary and middle level schools in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the funds spent/to be spent in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken to correct the situation in the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan period especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2009-10, about 7058 primary and 1337 upper primary schools in Andhra Pradesh do not have drinking water facility out of 68,926 primary and 33,871 upper primary schools in the State. The district-wise details is given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) The drinking water facility is provided in primary and upper-primary schools in rural areas in convergence with Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. In schools of urban areas and all the new schools sanctioned under SSA, the drinking water facility is provided from Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) fund. The State-wise details of allocation of fund under SSA during Eleventh Five Year Plan period for drinking water facility for urban areas is given in Statement-II (See below). As per the information received from the State Project Director, SSA, Andhra Pradesh, the remaining rural schools are to be covered with drinking water facility under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and the urban schools under SSA during 2011-12. The issue of ensuring hundred per cent coverage of the schools with drinking water facility through effective convergence has been discussed with the States in the Project Approval Board meetings of the SSA.

Statement-I

Schools without drinking water facility in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No	District	Total schools			Schools without drinking water facility		
		Primary	Upper primary	Total	Primary	Upper primary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Adilabad	3508	1461	4969	594	68	662

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Anantapur	3193	1662	4855	142	46	188
3.	Chittoor	4609	1759	6368	305	71	376
4.	Cuddapah	3408	1274	4682	430	62	492
5.	East Godawari	3689	1583	5272	89	12	101
6.	Guntur	3134	1148	4282	300	63	363
7.	Hyderabad	1537	1493	3030	149	16	165
8.	Karimnagar	2765	2121	4886	217	47	264
9.	Khammam	2883	1315	4198	186	38	224
10.	Krishna	2756	1474	4230	121	21	142
11.	Kurnool	2171	1448	3619	346	110	456
12.	Mahbubnagar	3113	1810	4923	316	78	394
13.	Medak	2326	1374	3700	521	129	650
14.	Nalgonda	3060	1596	4656	701	123	824
15.	Nellore	3153	1273	4426	405	70	475
16.	Nizamabad	1852	1240	3092	112	22	134
17.	Prakasam	3205	1129	4334	234	42	276
18.	Rangareddi	2617	2195	4812	345	80	425
19.	Srikakulam	3044	1389	4433	363	86	449
20.	Visakhapatnam	4155	1360	5515	224	16	240
21.	Vizianagaram	2758	868	3626	322	23	345
22.	Warangal	3159	1772	4931	603	112	715
23.	West Godavari	2831	1127	3958	33	2	35
TOTAL:		68926	33871	102797	7058	1337	8395

Statement-II

State-wise allocation of fund and expenditure for drinking water facility under SSA

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State Expenditure	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total	Expenditure	
								incurred	yet to be incurred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	9.280	9.280	0.000	9.280
2.	Andhra Pradesh	431.000	0.000	256.750	484.250	155.000	1327.000	1083.280	243.720
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
4.	Assam	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
5.	Bihar	458.875	84.750	122.250	125.400	21.525	812.800	390.788	422.012
6.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7.	Chhattisgarh	445.760	0.000	0.000	336.600	139.000	921.360	471.360	450.000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22.350	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	22.350	22.350	0.000

9. Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.600	4.200	8.800	4.600	4.200
10. Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
11. Goa	0.000	0.000	0.800	6.000	40.000	46.800	0.800	46.000
12. Gujarat	234.010	482.000	153.300	0.000	0.000	869.310	869.310	0.000
13. Haryana	0.000	0.000	163.400	0.000	46.760	210.160	116.993	93.167
14. Himachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	21.000	0.000	21.000	21.000	0.000
15. Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
16. Jharkhand	0.000	0.000	133.700	3.000	429.600	566.300	135.880	430.420
17. Karnataka	0.000	0.000	0.000	242.000	79.500	321.500	13.000	308.500
18. Kerala	310.200	152.400	0.000	351.000	0.000	813.600	813.600	0.000
19. Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.300	0.000	2.300	2.300	0.000
20. Madhya Pradesh	5239.230	0.000	0.000	71.250	288.000	5598.480	5254.965	343.515
21. Maharashtra	320.500	75.600	112.000	169.400	263.900	941.400	648.677	292.723
22. Manipur	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
23. Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
24. Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

25. Nagaland	0.000	0.000	0.000	42.750	20.000	62.750	0.000	62.750	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26. Orissa	0.000	0.000	0.000	87.800	252.000	339.800	81.200	258.600	
27. Pondicherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.500	0.000	12.500	6.250	6.250	
28. Punjab	0.000	24.978	7.420	32.400	4.017	68.815	64.578	4.237	
29. Rajasthan	1387.200	238.200	2235.600	579.000	108.600	4548.600	4246.950	301.650	
30. Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
31. Tamil Nadu	0.000	0.000	109.250	0.000	790.550	899.800	59.750	840.050	
32. Tripura	0.000	0.000	0.000	100.250	6.462	106.712	100.250	6.462	
33. Uttar Pradesh	0.000	2684.880	0.000	90.120	0.000	2775.000	2755.065	19.935	
34. Uttarakhand	95.100	0,000	123.600	27.250	3.200	249.150	245.950	3.200	
35. West Bengal	0.000	0.000	83.200	447.535	557.253	1087.988	396,068	691.920	
SUB TOTAL (SSA):	8944.225	3742.808	3501.270	3236.405	3218.848	22643.555	17804.963	4838.592	

Funds to Bihar for model schools

†2715. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to Government of Bihar by the Central Government during the last three years, for construction of model schools at block level in Bihar;

(b) the number of model schools that had to be built at block level every year and the number of schools actually built; and

(c) the reasons for not building as per the target fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Government of India has so far released an amount of Rs. 118.91 crore for setting up of 105 model schools in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in Bihar. However, with regard to the proposal of the State Government to open new secondary/senior secondary schools from the funds earmarked for model schools, this Ministry has advised that the funds should be utilized for setting up model schools only.

Year-wise targets for setting up model schools under the Model School Scheme have not been fixed. The model schools are sanctioned by this Ministry based on the proposals received from the State/UT Governments.

States not implementing RTE Act

†2716. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act is being implemented by all the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the names of the States not implementing the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years. The RTE Act has come into force from 1st April, 2010.

The States/UTs have undertaken the task of implementing the provisions of the RTE Act. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the main vehicle for implementation of the RTE Act. The norms under SSA have been aligned with the provisions of the RTE Act for its effective implementation.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Quality and funding of education

2717. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to improve the quality of education in each State in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating steps to meet the challenges of public funding for higher education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Education as a subject on the Concurrent List, is the shared responsibility of both Central and State Governments. The responsibility of school education lies primarily with the State Governments. It is the constant endeavor of the Government to promote qualitative improvement in school education. The Government has established various Boards of Studies which advise on academic matters falling in its area of concern, standards, model curricula teaching and infrastructure facilities. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has been enacted which envisages significant reforms in the Elementary Education sector specially with reference to admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by all children in schools which conform to specified norms and standards.

Government has taken major initiatives in academic and institutional reforms in higher education sector which marks a paradigm shift in the development of higher education. Government aims to set up a National Commission/Council for Higher Education and Research as an apex body for determination, coordination and maintenance of standards and promotion of higher education and research. It also aims to have mandatory accreditation system in place of the present voluntary system of accreditation, to promote quality. The National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) aims to embed vocational education in the educational system providing for horizontal and vertical mobility for youth to seamlessly move between general and vocational education.

Government also aims to curb adoption of unfair practices by technical and medical educational institutions and universities. The Educational Tribunals Bill introduced in the Parliament provides for a two tier system to deal with disputes between students, teachers, institutions and regulators. The government has also introduced in the Parliament, a Bill to regulate the entry of foreign education providers.

The National Policy on Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992) encourages nongovernmental

and voluntary efforts in education, while preventing establishment of institutions which intend to commercialize education.

Students not availing mid-day-meals due to caste factor

2718. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of students not availing the mid-day-meals at some places due to caste factor have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the facts and the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Six complaints (two each from Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and one each from Andhra Pradesh and Orissa) have been received by this Department since 01.01.2010. They were referred to the concerned States for enquiring into the matter and taking necessary action. The States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh have informed that no discrimination due to caste factor was found. In Orissa, however, it was found that the guardians of the school students had stopped their children from taking mid-day-meal prepared by a Cook belonging to the scheduled caste. After an enquiry, the State Government booked a case against one of the guardians, who was arrested and produced before the Court. The Mid-Day-Meal programme in that school has been going on smoothly thereafter.

(c) Many studies have shown mid day meal fosters social equality, spreads egalitarian values, and breaks barriers of caste and class in school. Similarly, appointment of cooks from SC/ST communities teaches children to overcome caste prejudices. In addition, many States/UTs have formed School Management Committees/Samities under RTE Act, 2009 with members from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes to monitor the implementation of mid-day-meal in schools.

In order to ensure effective implementation of the scheme, there is an extensive monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, State and the National levels. The scheme is constantly reviewed through Quarterly Progress Reports; in the National level steering cum Monitoring Committee meetings and during Programme Approval Board

meetings as well as through the Central Review Missions. In addition 40 independent monitoring institutes evaluate the Scheme at regular intervals with defined Terms of Reference.

Women Study Centres

2719. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very few proposals of universities and colleges for establishment of Women Study Centres had been approved by the Committee for Higher Education;

(b) if so, whether this would affect the objectives of Government to increase the number of Women Study Centres for higher education;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the actual number of proposals of universities and colleges for Women Study Centres approved by Government during the current year alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), it is not a fact that very few proposals of Universities and Colleges for establishment of Women Study Centres had been approved by the Committee for Higher Education. Prior to Eleventh Plan Period, only 66 Women's Studies Centres were in existence in various Universities and Colleges. During Eleventh Plan Period, the Standing Committee on the scheme of Women's Studies approved 93 more Women's Studies Centres in the various Universities and Colleges.

(d) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), 10 proposals of Universities and Colleges for Women Study Centres have been approved by UGC during the current year. The details are as under:-

1. Women's Christian College, W.C.C. Road, Nagercoil-629001 (Tamil Nadu)
2. Gopichand Arya Mahila College, Abohar-152116 (Punjab)
3. Dayanand College of Law, Barshi Road, Latur-413531 (Maharashtra)
4. Birla College of Art Science and Commerce, Kalyan-421304 (Maharashtra)
5. ILS College, Law College Road, Pune-411004
6. Osmania University, Hyderabad-500007
7. Periyar University, Salem-636011 (Tamil Nadu)
8. Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli-627012 (Tamil Nadu)
9. Jaypee University of Information Technology, Wagnaghat, P.O. Dumehar Bani, Kandaghat, Distt. Solan-173215 (Himachal Pradesh)

Pradesh).

10. Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Agartala Tripura-799130

National database of academic certificates

2720. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned a pilot project to create a national database of academic certificates issued by school boards and universities;

(b) if so, whether such database would facilitate online verification of academic awards issued by boards and universities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Ministry of HRD had instructed Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to carry out pilot project on National Academy Depository (NAD). No such pilot project has been undertaken for universities.

(b) The database would facilitate online verification of academic awards issued by the CBSE thereby removing attempts made to use fake/forged academic certificates.

(c) As a part of pilot implementation, CBSE has made available the academic awards of following examinations on the NAD system:-

(i) Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET) 2011

(ii) CBSE Board XII Standard Exam 2011

The pilot is available free of cost for a maximum period of 3 months from the date of installation (26.07.2011).

Non-availability of NCERT books

2721. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether NCERT books are not available in Delhi and book sellers are selling books published by private publishers bearing CCE mark;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NCERT has ascertained the reasons for shortage of books in the market;

(d) the steps taken by NCERT to make all books available in adequate quantity in the market;

(e) whether book sellers are black marketing NCERT books; and

(f) if so, the action taken against such book sellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Sufficient stock of all the text books of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) have been made available in National Capital Region of Delhi and its nearby areas. NCERT has granted copyright permission to Delhi Bureau of Textbooks (DBT) for printing and providing textbooks to the students of the schools

governed by them, Textbooks from Classes I to XII are also available at Sales Counter located at NCERT Campus at Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi. In addition all the NCERT textbooks are also available on the NCERT website (www.ncert.nic.in) for immediate downloading and use across the country.

(d) NCERT in its endeavour to meet the commitment of providing textbooks to the students on time, puts in all efforts to monitor the printer-wise, title-wise production of textbooks and its simultaneous release of stock through the network of more than 340 wholesale agents and 4 Regional Centres of NCERT in the country. Sufficient copies of NCERT textbooks are available with NCERT in its different outlets i.e. Regional Production-cum-Distribution Centres at Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Bangalore and Kolkata to meet any further demand.

(e) and (f) NCERT has not received any complaint with regard to black marketing of NCERT books.

Shortage of schools in Bihar

†2722. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of schools in Bihar is far less than the requirement due to which lakhs of children are not able to get elementary education; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Government of Bihar has reported that the number of government and government aided schools in Bihar has increased from 52,112 in 2005 to 71,855 in 2011. These include 19,051 new primary schools opened under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) since inception of the programme, as well as 18,274 primary schools upgraded to upper primary schools. Enrollments in school has grown from 1,40,79,124 in 2005 to 1,99,74,702 in 2011-12.

(b) The following interventions have been approved for Bihar under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for the year 2011-12:-

(i) Opening of 1756 new primary school.

(ii) Upgradation of 447 primary schools to upper primary schools.

- (iii) Construction of 76693 additional classrooms.
- (iv) Construction of 15000 girls' toilets.
- (v) Support for 5.59 lakh out-of-school children for mainstreaming in school.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (vi) Support for 4,21,641 teachers salary.
- (vii) Support for training for 4,22,337 teachers.
- (viii) Support for textbooks for 1,99,78,741 children.
- (ix) Support for uniforms for 68,23,365 children.

Literacy rate in Bihar

†2723. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that literacy rate in Bihar is far less than the national average; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase literacy rate in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. As per Census of 2011, the literacy rate of Bihar is 63.8% as against national average of 74.04%.

(b) In order to increase literacy rate in Bihar, Saakshar Bharat a flagship programme launched by the Government in the Country in 2009-10, has been sanctioned in 37 districts of the State that have adult female literacy rate of 50% or below. For this purpose, an amount of Rupees 8968.34 lakhs has already been released to State Literacy Mission Authority of Bihar towards 1st installment of Central Share for implementation of the programme.

Cost of education

†2724. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the school education is continuously getting costlier over the years;

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

(c) the estimation on the increase in expenditure on schooling during the years from 2005 to 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government has enacted "The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009" which provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years in a neighbourhood school as defined by the State Government. The Act further provides that for this purpose, no

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

child shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing the elementary education.

With regard to secondary education, no fee is charged from the students of Navodaya Vidyalayas. However, nominal fee is charged from the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(c) The details of expenditure on school education by the Central Government and State Governments during the years from 2005-06 to 2009-10 (available upto date) are given as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Elemental/Education		Secondary Education	
	State	Centre	State	Centre
2005-06	40241.17	12481.24	27076.77	2143.35
2006-07	44561.82	17501.48	29967.66	2009.06
2007-08	51403.56	18122.68	33228.43	2577.51
2008-09 (Revised Estimate)	64833.28	21942.84	41759.74	5010.67
2009-10 (Budget Estimate)	76389.18	22270.76	53189.46	7119.94

Vacancy in MBA and engineering courses

2725. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of seats in MBA and engineering courses are expected to be vacant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to provide more job opportunities to the engineering and MBA students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Admission to All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved colleges in the country is done by Competent Authorities designated for the purpose by the respective State Government and no data is available with AICTE regarding the vacancy.

(c) In order to provide more job opportunities to engineering and MBA students, the Government has set up eight new IITs, seven new IIMs

and 10 NITs. The TEQIP programme of the Government focuses on strengthening the institutions to produce high quality engineers for better employability. Also, AICTE has been asked to constitute a committee and suggest measures to redesign the Finishing School Programme as a supplementary training school to

prepare students to meet the requirement of industries and to enhance the employability of Engineering students.

Students' unions in universities

†2726. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to establish students' unions in all universities of the country;

(b) if so, the initiative being taken by the Central Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government has prepared any draft for students' unions in the light of the directions of the Supreme Court and as per the recommendations of the Lingdoh Committee; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the procedure of its constitution has been completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) In pursuance of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Ministry had constituted a Committee in January, 2006 under the Chairmanship of Mr. J.M. Lyngdoh to frame guidelines pertaining to elections to Students Union in universities and colleges. After submission of report by the Committee, the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* order dated 22.09.2006 directed implementation of the Lyngdoh Committee's recommendations. The orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court have to be followed by all universities/colleges. The Supreme Court orders were communicated to all States and Universities.

The recommendations of the Committee containing the guidelines are available at UGC website www.ugc.ac.in.

Concessions to disabled persons

2727. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that SC/ST and OBC are given concessions in the cost of prospects and examination fees for entrance exams;

(b) if so, the reasons that the same concessions are not available to disable persons;

(c) by when Government proposes to make provisions to give concession to the persons belonging to handicapped category; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that
concessions are given in the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

cost of prospectus and examination fees for entrance exams to the candidates belonging to SC/ST as per existing instructions of the Government. These concessions may also be extended to the candidates belonging to OBC category, if provided for, in relevant rules applicable to them. Some States are also extending other benefits to such students.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has also drafted a new legislation, namely "Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2010", which includes various provisions for support in entrance examinations to every person with disability viz. the supply of preparatory material in formats which the person understands, permission to use assistive devices, transport facilities to and from the examination, extra time to complete the examination etc.

New engineering and self-financing colleges in North-East

2728. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new engineering colleges and self-financing colleges sanctioned in the last three years for the States of North-East alongwith the details thereof;

(b) the total number of applications pending for clearance;

(c) the reasons for delay in each case; and

(d) by when these will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) As per the information given by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the number of AICTE approved institutions sanctioned in the last three years for the States of North-East is at as under and there are no cases pending for clearance during the year 2011-12:-

States	AICTE approved institutions in North-East States			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Mizoram	1	3	3	0
Sikkim	3	3	3	0
Tripura	3	6	5	1
Meghalaya	2	2	3	0

Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	0
Assam	15	19	25	3
Manipur	2	2	3	0

Committee to inspect schools under CBSE, Patna

2729. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBSE, Patna Regional Office has constituted a committee in the month of May, 2011 for inspection of CBSE affiliated schools in their region;

(b) if so, the schools which have been inspected during May, 2011;

(c) whether any reports were prepared for schools inspected during this period; and

(d) if so, the details of their reports, school-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Regional Office of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) at Patna constituted a Committee in April, 2011, to verify the school records of 14 schools. The records of 12 schools were verified whereas 02 schools did not submit their records.

(c) and (d) The committee in its report indicated records of the following 11 schools to be in order:-

1. Shyam Lal DAV Public School, Kangaria
2. Krishna Niketan, Krishna Vihar, Patna
3. Subhash Public School, Giridih, Jharkhand
4. Holy Mission Secondary School, Patna
5. ARS Public School, Bokaro
6. Dig Darshan Secondary School, Bihta, Patna
7. Park Mount Public School, Patna
8. Sacred Heart, Muzaffarpur
9. DAV Nadraj Public School, Ranchi
10. Blue Bells Schools, Deogarh
11. Mother International Academy, Phulwarisharif, Patna

The record of Chandrasheel Vidyapeeth School, Kanti, Muzaffarpur was not in order. The following two schools could not place the record

of the school before the committee:-

1. The Leed's Asian Secondary School, Danapur Cantt., Patna
2. Shivam School Bihta, Patna

Cases of non-compliance of RTE Act

2730. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas are also covered under Right to Education Act;

(b) the details of cases of noncompliance with the provisions of the Act, by such educational institutions received under the said Act; and

(c) the details of action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas are covered under Section 2(p) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 as schools belonging to "specified category".

(b) and (c) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) have been entrusted with the responsibility to monitor the rights of the child under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. As per information provided by NCPCR, 15 complaints have been received against Kendriya Vidyalayas out of which four have been disposed off and remaining 11 are under investigation. Two matters relating to Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have come to notice, of which one has been disposed off by NCPCR.

Requirement of teachers

2731. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation of Right to Education Act is facing problems;

(b) whether some States are unable to meet the teacher qualification norms laid down in the RTE Act;

(c) whether in Government sector alone, the country is already short of 7 lakh teachers with 5 lakh more to cover the RTE requirements;

(d) whether, out of these, the number of untrained teachers is estimated to be 7 lakh;

(e) whether West Bengal and Orissa have been granted exemption from complying with the RTE teachers qualification norms; and

(f) if so, whether Central Government is likely to provide such exemptions to any other State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory

Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has become operative from 1st April, 2010, and States have commenced implementation of its provisions. Under the RTE Act, 2009 any person possessing such qualification, as laid down by the academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by notification, shall be eligible for appointment as a teacher. The Central Government has notified the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as the academic authority, and NCTE has notified the teacher qualifications on 23rd August, 2010. The RTE Act also provides that where State does not has adequate institutions offering courses or training of teachers education or teacher possessing minimum qualification as laid down by NCTE, the Central Government may grant necessary relaxation in minimum qualification for appointment of teacher for a period not exceeding five years. Some States which have reported non availability of adequate number of trained teachers or inadequacy of teacher training institutions in the country are Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Manipur and Assam.

Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) 6.07 lakh teachers posts have been sanctioned from 2010-11 onwards to meet the RTE requirements. At the time of finalization of SSA Annual Work Plan and Budget for States, the State sector teacher vacancies were estimated at 6.01 lakh as on 2010-11. It has been emphasized to States/UTs to fill up all these vacancies.

(e) and (f) The States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Manipur have been granted relaxation of minimum qualifications under section 23 of the RTE Act. The Government has also received proposal from the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh for relaxation of minimum teacher qualification under section 23 of the RTE Act.

Employees and contract labourers under PSUs

2732. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of permanent employees in the Central Government PSUs under the Ministry, during the last three years; and

(b) the total number of contract labourers employed by these PSUs in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Ed. CIL (India) Limited is the only PSU under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. As per the information furnished by Ed. CIL (India) Limited, the total number of permanent employees for the last three years are 82 (as on 31.3.2009), 81 (as on 31.3.2010) and 85 (as on 31.3.2011).

(b) As per the information furnished by Ed. CIL (India) Limited, Ed. CIL did not appoint any contract labourers during the last three years.

Opening of campuses of foreign universities

2733. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission has been given to foreign universities to open their campuses in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a legislative proposal namely the Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 has been introduced in Parliament on 3.5.2010. The Bill seeks to put in place a mechanism to regulate the entry and operation of reputed foreign educational institutions of good quality, while preventing the entry of foreign institutions/universities of dubious quality.

Serving of mid-day-meals in Uttar Pradesh

†2734. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that mid-day-meals are not being provided to children in thirty thousand schools of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time since when these children are not being provided the mid-day-meals and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the funds for mid-day-meals were provided during the time when the mid-day-meals were not being provided to children; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to ensure the availability of mid-day-meal to children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that mid-day-meal is being provided to all the children studying in classes I to VIII in Government and Government aided Primary and Upper Primary Schools. During the first quarter of 2011-12, 1.19 crore children were provided mid-day-meal in 152783 schools

in the State.

(d) To ensure availability of mid-day-meal to school children, there is an extensive monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, State and the National levels. The State Government has designate the District Magistrate as nodal officer for the scheme

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

at the district level for effective implementation of the scheme. The State Government is also monitoring the scheme on a real time basis through Management Information System integrated with an Interactive Voice Response Software. In addition Central Review Missions visit the State for an on the spot assessment; and 4 independent monitoring institutes carry out an external review of the Scheme at regular intervals. The scheme is constantly reviewed through Quarterly Progress Reports; in the State and National level steering cum Monitoring Committee meetings and during Programme Approval Board meetings.

Funds for school buildings and girls' hostels

†2735. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has prepared a comprehensive plan for constructing high school buildings and girls' hostels;

(b) if so, how much money will be spent on the above plan and the norms for allocating the funds to States; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages setting up of new secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improvement/strengthening of existing Government secondary schools, by way of providing classrooms, Science laboratory, Library, Computer Room, Art/Craft/Culture Room etc.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Construction and Running of Girls' Hostel for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools" was launched in 2008-09 and is being implemented from 2009-10. The Scheme envisages construction of one hostel with the capacity of 100 girls in each of the 3500 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) of the country. The main objective of the Scheme is to improve access to and retain the girl child in secondary and higher secondary classes (IX-

XII) so that the girl students are not denied the opportunity to continue their study due to distance to school, parents' financial affordability and other connected societal factors. At least 50% of girl students should be from SC, ST, OBC, Minority Communities and BPL families.

(b) and (c) During the current financial year 2011-12 the budgetary provision for RMSA is Rs. 2423.90 crore out of which Rs. 1423.90 crore has been provided for infrastructure support.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The sharing pattern for expenditure is 75:25 between the Central Government and the State Governments except for the North Eastern States (including Sikkim) for which the sharing pattern is 90:10.

The Girls' Hostel Scheme is implemented by the State Government Societies established for implementation of the Scheme, with the sharing pattern being 90:10 between Government of India and State Governments. The total expenditure for construction of 3500 Girls Hostels has been projected at Rs. 5600.00 crore out of which Rs. 1980.80 crore is the estimated requirement for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs. 3619.20 crore for the Twelfth Plan.

Expenditure on higher education

†2736. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian nationals pay a huge amount as tuition fees to foreign universities and educational institutions;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the expenditure by Government on higher education is very low in proportion to the demand;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) While no comprehensive data is available which establishes with certainty the amount paid by Indian nationals for studying in institutions abroad, it is gathered from reports appearing in newspaper that Indian nationals spend a substantial amount to study abroad. However many students go abroad on scholarships also. This Ministry also provides scholarships to students to study in some foreign countries. Many students also obtain loans from various agencies to study abroad.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. The subject 'Education' comes under the Concurrent List. Both Central Government and the State Governments are responsible for improving the status of education including higher education, in the country. The public expenditure on higher education

and technical education has increased over the years. The public expenditure on higher education and technical education has been Rs. 50089 crore, Rs. 64882 crore and Rs. 76288 crore for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-2010 respectively. The public outlay on Eleventh Five Year Plan is 9 times that of the Tenth Five Year Plan for higher education.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Leaking of AIEEE examination paper

2737. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the entrance examination paper of AIEEE conducted by CBSE for the current session got leaked in Lucknow;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the matter and responsibility has been fixed in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per information provided by CBSE, a question paper of AIEEE was leaked on 01.05.2011.

(c) to (e) An First Information Report (F.I.R.) has been lodged and the Charge Sheet No. 148/11 has been filed on 24.06.2011 by Uttar Pradesh Special Task Force (UPSTF) before the Hon'ble Court. Sr. Supdt. of Police, UPSTF, Lucknow, has informed that two persons have been arrested in this regard. Presently the matter is sub-judice.

Admissions in DU through fraudulent means

2738. SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there have been numerous cases of admissions in Delhi University under Sports Quota through fraudulent means;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Ministry to identify and stop such cases; and

(c) the punitive measures being envisaged by the Ministry against the persons responsible for these admissions and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, no case of admission in the

University under the sports quota through fraudulent means has been reported till date. However, in two colleges some discrepancies/inconsistencies in the admission process were brought to the notice of the University and the colleges have been asked to take appropriate remedial measures. The colleges have since put these admissions on hold.

Multi-Modal Transport System

2739. SHRI NANDI YELLAIHAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest status of the progress made w.r.t. Multi-Modal Transport System (MMTS) Phase-II for Hyderabad and Secunderabad to reduce the traffic problems in the twin cities;

(b) the reasons for delay in completing this project; and

(c) by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Railway Board has already approved the upgradation of Railway Infrastructure for introduction of Multi-Modal Transport System (Phase-II) in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The proposal has also been considered and recommended by the Expanded Board for Railways (EBR), The proposal would be carried forward after obtaining the requisite approvals of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Quality of food served in trains

†2740. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that catering services are being provided in long distance trains plying on various routes in the country;

(b) if so, the details regarding the basis on which the standard of food items served is set;

(c) whether complaints have been received regarding quality of food being served in the trains;

(d) if so, the system in place to inspect the quality of food items;

(e) whether Government proposes concrete arrangements to provide hot and fresh food to the passengers; and

(f) if so, the details of steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The standard of food

items served on Indian Railways is set through issue of Menu and recipe for each item.

(c) to (f) Some cases of complaints have been received on the Railways. A system is in place on the Zonal Railways in which the Supervisors and officers periodically

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

inspect the catering establishments, and also interact with the passengers on the trains to obtain a first hand knowledge of deficiencies observed with feed back from passengers. Due to intensive monitoring and supervision of Railways the number of complaints reported on catering have reduced substantially by 48.2%, since September, 2010 upto July, 2011, in comparison to the corresponding period of last year after the transfer of catering activities to Zonal Railways from Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC). During the period September, 2010 to July, 2011, about 24164 inspections have been carried out by Zonal Railways for the improvement of catering services. Zonal Railways proactively take corrective action on the deficiencies and irregularities found during inspections. For providing hot and fresh food in important trains like Rajdhani/Duronto Express train, a Pantry car is attached to the train which has the facility to keep food fresh through deep freeze/refrigeration equipment; and to serve food hot they have food warmers and hot cases. This facility is also available in the pantry cars attached to a few important Mail/Express train.

For other trains, Train Side Vending facility is being gradually extended to provide satisfactory catering service to passengers. Policy guidelines for the arrangement of Train Side Vending (TSV) to provide good quality hygienic food to passengers in the trains in which pantry cars are not provided, have been issued to the Zonal Railways. Railways have also planned to construct and operate base kitchens at nominated points to provide hot and fresh food to the passengers.

Demand for train service

†2741. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH KESARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether broad gauge conversion on Delhi-Rewari-Neem-ka-Thana-Phulera route has already been completed two years back;

(b) whether any passenger or express train runs through this route during day time;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Chetak Express directly runs through Delhi-Rewari-

Neem-ka-Thana-Reengus-Jaipur route;

(e) if so, the reasons why this train doesn't run daily and the actual running time of this train as this train mostly runs without passengers; and

(f) whether Railways propose to run direct train/restart passenger train during day time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) At present, one pair of passenger train is available on Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Rewari-Neem-ka-Thana and Phulera route during day time.

(d) to (f) At present, 12981/12982 Delhi-Udaipur City Chetak Express is running via Rewari-Neem-ka-Thana-Phulera-Ajmer route with the following timings.

12981 Delhi Sarai Rohilla-Udaipur City Chetak Express	Station	12982 Udaipur-Delhi Sarai Rohilla City Chetak Express
19.40 (Dep.)	Delhi Sarai Rohilla	05.10 (Arr.)
21.07 (Dep.)	Rewari	03.45 (Dep.)
22.33 (Dep.)	Neem-ka-Thana	01.46 (Dep.)
00.20 (Dep.)	Phulera	23.50 (Dep.)
07.50 (Arr.)	Udaipur	17.20 (Dep.)

The utilisation of reserved accommodation in 12981 was 89.4 % and of 12982 was 96.3 % during April'2010 to March'2011.

Daily running of 12981/12982 Delhi-Udaipur City Chetak Express has been announced in Railway Budget 2011-12.

22451/22452 Bandra-Chandigarh Express (weekly) announced in Railway Budget 2011-12 will be providing another day time service on Delhi-Rewari-Neem-ka-Thana-Phulera route.

Sale of additional items by miscellaneous articles' contractors

2742. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently additional items like packed snacks/biscuits, beverages, rail neer and other approved BIS certified packed drinking water and chocolates etc. have been permitted for sale by miscellaneous articles' contractors at railway platforms;

(b) if so, the detailed reasons therefor;

(c) whether a number of requests have been received for permission for sale of above mentioned new items at the PCO/STD booths which are

being operated by handicapped people; and

(d) if so, the action programme to help them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A few representations have been received regarding permission for sale of miscellaneous items from the existing STD/PCO booths. As STD/PCO Booths are allotted for a specific purpose, sale of new items and additional items has not been permitted from such booths.

Loss due to non-viable routes

2743. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several non-viable routes of Railways have been causing huge losses;

(b) if so, the details of the non-viable routes identified;

(c) whether Government proposes to restrict investments in the non-viable routes and other uneconomical railway projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Expansion/augmentation of rail-network is done on the basis of remunerative rate of return. However, some projects are taken up, even when the rate of return is below the expected indices for remunerativeness, on socioeconomic considerations and as a part of social service obligations of Railways to foster inclusive growth.

In the last assessment made in the year 2009-10, 102 lines were found to be under the category of uneconomic branch lines. Steps are taken from time to time to minimize losses on these lines by rationalizing the staff strength, restrictions on night working etc.

Nexus between ticket touts and railway officials

2744. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that touts have been running a train ticket racket allegedly in collusion with railway officials;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether the *modus operandi* of such touts have been investigated; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to break such nexus of railway officials with touts and penalize the guilty railway officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Some reports on irregularities in ticket booking

involving touts have come to notice. As a result of continuous checks and drives launched against touting activities, 960 touts were apprehended during the period April, 2011 to June, 2011.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) To curb the menace of touts, regular and surprise checks are conducted by Commercial, Vigilance and Security Departments at reservation offices, major stations and in trains. The surveillance is stepped up during the peak rush/festival periods. Campaigns are also launched through media to educate the public to desist from purchasing tickets from unauthorized persons. Railway officials, if any, found conniving with the touts are taken up under Disciplinary and Appeal Rules. Action has been initiated against 23 railway staff suspected to be involved with touts during the current year.

Upgradation of Kazipet junction

2745. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kazipet junction has received the GM award for its safety operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to grant more equipments and upgradation of Kazipet junction in the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) During Railway week celebrations in 2011, General Manager/South Central Railway has awarded efficiency shield for best maintained Accident Relief Train/Medical Railway Van at Kazipet Junction.

(c) Construction of base kitchen, higher capacity Diesel Generator set for station, provision of additional foot over bridge, improvement to road surface, improvement in water filling arrangements, pathways, name boards with improved designs etc. are some of the steps being taken towards upgradation of Kazipet junction.

Proposals from Chhattisgarh

†2746. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals, suggestions and requests received regarding expansion of Railways and railway facilities from Government of Chhattisgarh and Members of Parliament;

(b) the number of proposals out of them on which action has been taken and the number of proposals pending alongwith action being taken on them; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Proposals for railway projects are received at different levels, viz. Railway Board, Zones, Divisions, Stations from Civil Organizations, public groups, public representatives, State Governments etc. Details of each and every demand received is not centrally maintained. Action on the demand received is taken at different levels. The proposals received from Chhattisgarh Government regarding gauge conversion between Raipur (Kendri) to Dhamtari including Abhanpur - Rajim branch line (67.2 km.) and new line between Mandir Hasaud - New Raipur (20 km.) have been sanctioned.

Train accident

2747. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of train accidents occurred during 2010-11 till date, zone-wise, as compared to 2009-10;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured in each accident and amount paid as compensation to next of kin of victims, till date;

(c) the loss incurred to Railways due to such accidents each year during the last three years till date; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by Government to prevent such accidents and to ensure safe train journey in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Zone-wise number of consequential train accidents which took place during 2010-11 as compared to 2009-10 (excluding cases of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users) and the number of persons who lost their lives and sustained injuries in these accidents, is as under:-

Railway	2009-10			2010-11		
	No. of accidents	Died	Injured	No. of accidents	Died	Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central	13	2	45	3	-	-

Eastern	3	1	4	5	67	98
East Central	15	6	7	11	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern		10	4	5	16	3	2
North Eastern		2	-	2	4	1	1
Northeast Frontier		7	1	12	6	1	35
North Western		4	7	24	3	-	-
Southern		4	4	12	3	-	-
South Central		8	-	-	6	-	-
South Eastern		7	2	27	8	152*	172*
Western		7	1	18	2	-	-
East Coast		7	-	-	9	-	2
South Western		4	1	4	4	1	-
West Central		2	-	2	2	23	36
North Central		6	-	87	8	2	17
South East Central		1	39	-	1	-	1
Metro Railway Kolkata	-		-	-	1	-	-
Konkan Railway	-		-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL:		100	68	247	93	250	364

*Includes death of 150 persons and injury to 171 persons in the derailment and collision of Jnaneswari Express on 28.05.2010 near Kharagpur caused due to sabotage.

The amount of compensation paid to victims of train accidents during 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current year from April to July, 2011 was approximately Rs. 265.81 lakhs, Rs. 585.79 lakhs and Rs. 207.46 lakhs, respectively.

(c) Loss of railway property in consequential train accidents in 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current year from April to July, 2011 has been estimated to Rs. 61 crore (approx.), Rs. 54 crore (approx.), Rs. 72 crore (approx.) and Rs. 22 crore (approx.), respectively.

(d) Safety is accorded the highest priority by Indian Railways and

all possible steps are undertaken on a continuing 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), Fog Safe Device, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), Train Protection Warning System (TPWS), Train Collision Avoidance System/Anti Collision Device (ACD), etc.

Gauge conversion

2748. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of railway lines underwent gauge conversion during the last two years and in this year, year-wise, zone-wise;

(b) whether the achievement fell short of the target fixed for the said period;

(c) if so, the details of targets fixed and the achievement made, year-wise and zone-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to make the entire network unigauge in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) 1516 Km and 837 Km of Meter Gauge/Narrow Gauge lines were converted into Broad Gauge lines during 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively across the country. A target of 1017 km. of gauge conversion has been fixed for 2011-12 against which 47 km. of gauge conversion has been completed till July, 2011. Zone-wise gauge conversion completed during 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in Statement (See below).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The railways have launched "Project Unigauge" to convert the existing Meter Gauge/Narrow Gauge lines into Broad Gauge except Heritage lines. As on 01.04.2011, 8555 km. of Meter Gauge/Narrow Gauge lines are existing on Indian Railways which are yet to be converted to Broad Gauge line. Presently, works have been taken up for conversion of 5857 km. of Meter Gauge/Narrow Gauge lines to Broad Gauge.

Statement

Details of gauge conversion during 2009-10 and 2010-11

Zone-wise gauge conversion completed during 2009-10 and 2010-11 is as under:-

Sl. No.	Railway Zone	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
1.	Central	137	-

1	2	3	4
2.	Eastern	-	40
3.	East Coast	-	45
4.	East Central	22	28
5.	Northern	-	-
6.	North Central	-	35
7.	North Eastern	-	170
8.	Northeast Frontier	110	100
9.	North Western	557	157
10.	Southern	244	130
11.	South Central	144	-
12.	South Eastern	38	-
13.	South East Central	47	-
14.	South Western	57	40
15.	Western	160	92
16.	West Central	-	-
TOTAL:		1516	837

Second railway bridge at Saraighat, Guwahati

2749. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that survey of second railway bridge at Saraighat, Guwahati on river Brahmaputra was done long back;

(b) if so, the status of the said bridge;

(c) whether construction of the 2nd railway bridge at Guwahati over Brahmaputra would be resumed during this financial year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) A survey for second rail bridge adjacent to existing Saraighat rail-cum-road bridge has been completed. As per the survey report, the cost of the proposal is Rs.

300.67 crore. Sanction of project will be considered after scrutiny of the survey report.

Filling up of vacant posts

2750. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of vacant posts of Group 'C' and Group 'D' employees that have been filled up in 2010-11 and 2011-12 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Offer of stalls to unemployed youths

2751. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have offered book stalls to unemployed youths on platforms of various railway stations under a special package;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the date of beginning of that scheme;

(c) whether Railways have any data regarding number of such stalls;

(d) if so, the list of such stations, zone-wise;

(e) whether Railways have also offered catering/vending contracts to unemployed youths;

(f) if so, the names of stations where such stalls were offered; and

(g) the total number of beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The policy was introduced on the Railways during 1973-74, which gave guidelines for award of bookstalls to unemployed youths on railway stations.

(c) to (g) The information is being collected from the Zonal Railways and will be laid before the House.

Commuter Rail System in and around Bengaluru

2752. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Karnataka has proposed to Railways to implement the Commuter Rail System in and around Bengaluru under PPP mode with or without participation of the Central Government;

(b) whether the proposal has been discussed with Railways on a number of occasions; and

(c) by when would the requisite permission be communicated to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Karnataka has proposed a Commuter Rail System in and around Bengaluru. It is learnt that the Government of Karnataka is in process of awarding a contract to M/s Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. (RITES) to carry out detailed feasibility study of Commuter Rail System in Bengaluru.

Disaster management plan

2753. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the disaster management plan for train link between Jammu and Srinagar;
and

(b) the level of coordination between various agencies in providing relief in case of a disaster?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Disaster Management Plan for Firozpur division covers all stations of the division including Jammu station and Sri Nagar station. At present train service is available from Jammu station to Udampur station and Qazigund station to Baramulla station only. 13 Railway stations are covered in Disaster Management Plan in Kashmir Valley.

(b) The Senior officers of Railway Board, Zones and Divisions regularly interact with Civil authorities, Voluntary Organizations, Specialized Agencies for disaster management like National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) etc. so as to seek help at a short notice, for relief and rescue operations.

Train accidents

2754. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents in last two years with details

of casualties-dead and injured, State/sector-wise;

(b) the reasons for such accidents;

(c) the amount of compensation paid so far to the relatives of the dead and the injured;

(d) whether any one has been punished for these accidents; and

(e) the details of such punishments, if any, with details of such punished employees alongwith their designations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Zone-wise number of consequential train accidents which took place during 2009-10 and 2010-11, excluding cases of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users, and the number of persons who lost their lives and sustained injuries in these accidents, is as under:-

Railway	2009-10			2010-11		
	No. of accidents	Died	Injured	No. of accidents	Died	Injured
Central	13	2	45	3	-	-
Eastern	3	1	4	5	67	98
East Central	15	6	7	11	-	-
Northern	10	4	5	16	3	2
North Eastern	2	-	2	4	1	1
Northeast Frontier	7	1	12	6	1	35
North Western	4	7	24	3	-	-
Southern	4	4	12	3	-	-
South Central	8	-	-	6	-	-
South Eastern	7	2	27	8	152*	172*
Western	7	1	18	2	-	-
East Coast	7	-	-	9	-	2
South Western	4	1	4	4	1	-
West Central	2	-	2	2	23	36
North Central	6	-	87	8	2	17
South East Central	1	39	-	1	-	1
Metro Railway Kolkata -	-	-	-	1	-	-
Konkan Railway	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL:	100	68	247	93	250	364

*Includes death of 150 persons and injury to 171 persons in the

derailment and collision of Jnaneswari Express on 28.05.2010 near
Kharagpur caused due to sabotage.

(b) Based on the inquiry reports received so far, cause-wise analysis of the above accidents is as under:-

Causes	2009-10	2010-11
Failure of Railway Staff	63	59
Failure of persons other than Railway Staff	10	10
Equipment Failure	6	2
Sabotage	14	16
Combination of factors	1	2
Incidental	4	4
Cause could not be established conclusively	2	-
TOTAL:	100	93

(c) The amount of compensation paid to victims of train accidents during 2009-10 and 2010-11 was approximately Rs. 266 lakhs and Rs. 586 lakhs, respectively.

(d) Each and every accident is enquired into either by the Commission of Railway Safety under the Ministry of Civil Aviation or by Departmental Enquiry Committee depending upon the severity of the accident. Based on the inquiry reports, disciplinary action is initiated and penalties are imposed against the erring officials found responsible for the accidents.

(e) During 2009-10 and 2010-11, 57 officials have been dismissed/removed from railway service, 84 officials have been reduced to a lower rank or grade and minor penalties have been imposed against 159 erring officials.

Fraud in e-ticketing

2755. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large scale fraud is being carried

on by the unscrupulous agents through e-ticketing system to fleece money from prospective railway passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Railways are actively considering to take steps against these agents operating in metropolitan and big cities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, some cases of misuse of e-ticketing system in the early opening hours between 08.00 am and 09.00 am through the website had been reported earlier.

(c) and (d) The following measures have been taken in this regard:-

(i) Access to Tatkal booking and normal booking on the opening day of reservation through e-tickets by the Travel Agents/Web-service agents/Web Agents of Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC), has been disabled between 08.00 am and 09.00 am.

(ii) An Anti Fraud Squad has also been created by IRCTC to detect cases of fraudulent activity and for exercising constant checks.

(iii) Action in the form of deactivation of IDs and imposition of fines has been taken against agents found involved in any fraudulent activity.

(e) Does not arise.

Bidding for procurement of goods and services

2756. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have restricted the bidding for procurement of goods and services to registered vendors only;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of new vendors registered on yearly basis for last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. The railway follows the system of open competitive bidding wherein all the vendors are free to participate and quote. To ensure transparency in procurement, eligibility criteria for evaluation of bids and selection of vendors for orders placement are stipulated in the tender documents. Depending

upon such eligibility criteria, bulk procurement is made from approved/registered vendors and developmental orders placed on other vendors who have got capacity and capability to develop the product.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Number of new vendors registered/approved by RDSO (the approving agency for critical items) on yearly basis for last five years is as under:-

Year	No. of new vendors registered/ approved by RDSO
2006	288
2007	304
2008	280
2009	305
2010	303

Periodicity of repair of trains

†2757. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the periodicity of repair of passenger and goods trains has been extended;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time when the periodicity of repair of passenger and goods trains was extended; and

(d) whether any study was conducted after extension of periodicity to make sure that it was not adversely impacting these trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The Periodicity/frequency of maintenance and repairs of Coaches was last revised as under:-

Type after	Time of revision	Periodicity before revision	Periodicity after revision
Maintenance in depots in Open line	January, 2007	Journey of 2500 km.	Journey of 3500 km.
Periodical Overhauling in workshop	May, 2008	12 months	18 months

The periodicity of repair of Wagons has not been extended in recent years. However, the details of last such extension are as under:-

Instructions issued in	Details
October, 2004	Extension of periodicity of close circuit examination of goods trains from 4500 km.

of run to 6000 km.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Railways have a well established practice of regular monitoring of the condition of rakes which has shown that there is no adverse impact of changed maintenance practices on reliability or safety of passenger/goods trains.

Reports of Railway Safety Commission

†2758. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents in which inquiry report was submitted by Railway Safety Commission during the past three years;

(b) the action taken by Ministry on the basis of reports submitted by the Commission;

(c) whether it is a fact that no action is taken on the reports submitted by Railway Safety Commission; and

(d) whether most of the reports submitted by the Commission are not made public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) During the last three years *i.e.* 2008-09 to 2010-11, 59 accidents including cases of trespassing at unmanned level crossings and untoward incidents have been inquired into by the Commission of Railway Safety under the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(b) and (c) Findings and recommendations of the Commission of Railway Safety are examined by the concerned departments of Indian Railways for compliance. Most of the recommendations of the Commission of Railway Safety are accepted/implemented. Disciplinary action is initiated against the officials found responsible in the report.

(d) Preliminary reports of the Commission of Railway Safety are made public by sending a copy of the report to Press Information Bureau. In addition, the Commission of Railway Safety publishes "Abstracts of Railway Accident Inquiry Reports" every six months, which contains the extracts of inquiry reports of railway accidents conducted by the Commissioners of Railway Safety and includes the comments of the Ministry of Railways. These publications are widely circulated and are also uploaded on Website for public reference.

Development work of Jajpur-Keonjhar Road station

2759. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to extend the railway platform and railway station shed of Jajpur-Keonjhar Road; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) in view of both side roads of Jajpur-Keonjhar Road belonging to Railways would it take immediate steps for development of land, construction of both side roads, sewerage line in consultation and technical cooperation with municipality of Vyasaganar, Jajpur Road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Necessary repairs of both side roads are taken up as per requirement from time to time. Further development of land/sewerage etc. will be taken up depending upon requirements.

Development of rail network in North-East

2760. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether special provision has been made by Railways to expedite development of rail network in the North-East considering the Vision 2020 document;

(b) if so, the details thereof and project-wise target set for their timely completion; and

(c) the details of steps being taken-up by Railways for development of rail connectivity and services in the North-East specially to accelerate industrial growth under the North-East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) To step-up investment and implementation of railway project in North East Region, a dedicated North East Region Rail Development Fund (NERRDF) has been created. NERRDF is a non lapsable fund with 25% contribution from Railway Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) and 75% contribution from Ministry of Finance as an additionality and it will be utilised for funding of National Projects in North East Region.

Details of National Projects in the North Eastern Region alongwith their target of completion, wherever fixed, are as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Target date
1	2	3

1. Jiribam-Imphal New Line (97.9 km.)	March, 2016	
2. Kumarghat-Agartala New Line (109 km.)	Commissioned	on
5.10.08		
		on meter gauge
3. Luming-Silchar-Jiribam, Badarpur-Kumarghat	December, 2013	
(Gauge conversion) (367 km.)		

1	2	3
4.	Bogibeel Bridge with linking lines (73 km.)	March, 2014
5.	Rangia-Murkongselek with linked fingers (Gauge Conversion) (510.30 km.)	March, 2013
6.	Dimapur-Zubza (Kohima) New Line (88 km.)	Not fixed
7.	Azra-Byrnihat New Line (30 km.)	March, 2014
8.	Bhairabhi-Sairang New Line (51.38 km.)	March, 2015
9.	Agartala-Sabroom New Line (110 km.)	March, 2014
10.	Sivok-Rangpo New Line (52.70 km.)	December, 2015
11.	Byrnihat-Shillong New Line (108.4 km.)	Not fixed.

Installation of Fog Safe Devices in Trains

†2761. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fog Safe Devices for safe running of trains during fog have not been installed as yet;

(b) whether Fog Safe Devices had to be installed in 500 trains of Northern Railway this year;

(c) the reasons for not installing/delay in installing the Fog Safe Devices in trains last year;

(d) whether Fog Safe Devices would be installed in trains before next winter season; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. 606 numbers of these devices have been procured by various Zonal Railways.

(b) This device is a portable device carried by the Loco Pilot and is not installed on any train. Fog affected Zonal Railways including Northern Railway were advised to plan for trial/provision of adequate number of such devices. It had been decided by Northern Railway to procure 500 numbers of such devices. These are under procurement in Northern Railway.

(c) to (e) Though there has been no delay in acquiring the fog safe device, its

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

proliferation on a large scale shall depend on field performance. It is a new concept for which reliable sources have yet to be developed in sufficient numbers. Besides, only prolonged and accident free use can give us enough confidence to call it a reliable safety device and to proliferate it any further.

**Targets for reduction in defects on tracks, rolling
stocks and overhead equipments**

2762. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether targets for reduction in defects on tracks, rolling stocks and overhead equipments have been achieved in all the zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether 20 per cent of the wagons weighed at way side weigh bridges were found overloaded;

(e) if so, whether such wagons were allowed to proceed, endangering the condition of the tracks; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir overall targets for reduction in defects on track, Electric locos, Diesel locos, Wagons, Coaches and Overhead Equipments have been achieved on the Indian Railways.

(b) Details of failures of track, Electric locos, Diesel locos, Wagons, Coaches and Overhead Equipments are given in Statement (See below).

(c) For reduction of defects in diesel locos, wagons and Over Head Equipments, there are some variations in zonal railways described as under:-

(i) For diesel locos, five Zonal Railways are below the overall Indian Railways average level of failures because of increase in load of trains without provision of adequate powering due to shortage of Diesel locos on Indian Railways system.

(ii) Targets in respect of failures of wagons have been achieved overall. For rolling assets, minor variation in zone-wise performance is not representative.

(iii)Over Head Equipment: Eastern, South Eastern, East Central and North Central Railways having more than 40 years old Over Head Equipments, have contributed about 55% of failure cases during 2009-10 and requires replacement of many over aged Over Head Equipments, the replacement of which is being planned subjected to availability of funds.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

*Position of reduction in defects on tracks, Rolling Stocks and
Overhead*

Equipments on Indian Railways is given as under

Type of defects	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Track defects (Nos./Billion GTKM)	6.35	3.47	5.93	2.84	5.5	3.31
Diesel Locomotives defects (Nos./Million Diesel Loco kms)	7.11	7.95	6.64	6.91	6.16	6.62
Electrical Locomotives defects (Nos./Million Electric Loco kms)	5.1	4.34	4.8	3.15	4.4	3.0
Wagons defects (Nos.)	5080	3697	4760	3100	4297	3073
Coaching defects (Nos.)	77	72	66	87	73	94
Overhead Electrical defects (Nos./thousand Electric Track kms)	3.01	3.38	2.81	3.68	2.61	4.5

Quality of food served to passengers

2763. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and other Courts have taken cognizance of unhygienic food being served to railway passengers by Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures Government has taken or proposes to take to improve the quality of food for railway passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. One Public Interest
Litigation (PIL) case bearing Civil Writ Petition No. 6420/2006 was
filed before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in

2006. The case has been disposed off on 29.08.2007 with the direction that the committee, appointed by the Hon'ble Court, can also monitor/inspect quality of the food and hygiene of the kitchens, Canteens and pantry cars etc.. The Committee shall bring short comings, if any, to the notice of Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC)/Indian Railways, who shall rectify the same.

(c) A New Catering Policy, 2010 has been introduced with effect from 21.07.2010 which emphasizes on provision of good quality hygienic affordable food to the passengers. Due to intensive monitoring and supervision by the railways and subsequent to transfer of catering from IRCTC, the complaints have been reduced substantially, by 48.02% since September, 2010 upto July, 2011, in comparison to the corresponding period of last year. During the period September, 2010 to July, 2011, about 24164 inspections have been carried out by Zonal Railways for the improvement of catering services. Zonal Railways take corrective action on the deficiencies and irregularities found during inspections.

Pending railway projects

2764. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects pending with Railways alongwith the time since when;

(b) whether any time-frame was prescribed to complete all these projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the cost over-run due to delay in execution/completion of these projects; and

(e) the details of projects including construction of over bridges in Kanpur that were sanctioned over the years and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) As on 01.04.2011, there are 129 New Line, 45 Gauge Conversion and 166 Doubling ongoing projects on the Indian Railways with a throwforward of about Rs. 1,25,000 crores for

completion of these projects. Due to limited availability of resources, projects take long time in completion. The targets for the projects are generally fixed on yearly basis based on the availability of resources and progress and many of the projects get completed in phases. The main reasons for delay have been paucity of funds, delay in land availability and forestry clearance, failure of contracts and contractors, adverse law and order conditions, court cases, non-availability of materials and other developments affecting the progress. Ongoing projects undergo cost escalation on account of delays as detailed above and also due to change in the standard of construction and technology, scope of work, inflation, etc. In the above stated scenario, no fixed time frame for completion of all the projects is feasible.

(e) There are seven Road Over Bridges (ROBs) sanctioned in Kanpur area. These are at different stages of planning, tendering and execution by Railways for bridge portion and by State Government for approaches of ROB.

Without ticket travel

†2765. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of travelling without tickets in the trains are increasing constantly;

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

(c) the number of passengers caught without ticket during past three years and current year;

(d) the number of surprise raids carried out to nab without ticket passengers during the said time period, zone-wise;

(e) the fine collected, zone-wise, as a result of these raids and the number of passengers punished for not paying fare and fine; and

(f) the steps being taken to check entry of passengers without ticket in trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The numbers of ticketless travellers have not increased but as a result of intensified checks against this menace, more and more ticketless/irregular travellers are being apprehended.

(c) to (e) The zone-wise number of checks/raids conducted, number of persons travelling without ticket/with improper tickets, amount of railway dues realised from them and the number of persons sent to jail for not paying fine during the last three years and the current year (April 2011 to June 2011) are given in the Statement (See below).

(f) The steps taken to check the entry of ticketless travellers in the trains are as follows:-

- Regular and surprise checks are conducted by ticket checking staff in association with Railway Protection Force, Government Railway Police and Railway Magistrates.

- These checks are monitored by officers at various levels and intensified during peak rash periods.
- Intensive Check Posts have been set up to curb the ticketless/irregular travel in unreserved segments at important stations.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- The minimum penalty for ticketless/irregular travel has been enhanced from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 250/- with effect from 01.07.2004.
- Izzat Monthly season tickets uniformly priced at Rs. 25/- inclusive of all surcharges for a travel upto a distance of 100 kms for persons with monthly income not exceeding Rs. 1500/- have been introduced to prevent ticketless travel by persons from low income group.

Statement

The zone-wise number of checks/raids conducted, number of persons travelling without ticket/with improper ticket, amount recovered from them and number of persons sent to jail for not paying fine during the period 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (April, 2011 to June, 2011) are as under

Railways	Number of checks conducted against ticketless/irregular travelling				Number of persons detected without tickets/with improper tickets (in lakhs)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April-June, 2011)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April-June, 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central	3.61	3.62	3.96	1.12	9.37	10.65	13.07	3.32
Eastern	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.05	4.33	4.71	5.50	1.57
East Central	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.01	3.87	4.62	5.75	2.32
East Coast	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.03	1.34	1.60	1.82	0.47
Northern	1.11	1.13	1.14	0.29	13.83	15.88	18.75	5.53
North Central	0.72	0.73	0.82	0.18	6.04	7.03	8.08	2.69
North Eastern	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.07	3.80	4.58	5.90	1.89
Northeast Frontier		0.25	0.27	0.26	0.07	1.94	2.19	2.30
	0.81							
North Western	0.22	0.23	0.36	0.09	3.04	3.50	4.05	1.28

Southern	1.44	1.80	1.73	0.37	4.33	5.01	6.14	1.68
South Central	6.11	6.12	5.80	1.19	7.35	8.65	10.57	2.98
South Eastern	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.11	2.01	2.65	3.14	1.02
South East Central	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.003	1.53	1.78	2.09	0.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
South Western	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.003	1.84	2.11	2.33	0.59
Western	1.12	1.14	1.15	0.28	9.11	10.01	11.14	3.76
West Central	0.51	0.52	0.73	0.21	3.00	3.43	3.74	1.46
TOTAL:	16.24	16.76	17.17	4.08	76.73	88.40	104.37	31.97

Railways Amount recovered as fare + fine Number of persons sent to
from ticketless/irregular passengers jail for not paying fine
(Rs. in lakhs)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	(April-June, 2011)				(April-June, 2011)			
Central	3865	4541	5822	1646	2281	2087	2595	596
Eastern	1219	1351	1575	450	1505	10059	7518	1474
East Central	1296	1584	1979	858	2317	1936	1764	521
East Coast	471	360	699	187	342	327	263	49
Northern	5452	6402	7578	2300	3391	1192	2467	601
North Central	2502	2956	3450	1203	6061	3425	3308	434
North Eastern	1482	1806	2428	797	2585	2500	2067	458
Northeast Frontier		853	1004	1139	430	13	26	242
North Western	1055	1202	1436	490	509	256	3	0
Southern	1657	2010	2528	659	90	142	147	24
South Central	2928	3452	4332	1245	205	112	104	32
South Eastern	705	922	1135	392	515	360	391	42
South East Central	537	637	751	227	0	0	0	0
South Western	697	808	925	257	36	11	0	0
Western	3417	3844	4485	1614	666	380	487	81
West Central	1184	1386	1552	638	4479	883	524	132
TOTAL:	29320	34265	41814	13393	24995	23696	21662	4446

Diversion of funds allocated to projects in Kerala

2766. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have diverted funds allocated to various projects in Kerala for 2010-11 to other States;

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

(c) the action taken by Railways during 2011-12 in completing various projects so as to ensure funds allocated therefor do not remain unspent;

(d) whether due to such diversion of funds, bills submitted by contractors of these projects in 2010-11 were not paid citing non-availability of funds; and

(e) if so, the details of bills paid so far and bills pending for payment in such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Allotment of funds is made project-wise. Reappropriation of funds, if any, is also resorted to from the projects not progressing due to various reasons to the projects which require more funds so that the funds are optimally utilised without recourse to surrender at the end of the financial year.

(c) Regular meetings are held with State Government Authorities to expedite land availability and to sort out other issues for expeditious completion of the projects.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Demand for train service from Nagar-Kovil to Bengaluru

2767. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways consider public and civil society's representations and the manner in which long pending demands are given priority; and

(b) if so, whether Nagar-Kovil to Bengaluru daily train service, a long pending public request, would be considered in 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Representations for introduction of new trains, extension, diversion, increase in frequency, augmentation of existing trains are received at various levels of Railway administration and action as found feasible and justified is taken subject to operational feasibility, availability of resources and traffic justification. At present, there is no proposal for introduction of a daily train service between Bangalore and Nagar-Kovil.

Shifting of Headquarter

2768. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat contributes a major share in passenger and goods traffic to Western Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government of Gujarat has requested for shifting of its Headquarter to Ahmedabad from Mumbai; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not accepting the said request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The location of the headquarters of a Railway depends on operational and administrative requirements, consistent with the needs of economy and efficiency. The proposal to shift the Western Railway's headquarters from Mumbai to Ahmedabad was examined in the light of the above and not considered feasible.

Train accidents

†2769. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died during the last three years throughout the country in train accidents;

(b) whether Government has formulated any policy to prevent train accidents; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Number of persons who lost their lives in consequential train accidents (excluding cases of trespassing at unmanned level crossings caused due to negligence of road vehicle users) which took place during the last three years i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11 and the current year from April to July, 2011 is as under:-

Year	Loss of lives
2008-09	80
2009-10	68
2010-11	250*
2011-12 (April to July, 2011)	72@

*Includes death of 150 persons in the derailment and collision of

Jnaneswari Express on 28.05.2010 near Kharagpur caused due to sabotage.

@Includes death of 70 persons in the derailment of Kalka Mail on 10.07.2011 in Uttar Pradesh caused due to equipment failure.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) 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. Strategy of the Indian Railways for accident prevention include progressively achieving reduction in accidents attributable to human failure by way of introduction of modern technologies and devices and mechanization of maintenance. Safety measures taken by the railways 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), Fog Safe Device, Vigilance Control Device (VCD), Train Protection and Warning System (TPWS), Train Collision Avoidance System/Anti Collision Device (ACD), etc.

Setting up of wind mill power plants

2770. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways propose to set up wind mill power plants in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds allocated by Railways for the said purpose;

(d) the details of the power likely to be generated from such plants; and

(e) the time by when each of such plants would be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Wind mill power plants are generally selected on the basis of wind power density map issued by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), technical feasibility of connecting it to the grid and availability of fund.

(b) and (c) Two wind mill power plants of 10.5 Mega Watt (MW) capacity each, one in Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) for North Western Railway and the other in Tamil Nadu for Southern Railway were originally sanctioned at the cost of Rs. 66.5 crore each. During the current financial year Rs. 9.9 crore has been allocated for wind mill power plant at Southern Railway while wind mill power plant at Jaisalmer is to be commissioned under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

(d) Each wind mill plant of 10.5 MW capacity is expected to generate power of about 22 million units per annum.

(e) Sanctioned plant of 10.5 MW capacity for Southern Railway is likely to be operational within next two-three years subject to availability of fund. Second plant of 10.5 MW capacity for Jaisalmer has to come up through PPP mode for which necessary action has been initiated.

Manipulations in tatkal bookings

2771. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been report that the tatkal bookings were manipulated in connivance with touts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to remove all loopholes in tatkal bookings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Some cases of misuse of Tatkal booking by unscrupulous elements had been reported.

(c) and (d) With a view to reduce the scope for misuse of Tatkal scheme, the following steps have been taken:-

(i) Access to Tatkal booking on all days and normal booking on the opening day of reservation through e-tickets by the Travel Agents/Web-service agents/Web Agents of Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has been disabled between 08.00 a.m. and 09.00 a.m.

(ii) It has been made mandatory to produce any one of the prescribed identity cards (in original) during the journey by any one of the passengers booked on a Tatkal ticket.

(iii) Instructions have also been issued that Senior Divisional Commercial Managers/Divisional Commercial Managers should conduct regular inspections of Reservation offices and also personally inspect Passenger Reservation System (PRS) offices during the opening hours and take immediate steps to check the touting activities.

In addition, the following two safeguards already exist in the Tatkal Scheme:-

- Tatkal Refund Rules are stringent to reduce chances of its misuse.
- Change of name facility is not available under the Scheme.

Improvement in condition of Railways

†2772. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for no improvement in the situation despite spending _____ lakhs _____ of rupees every year on the safety of train passengers, maintenance of trains and beautification of stations;

(b) whether action would be taken against the guilty railway officials for making no improvement in situation of train accidents, safety of passengers and condition of stations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The number of consequential train accidents on account of Collisions, Derailments. Fire. Manned Level Crossings and other Miscellaneous reasons on Indian Railways have declined from 335 in 2001-02 to 269 in 2002-03, 239 in 2003-04, 169 in 2004-05, 169 in 2005-06, 123 in 2006-07, 129 in 2007-08, 115 in 2008-09, 100 in 2009-10 and further to 93 in 2010-11. There has been marked improvement in Safety record of Indian Railways.

As regards beautification of stations which is a continuous process, the condition/amenities of the stations have improved wherever the work of upgradation/improvement/beautification of station has been taken up.

(b) to (d) Disciplinary action has been taken against the erring officials found responsible for train accidents. During 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current year from April to July, 2011, major and minor penalties have so far been imposed on 200 and 273 Railway officials, respectively. Out of these, 80 Railway officials have been removed/dismissed from Railway service during this period.

Gauge conversion in Gujarat

†2773. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of railway lines surveyed in Gujarat during last three years for conversion into broad gauge;

(b) the steps taken by Railways for conversion of these railway lines (including Amreli) of Gujarat into broad gauge as per the survey; and

(c) if so, the time-limit for conversion of these railway lines into broad gauge and the details of funds made available for this scheme?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) During last three years, two gauge conversion surveys have been undertaken in the State of Gujarat. Out of these, the gauge conversion of Bhuj-Naliya (101.35 km.) with extension to Vayor (24.65 km.) has been included in 2008-09. Preliminary activities like preparation of plan, geo-technical investigation, etc. have been taken up. Sanction of detailed estimate is in process. An outlay of ` 60 crore has been provided for the project during 2011-12. No target date for completion of the project has yet been fixed. Survey for gauge conversion of Khijadiya-Amreli-Visayadar-Junagarh is in progress and is likely to be completed by September, 2011. Further consideration of the proposal will be feasible once the survey report becomes available and the same is examined in this Ministry.

Development of Sabarmati railway station

2774. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has requested for development of Sabarmati railway station to reduce the vehicular traffic near Kalupur station and thereby reducing overcrowding and pollution at the station;

(b) whether Railways have found merit in the request; and

(c) if so, the time-frame envisaged for full development of Sabarmati railway station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There is no station by the name of Kalupur in Gujarat. However, Ahmedabad station is located in Kalupur area.

Sabarmati station is envisaged to be developed as a satellite station to Ahmedabad Station. A number of works like provision of two high level platforms, foot over bridge connecting platforms no. 1 and 2 and 3, widening of entry and exit, paved circulating area, improvement to facade of station building and new waiting rooms have been completed at Sabarmati station. Additional works for further

development of Sabarmati are at the planning stage. These works will help in the reduction of vehicular traffic and pollution in Kalupur area thereby decongesting Ahmedabad station. Improvement of amenities, particularly at important stations, is an ongoing exercise and steps are taken on a regular basis in this direction.

Irregularities in e-ticket bookings

2775. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are irregularities in e-ticket bookings inspite of the imposition of restricted timings for e-ticket agents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps, if any, Government plans to take to ensure a fool proof mechanism in e-ticket booking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However earlier some cases of misuse of tatkal booking in the early opening hours between 08.00 am and 09.00 am through the website had been reported.

(c) The following measures have been taken in this regard:-

(i) Access to Tatkal booking and normal booking on the opening day of reservation through e-tickets by the Travel Agents/Web-service agents/Web Agents of Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC), has been disabled between 08.00 am and 09.00 am.

(ii) An Anti Fraud Squad has also been created by IRCTC to detect cases of fraudulent activity and for exercising constant checks.

(iii) Action in the form of deactivation of IDs and imposition of fines has been taken against agents found involved in any fraudulent activity.

Divisions/zones having indoor stadium

2776. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the names of railway divisions and zones where indoor stadium have been built/being built during 2010-11 and 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): The names of Railway Divisions and Zones where indoor stadiums have been built during 2010-11 and being built during 2011-12, are as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of Zonal Railway	Name of division	Place of indoor stadium	Status of work
1.	Central Railway	Mumbai Division	Parel Sports Complex, Mumbai	Work of Indoor Stadium is in progress.
2.	Eastern Railway	Sealdah Division	Gholesapur	Under construction.

(Behala)

3. East Coast Khurda Division Bhubaneswar Under
construction.
Railway

4. Southern Railway Salem Division Salem Indoor Stadium
for Badminton has
been built at Salem
Junction.

Concessions to handicapped people

2777. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are not offering concessions to handicapped persons in various trains like Shatabdi and Rajdhani etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons for denying concessional benefits to physically/mentally handicapped persons in all passenger trains; and

(c) whether Railways are considering any proposal to extend concessional benefits to physically/mentally handicapped for travelling in Shatabdi/Rajdhani also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Orthopaedically handicapped/Paraplegic persons who cannot travel without an escort, completely blind persons and Mentally retarded persons who cannot travel without an escort are eligible for 25% concession in 3-AC and AC Chair Car of Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains respectively. Same element of concession is also admissible to one escort accompanying each such person.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Railway projects in Orissa

2778. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state by when Government would consider the sanction of the three missing links, namely Rupsa-Burhamara to Chakulia (35 kms.) Nuapada-Gunupur B.G. rail link to Theruvali (79 kms.) and Banspani-Barbil rail link?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Extension of Rupsa-Bangriposi line from Burhamara to Chakulia (50 km.) is a sanctioned project.

Updating Survey for Gunupur-Theruvali has been taken up. Reconnaissance Engineering cum Traffic Survey for new railway line between Banspani and Barbil has been taken up. Further decision on the projects would be taken after scrutiny of survey reports.

Overloading of parcel coaches

†2779. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the parcel coaches of passenger trains have been given on contract by Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government is aware that contractors are overloading these parcel coaches as a result of which there is a looming danger in the operation of trains;

(d) the number of complaints received, zone-wise, regarding overloading in parcel coaches and action taken thereon; and

(e) the action taken to check such negligence in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. With a view to maximize the utilization of the parcel space of Brakevans of passenger carrying trains and thereby increase earnings, Railways had launched a scheme during the year 2006 for leasing of parcel space in the Assistant Guard's Cabin (AGCs), Brakevans (SLRs), as also in Parcel Vans attached to passenger carrying trains.

(b) Parcel space of 437 Assistant Guard's Cabins (AGCs), 1424 luggage compartments of Brakevans (SLRs) and 176 Parcel Vans have been leased out over Indian Railways.

(c) Yes, Sir. A few cases have been reported.

(d) In the recent past, 12 complaints from East Coast Railway, and one each from Northern Railway, North Eastern Railway and South Eastern Railway have been received. Complaints were investigated and punitive charges recovered from the party as per extant rules by the concerned zonal railway.

(e) With a view to prevent overloading under the scheme, regular as well as surprise checks are being conducted by the Commercial and Vigilance departments of Zonal Railway and action/punitive charges are recovered by the Railway as per laid down provisions.

New technology at RDSO

2780. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have set up modern and versatile engineering software and computer workstations at the Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO) Directorate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether training to handle the new technology for the

officials of RDSO has been undertaken;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which officials would be able to handle the new technology smoothly; and

(e) the details of expenditure incurred in setting up of new technology at RDSO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of hardware and software are given below:-

(I) Details of Software:

Sl. No.	Name of Software	Purpose
1	2	3
1.	SAS	Statistical Analysis of Failure Pattern of different components.
2.	LS-DYNA	Simulation of behaviour of coaches under crash.
3.	NUCARS	Simulation of riding behaviour of vehicle under design.
4.	AutoCAD	Drafting tool for drawings in 2D and 3D by computers.
5.	Fire Simulation Software	For optimizing layout of coaches to minimize risk of life.
6.	PLAXIS	Formation design and Tunnel design.
7.	Nastran	Finite Element Analysis Tool.
8.	MS Project Professional 2007	Project Management Tool.
9.	SPSS 16	Statistical Analysis for Development of Psychological Tests.
10.	Systat-12	Statistical Analysis for development of Psychological Tests.
11.	X-caliber	Item Response Theory.
12.	UGNX	Finite Element Analysis Tool.
13.	Hypermesh Software	FEM Simulation.
14.	CFD Software	Computational Fluid Dynamics Software.
15.	Fatigue Analysis	To assess the fatigue life of the

component.

Software

16.	ADAMS RAIL	Simulation of riding behaviour of vehicle
		under
	version 2010	design.

1	2	3
17.	LIBSYS	Library Management Software.
18.	STAAD PRO Software	Analysis of Structures.
19.	GEOSLOPE	Slope Stability Analysis for Track Formation.
20.	AVL Exite	NVH and fatigue analysis of engine.
21.	Solid Works	For Drawing designing in 3D.
22.	CATIA PLM	Finite Element
23.	RADIOSS	Finite Element Analysis Software solving large number high linear and non linear dynamics problems with larger displacements, large strains, contact and material non linearity.
24.	Reliability Software including X FRACAS module	Reliability analysis based on different statistical tools and life cycle costing.
25.	Miniprof Rail	For measurement of rail profile
26.	Kissoft	Gear Design Software

(II) Details of Hardware:

- High Performance Computing Cluster - 1 No.
- Servers - 17 Nos.
- Workstations - 28 Nos.
- Computer - 1154 Nos.

LAN connectivity has been given for effective use of above software and hardware.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Number of staff trained on these specialised softwares is 300. Some of the staff are trained by the software and hardware providers and others are trained In-house. The trained officials are handling new technology smoothly.

(e) Approximate expenditure incurred for developing these

technologies
Rs. 18 crore.

is

Change in logo of Railways

2781. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have decided to change its more than 60 years old logo and give it more contemporary and people – friendly face, a strategy to unlock value and create new revenue streams; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action plan to make it more dynamic, modern and forward looking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Compensation in train accident cases

†2782. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of train accidents taken place throughout the country in the last three years;

(b) the number of unmanned level crossings throughout the country;

(c) the efforts being made by Government to avert accidents on these unmanned level crossings;

(d) the total amount of compensation given to family members of those died in such accidents and the number of those who were given jobs; and

(e) the State-wise and year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Number of consequential train accidents, i.e., collisions, derailments, manned level crossing accidents, fire in train and miscellaneous accidents which took place on Indian Railways during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 were 115,100 and 93, respectively.

(b) As on 01.04.2011, there are 14896 Unmanned Level Crossings over Indian Railways.

(c) Various steps have been taken by the Railways to prevent incidents at the unmanned level crossings which include ensuring availability of basic infrastructure at these level crossings, public awareness and publicity campaigns through electronic and print, media, mass messaging (SMSs) to educate the road users, joint ambush checks with involvement of civil authorities to penalise the erring road users, progressive manning, provision of subway at technically

feasible locations, construction of diversion road upto adjacent
manned gates/grade separators, Road Over Bridge/Road Under Bridge,
closure of such unmanned level crossings which are having negligible
rail/road traffic, etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) No liability accrues to the Railways in the case of unmanned level crossing incidents in which railway passengers are not involved. The victims or their dependents can claim compensation by filing an application in the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal and the compensation is paid if any contributory negligence on the part of the Railways is proved. Zonal railway-wise, amount of compensation paid to family members of those who have died in incidents at unmanned level crossings during the last three years, as decreed by the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal and Civil Courts etc. is as under:-

Railway	Compensation paid for deaths in unmanned level crossing incidents (Rupees in lakhs)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Northern	4.42	10.98	5.20
North Eastern	Nil	Nil	0.40
South Central	Nil	Nil	0.48
Western	3.26	20.53	11.33
TOTAL:	7.68	31.51	17.41

Employment in Railway is not given to the next of kin of deceased in cases of incidents at unmanned level crossings.

Providing food to passengers of delayed trains

†2783. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to provide free food and water to passengers in case trains are late;

(b) if so, the delay in hours upon which the said facilities would be provided to the passengers;

(c) whether this facility would be provided only in VIP trains, while lunch, dinner and breakfast are still provided in Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express;

(d) whether Government would consider providing pulses, rice, bottled drinking water and milk for children in case other trains get late; and

(e) if so, the time by when?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) As per the recent instructions issued on 27.5.2011, wherever any Rajdhani/Shatabdi/Duronto Express trains are running late from its scheduled time by more than two hours, meals would be provided, including packaged drinking water, free of cost as per service timings to the passengers on-board of these train irrespective of sector-wise service provided for its normal run subject to practical feasibility.

(d) and (e) In case of other trains, where meals are not included as part of ticket fare, facility of meals is available on payment basis through pantry cars or Train Side Vending (TSV) and at enroute stations from the static units on platforms. The catering items available through those units include bottled drinking water, meals which include pulses/rice etc.

Plan to make Kalka-Shimla railway as green rail project

2784. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to turn the Kalka-Shimla railway, a UNESCO heritage site, into India's first green rail project;

(b) whether Railways are going to sign an MoU with the WWF to ensure cleanliness on tracks and stations;

(c) whether local participation would also be urged for the purpose as also for making the entire 96 km stretch from Kalka to Shimla plastic free; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration as a "Green Rail Project".

(b) to (d) WWF, India has submitted a proposal for entering into an MoU with Railways for ecological conservation and awareness. Railways are making continuous efforts to keep the entire stretch from Kalka to Shimla garbage free with the participation of local communities. Special drives are launched from time to time for garbage removal with participation of Scouts and Guides. Local residents are also encouraged to play an active role in these initiatives.

Coal carrying capacity of Railways

2785. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are lagging far behind from its target of carrying coal from pitheads to power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Railways have taken any step to augment its coal carrying wagons;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Railways have achieved a growth of 11% in loading of coal in the period April-July of 2011-12 as compared to the corresponding period of last year. This growth in coal loading has been higher than the targeted growth of 8.99% for the entire financial year. Coal loading to Thermal Power Stations from all sources has shown a growth of 4.39% in the first quarter of this financial year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Railways have been inducting more BOXN and BOBRN wagons which are primarily used in coal loading. 5619 BOXN type and 547 BOBRN type wagons were inducted in 2010-11. In the period April to July, 2011, 5140 BOXN type and 398 BOBRN type wagons have been inducted. Moreover, the new BOXNHL wagons which are being inducted have a higher payload to tare ratio and a higher axle load than the earlier designed BOXN wagons.

(e) Does not arise.

Announcement for compensation

†2786. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the kith and kins of persons killed and injured in train accidents do not get compensation in most of the cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof during last three years alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the announcements made to provide jobs to the kith and kins of persons who died in train accidents and the jobs actually given to the kith and kins of victims during the last three

years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir. The compensation to the kith and kins of the persons killed and injured in train accidents as defined under Section 124 of the Railways Act, 1989, is paid by the Railways after a claim filed by the claimant in the Railway Claims Tribunal is decreed by the Tribunal in favour of the claimant and decree so awarded is satisfied by the Railways.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Extant instructions do not provide for giving employment to a dependent/

family member of those persons who died in railway accidents. However, as an exception to the rule, railways have been giving employment to a dependent/family member of those deceased in railway accidents in exceptional cases and circumstances. In the last three years and the current year upto 16.08.2011, the announcements were made to provide jobs in the following cases:-

- (i) Accident of 2102 UP (Howrah-Lokmanya Tilak (T)/Mumbai) Jnaneswari Express on 28.05.2010 - to one eligible dependent of the deceased;
- (ii) Collision of 3404 Vananchal Express and 3148 Uttar Banga Express at Sanithia on 18/19.07.2010 - to one eligible dependent of the deceased;
- (iii) Accident of 1125 DN Intercity Express at Badarwas station on 20.09.2010 - to one eligible dependent of the deceased; and
- (iv) Accident of 12311 Kalka Mail at Malwan railway station on 10.07.2011 - to one eligible family member of the deceased.

The year-wise position of jobs given by Railways is as under:-

Year	No. of dependents given jobs
2008-09	0
2009-10	0
2010-11	37
2011-12 (upto 16.08.2011)	30
TOTAL:	67

**Overbridges and subways on railway crossings in
Himachal Pradesh**

2787. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of railway crossings on National Highways in Himachal Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to construct overbridges and subways on all these railway crossings;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has conducted any survey in this regard;

(e) if so, the results thereof, location-wise; and

(f) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (f) There are 08 level crossings on National Highway in Himachal Pradesh. No proposal has been received from State Government/National Highways Authority of India for construction of Road Over Bridge/Road Under Bridge or Subway on these Railway crossings.

Facilities for passengers in Mumbai

†2788. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have ever conducted a survey in Mumbai regarding the facilities required for passengers inside the train compartments and at the stations;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, by when and whether Railways made an attempt to address the problems of the passengers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether Railways don't feel that the facilities for passengers should be taken seriously by it; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Survey regarding facilities in train compartments and availability of passengers amenities at all stations were conducted by Mumbai Rail Vikas Corporation and Zonal Railways during the year 2008 and 2007 respectively.

(d) and (e) The suggestions made by passengers regarding facilities in train compartments are examined/considered in accordance with laid down standards, scale and norms for various classes of coaches. All minimum essential passenger amenities at all stations in Mumbai have already been provided. In Mumbai Suburban trains, leg space between the seats has been increased, grab handles provided in all doorways

and antiskid chequered plate provided as per the specific suggestions received during the survey. Moreover, provision of Passenger amenities in train compartments and at all Railway stations is ongoing process and the same is undertaken depending upon volume of traffic handled and other priorities. Passengers' suggestions regarding facilities in train compartments and at stations are always taken seriously by the Ministry of Railways.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Facilities for old, blind, disabled and sick people at stations

†2789. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any special facility at big stations for old, blind, disabled and sick people to enable them reach their destination platform;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to provide such people with the facility of lift, trolley or sub-ways for going to the platform; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) To make major and important railway stations more accessible for old, blind, disabled and sick persons, action has been planned to provide facilities in a phased manner. Some of these include provision of standard ramp with railing for barrier free entry, earmarking of atleast one parking lot for two vehicles used by disabled persons, non-slippery walkway from parking lot to building, signages of appropriate type, toilets, water taps, 'May I Help You' booths and wheel chairs.

(c) and (d) Railways have planned to provide facility of inter-platform transfer through use of pathways provided at the end of platforms for physically challenged persons particularly, those in wheel chairs. It has also been planned to provide barrier free access through provision of lifts/escalators or sub-ways at major and important railway stations. Escalators for stations are considered on need basis depending upon techno commercial consideration and availability of other related passenger evacuation facilities. Instructions already exist for provision of wheel chairs at stations. Battery operated carts have also been provided at a number of major stations for transporting of old, blind, disabled, sick people and senior citizens, free of cost within station premises.

Implementation of MPLADs projects in Orissa

2790. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Members of Parliament who have given their

MPLADS fund to Korai Block, Jajpur Block, Rasalpur Block, Dasarathpur Block in Orissa in last three years and the percentage of utilization thereof, MP-wise and Block-wise;

(b) whether State Government is reviewing implementation of MPLADS projects at State level;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the status of MPLADS during last three years in Orissa;

(d) whether Members of Parliament are also involved when the MPLADS projects are reviewed at State level; and

(e) who review MPLADS projects implementation at State level in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The year-wise, MP-wise and Block-wise details of fund recommended by Hon'ble MPs is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The physical and financial status of MPLAD Scheme in Orissa during the last three years is given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) As per MPLADS guidelines, a committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary/Development Commissioner/Additional Chief Secretary is required to review MPLADS implementation progress with the District Authorities and MPs, at least once in a year for effective supervision of the MPLADS implementation in the State.

The Government of Orissa has reported that Chief Secretary, Development Commissioner-cum-Secretary (Planning and Coordination Department) and Hon'ble Chief Minister reviewed the implementation of MPLADS works on 26.4.2011, 3.6.2011 and 15.7.2011 respectively.

(e) Chief Secretary, Development Commissioner and Hon'ble Chief Minister reviewed the implementation of MPLAD Scheme at the State level in Orissa.

Statement-I

Details of fund recommended by MPs

Sl. No.	Name of MP	Name of the Block	Year of MPLADS fund completed	Amount sanctioned	Fund utilised	% of utilization	No. of works sanctioned	No. of works completed
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.		Korei	2008-09	48.00	13.00	27.08	27	7
			2009-10	21.00	2.98	14.19	9	0
			2010-11	9.00	0.00	0.00	2	0
			TOTAL:	78.00	15.98	20.49	38	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Jajpur	2008-09	2.50	2.50	100.00	1	1
			2009-10	12.50	12.50	100.00	5	5
			2010-11	2.00	0.00	0.00	1	0
			TOTAL:	17.00	15.00	88.24	7	6
		Rasulpur	2008-09	0.00	0.00	-	0	0
			2009-10	1.00	1.00	100.00	1	1
			2010-11	0.00	0.00	-	0	0
			Total	1.00	1.00	100.00	1	1
		Dasarathpur	2008-09	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
			2009-10	10.00	10.00	100.00	3	3
			2010-11	13.00	13.00	100.00	6	6
			Total	23.00	23.00	100.00	9	9
2.		Korei	2008-09	22.52	18.68	82.95	20	13
		Jajpur	2008-09	4.75	4.75	100.00	5	5
		Rasulpur	2008-09	4.60	4.60	100.00	2	2
		Dasarathpur	2008-09	26.90	26.90	100.00	10	10
3.		Korei	2009-10	0.00	0.00	-	0	0
			2010-11	0.00	0.00	-	0	0
			Total	0.00	0.00	-	0	0
		Jajpur	2009-10	14.50	4.50	31.03	6	1
			2010-11	0.00	0.00	-	0	0
			Total	14.50	4.50	31.03	6	1
		Rasulpur	2009-10	7.00	5.00	71.43	2	1
			2010-11	0.00	0.00	-	0	0
			Total	7.00	5.00	71.43	2	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Dasarathpur	2009-10	29.25	0.00	0.00	13	0
			2010-11	0.00	0.00	-	0	0
			Total	29.25	0.00	0.00	13	0
4.		Dasarathpur	2008-09	0.00	0.00	-	0	0
			2009-10	9.70	1.00	10.31	2	0
			2010-11	0.00	0.00	-	0	0
			Total	9.70	1.00	10.31	2	0
5.		Dasarathpur	2008-09	0.00	0.00	-	0	0
			2009-10	2.50	0.00	0.00	1	0
			2010-11	0.00	0.00	-	0	0
			Total	2.50	0.00	-	1	0

Statement-II

The physical and financial status of MPLAD Scheme in Orissa during the last three years

Financial Status (as on April, 2011)

Rs. in lakhs

Year	Allotment	% of utilization
2008-09	6257.63	79.94
2009-10	5962.19	58.71
2010-11	3321.89	32.55

Physical Status (No. of works)

Year	Sanctioned	Completed	Ongoing	Not started
2008-09	4672	3436	1159	77
2009-10	2974	1368	1486	120
2010-11	1111	309	541	261

12.00 NOON

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER
TO QUESTION**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question No. 530 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 25th February, 2011, regarding "Radiation certificates from Cell Phone Towers".

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports and Accounts (2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10) of various Universities, Institutes, Councils, Sarva Abhiyans, Missions, Societies, Parishads and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- (A) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 19 and sub-section (2) of Section 20 of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act, 1966:—
- (a) Fortieth Annual Report of the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10 and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) 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. 5163/15/11]

(B) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institute of Technology Act, 2007:-

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Hazratbal, Srinagar, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5140/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2009-10.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5138/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5139/15/11]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (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. 5141/15/11]

- (C) (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) Fifteenth Annual Report of the National Council for
Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Teacher
Education, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, and the
Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (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. 5151/15/11]

- (D) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:-

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central University of Bihar, Patna, for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5157/15/11]

(iii) (a) First Annual Report of the Central University of Orissa, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2009-10.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Orissa, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

- (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. 5153/15/11]

(E) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 33 of the Rajiv Gandhi University Act, 2006:-

(a) Twenty-second Annual Report of Rajiv Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh, 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. 5159/15/11]

(F) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Mission Authority, Sikkim, in respect of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 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. 5156/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tamil Nadu State Mission of Education for All, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, in respect of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 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. 5179/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Primary Education Development Society of Kerala, in respect of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5162/15/11]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, UT of Puducherry, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the

papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5171/15/11]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, UT of Daman and Diu, 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 (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5175/15/11]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (RGIIM), Shillong, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5152/15/11]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5176/15/11]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Calcutta, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5160/15/11]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Goa Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society, Panaji, 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 (ix) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4982/15/11]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission Tripura, Agartala, 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 (x) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4977/15/11]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mizoram Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Aizawl, 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 (xi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4981/15/11]

- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Himachal Pradesh Primary Education Society-cum-Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Shimla, 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 (xii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4976/15/11]

- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above

Institute.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4980/15/11]

(xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the UEE Mission, Delhi, for the year 2006-07, 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 (xiv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5148/15/11]

(xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the UEE Mission, Delhi, for the year 2007-08, 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 (xv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5188/15/11]

(xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the UEE Mission, Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5189/15/11]

(xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the UEE Mission, Delhi, 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 (xvii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5149/15/11]

(xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maharashtra Prathmik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, in respect of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xviii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5150/15/11]

- (xix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttarakhand Mahila Samakhya Society, Dehradun, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xix) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5169/15/11]

- (xx) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttarakhand Mahila Samakhya Society, Dehradun, 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 (xx) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5170/15/11]

- (xxi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar Mahila Samakhya Society, Patna, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5169/15/11]

- (xxii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kerala Mahila Samakhya Society, Trivandrum, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5155/15/11]

- (xxiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kerala Mahila Samakhya Society, Trivandrum, 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 (xxiii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5174/15/11]

- (xxiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Gujarat Mahila Samakhya Society, Ahmedabad, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxiv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5154/15/11]

- (xxv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh Mahila Samatha Society, Secunderabad, 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 (xxv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5173/15/11]

- (xxvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttar Pradesh Mahila Samakhya Society, Lucknow, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxvi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5167/15/11]

- (xxvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttar Pradesh Mahila Samakhya Society, Lucknow, 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 (xxvii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5172/15/11]

(xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Chhattisgarh Mahila Samakhya Society, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xviii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5168/15/11]

- (xxix) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xxix) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5137/15/11]

- (xxx) (a) Annual Accounts of the University of Allahabad, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon, under Section 32 of the Allahabad University Act, 2005.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5178/15/11]

Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of various Agro Industries Corporation Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I lay on the Table, 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:-

- (i) 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 and 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5248/15/11]

- (ii) Jammu and Kashmir Agro Industries Corporation Limited, for the years

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 and 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5249/15/11]

- (iii) Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, for the years
2008-09 and
2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5250/15/11]

- (iv) Kerala Agro Industries Corporation Limited, for the years
2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-2009 and 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5251/15/11]

- (v) Assam Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, for the
years
2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5046/15/11]

- (vi) Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation
Limited, for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5042/15/11]

- (vii) Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited,
for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5044/15/11]

- (viii) Himachal Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, for the
year
2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5043/15/11]

- (ix) Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation
Limited, for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5045/15/11]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and
Information Technology**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): Sir, I lay on the Table,
under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act,
1997, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following
Notifications of the Ministry of Communications and Information
Technology (Department of Telecommunications):-

(i) F.No. 305-17/2010-QoS, dated the 28th February, 2011, publishing the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5204/15/11]

(ii) F.No. 305-17/2010-QoS, dated the 31st January, 2011, publishing the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5208/15/11]

(iii) F.No. 305-17/2010-QoS, dated the 14th December, 2010, publishing the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Amendment) Regulations, 2010, alongwith delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5207/15/11]

(iv) No. 305-17/2010-QoS, dated the 18th March, 2011, publishing the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5206/15/11]

(v) No. 305-17/2010-QoS, dated the 28th December, 2010, publishing the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2010, alongwith delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5207/15/11]

(vi) No. 322-8/2010-CA, dated the 7th March, 2011, publishing the Telecommunication Consumers Education and Protection Fund (Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5205/15/11]

(vii) No. 305-17/2010-QoS, dated the 1st December, 2010, publishing the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010, alongwith delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5209/15/11]

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

(I) The Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram Bill, 2011.

(II) The Customs (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2011.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General

of the Lok Sabha:-

(I)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of

Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th August, 2011.”

(II)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Customs (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th August, 2011.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

श्री कलराज मन्नि (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं अधीनस्थ वधान संबंधी समिति के नम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा दिल्ली में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :-

- (i) 221वें सत्र के दौरान राज्य सभा के पटल पर रखे गए सांख्यिक आदेशों के संबंध में एक सौ बनावेवाँ प्रतिवेदन ;
- (ii) भवन और अन्य सन्निर्माण कर्मकार (नियोजन तथा सेवा - शर्त विनियमन) केन्द्रीय नियम, 1998 और भारत का राज्य संप्रतीक (प्रयोग का विनियमन) नियम, 2007 - समिति के 188वें प्रतिवेदन के कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में एक सौ तसिनवेवाँ प्रतिवेदन ; और
- (iii) हज समिति नियम, 2002 के संबंध में एक सौ चौसठवेवाँ प्रतिवेदन।

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

डॉ. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं वस्त्रांग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2010-11) के

नम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा
हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता
हूँ :-

(i) Twenty-first Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the
Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources);
and

(ii) Twenty-second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the
Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं वस्त्र विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2010-11) के निम्नलिखित की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी प्रतिवेदनों में अंतर्विष्ट सफ़िरिशों पर अगली अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई दर्शाने वाले वस्त्रियों की-एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हब्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (i) Sixteenth Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2005-06)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources);
- (ii) Thirty-first Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2007-08)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources);
- (iii) Forty-third Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2008-09)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation);
- (iv) Forty-fifth Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2008-09)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj;
- (v) Forty-sixth Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Rural Housing' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (vi) Tenth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (vii) Eleventh Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources);
- (viii) Thirteenth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj;

- (ix) Fifteenth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj;
- (x) Sixteenth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources);
- (xi) Seventeenth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation); and

- (xii) Eighteenth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE
ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2010-11):-

- (i) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts);
- (ii) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (iii) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Information Technology);
- (iv) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of

Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications);

- (v) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts); and

(vi) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Information Technology).

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants, for the year 2010-11

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants, for the year 2010-11.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder, not present. Dr. T.N. Seema.

Issue of long pending complaint of sexual harassment of women workers in Doordarshan Kendra, Thiruvananthapuram

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I would like to raise an important issue regarding a report of long-pending complaint of sexual harassment submitted by women employees of Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum. Eighteen out of total nineteen women newsreaders of Doordarshan Kendra, Thiruvananthapuram submitted a written complaint to their Department Head, alleging sexual harassment from a male employee of the same Kendra. The complaint charged that a male make-up artist of the Kendra has been misbehaving with them during make-up sessions and tried to molest them repeatedly. Though the complaint was

lodged with the Head of the Department of News on 5th January 2011, no action has been taken against the accused till date. The Women Cell of Kendra conducted an investigation about the complaint and recommended suitable deterrent action against the accused. But, this recommendation is being ignored by the authority. The Director of Doordarshan Kendra told that the matter has been referred to the Directorate in Delhi and they are waiting for directions from here. Sir, this is shocking that even after eight months since the complaint was lodged, why has no punitive action been initiated against the accused who committed such a grave offence?

Sir, this is not a single case where women's complaints on sexual harassment have been ignored. This is a clear violation of the Supreme Court guidelines for the prevention and redress of complaints of sexual harassment by women at the work place. It is the responsibility of the employer to ensure a safe work environment to their women employees. The national broadcaster should be a role model to the industry in responding and protecting the women employees.

Sir, through you, I would request the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to ensure justice to the women employees of Doordarshan Kendra, Thiruvananthapuram without further delay. Thank you.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. T.N. Seema.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. T.N. Seema.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we all associate.

Pathetic condition of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, क्या मध्य प्रदेश भारत का राज्य नहीं है? यदि वहां का ग्रेस की सरकार नहीं बनी, दूसरी बार नहीं बनी और तीसरी बार भी बनने की संभावना नहीं है तो क्या केन्द्र देश की संघीय प्रणाली पर प्रहार करेगा? महोदय, मैं आशंका व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ कि संघीय प्रणाली के तहत मध्य प्रदेश को उस का अधिकार केन्द्र सरकार नहीं दे रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश में पछिले दो साल से 4700 किलोमीटर राजमार्ग, जो केन्द्र के तहत है और केन्द्र सरकार के परिवहन मंत्रालय एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाया जाना है, वहां एक किलोमीटर की सड़क बनाने के लिये भी पैसा नहीं दिया जा रहा है। क्या हमने पाप किया है? वहां पर कांग्रेस की सरकार नहीं बनी है वहां की सवा साल करोड़ जनता ने उनको वोट नहीं दिये, तो क्या उन्होंने कोई अपराध कर दिया? क्या हम वहां कांग्रेस की दया पर मौजूद हैं? महोदय, हमें जनता ने वोट दिया है, हम जनता से चुनकर आए हैं... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज बैनर्स मत दिखाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह ठीक नहीं है। प्लीज यह मत कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... ठीक है, आप बोल रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... आपको जो आवर मैं बोलने का मौका दिया गया है ... (व्यवधान) ... प्लीज रूस को ब्रेक मत

कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... प्लीज़ आप बोलिए। आप का वक्त खत्म हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप उन को बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं। उन को बोलने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठिए , यह जीरो आवर है। गंगा चरण जी , आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री प्रभात झा: उपसभापति महोदय , मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री श्री शक्तिराज सहि चौहान ने कैबिनेट में प्रस्ताव पारित किया कि यदि आप सड़क बनाने के लिए पैसा नहीं दे पा रहे हो तो denotify कर, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को सड़क दे दो। हम जनता के लिए सड़क बनाएंगे , लेकिन उस के बाद भी न denotify किया जा रहा है , न पैसा दिया जा रहा है और न सड़क की मरम्मत की जा रही है। आखिर यह किस चीज़ का बदला लिया जा रहा है ? क्या बदले की भावना से किसी राज्य सरकार को देखा जाएगा ? यह पूरी तरह से बदले की भावना से हो रहा है। आप या तो हमें पैसा दीजिए या मध्य प्रदेश की सवा सात करोड़ जनता को उस की सड़क वापस

कीजिए। आप सड़क कसि लखि वाप्रस नहीं करते ? मैं पूरी जम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि श्री कमल नाथ जी मंत्री थे , उन्होंने * दयिा और श्री सी.पी. जोशी ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : * शब्द नकिल दीजिए। श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी। अगला जीरो आवर मेंशन। ... (व्यवधान) ... आपका माइक ऑफ हो गया।

श्री वक्रिम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : मैं श्री झा के साथ associate करता हूँ।

श्रीमती माया सहि (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय , मैं भी associate करती हूँ।

शुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय , मैं भी associate करती हूँ।

श्री नारायण सहि केसरी (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय , मैं भी associate करता हूँ।

श्री उदुनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : महोदय , मैं भी associate करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप जीरो ऑवर का नोटिस देते हैं , जीरो ऑवर का मामला आप उठाइए , लेकिन इस तरह से ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ , आप पोस्टर दिखाना बंद कीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ... आप कसिको पोस्टर दिखा रहे हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ... आपको जो कहना था , वह आपने कह दयिा ... (व्यवधान) ... आप नोटिस पर बल कीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ... यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ... नहीं , आप इसे टेबल पर नहीं रख सकते ... (व्यवधान) ... प्लीज , ऐसा मत कीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ... कुमार दीपक दास जी , आप क्यों खड़े हैं ?

श्री कुमार दीपक दास (असम) : सर , मैं इस document के साथ associate कर रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : यह रूल्स में नहीं है , कृपया आप रूल्स को follow कीजिए।

Floods in Punjab

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी , मैं इस जीरो ऑवर मेंशन के माध्यम से पंजाब में बाढ़ के कारण

जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है, उसकी तरफ इस हाउस का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब एक सरहदी सूखा है। वहाँ की सतलुज और व्यास नदियों में जो पानी छोड़ा गया है, उसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर जाम और माल का नुकसान हुआ है। करीब 30,000 एकड़ जमीन पर बोई गई फसलें तबाह हो गई हैं, बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों की जामें गई हैं तथा पशुओं की भी मृत्यु हुई है। मैं आपसे यह नविदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब ने 12 सालों तक आतंकवाद को झोला है, इसलिए पंजाब की आर्थिक हालत बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। केन्द्र सरकार को इस कुदरती आफतमें पंजाब की मदद के लिए आगे आना चाहिए और पंजाब में जाम-माल का जो नुकसान हुआ है, गरीबों के घर गड़ि गए हैं, उसके लिए एक सर्वे कराना चाहिए और पंजाब की सरकार से बातचीत करके इस नुकसान की पूर्ति हेतु एक आर्थिक पैकेज की घोषणा करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को आगे आना चाहिए।

उपसभापति जी, मेरा यह नविदन है कि हर साल जब भी मानसून आता है, तो साथ में बाढ़ भी आती है। इसलिए flood से नविदने का permanent इलाज किया जाए, स्थायी हल ढूँढा जाए और इस समस्या का समाधान हो। इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार, पंजाब की सरकार को आर्थिक सहायता दे, ताकि जहाँ भी बाँधों को

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

मज़बूत करने की जरूरत है, वह काम राज्य सरकार कर सके और पंजाब में जान-माल का जो नुकसान हो रहा है, उसको भविष्य में रोकना जा सके, यही अपील करते हुए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं अपने भाइयों से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपना जीरो ऑवर का important issue रखकर दूसरों को भी बोलने का मौका दीजिए और उसके बाद अपना issue फरि रख लीजिए।

श्री नरेश गुजराल (पंजाब): मैं अपने आपको इस वषिय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): मैं अपने आपको इस वषिय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डॉ. एम.एस. गलि (पंजाब): मैं अपने आपको इस वषिय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Reported letter from the Ministry of Human Resource Development
to the Aligarh Muslim University on administrative matters**

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a serious issue regarding a Central University, that is, the Aligarh Muslim University. My attention has been drawn to a letter by an Under Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, issued on 10th August, 2011 directing, in the name of the Visitor of the University, that the Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University is "restrained from making any appointment and promotion, as also from taking any policy decision" pertaining to "the executive and academic functioning of the University", until he demits office on 17th January, 2012.

It is strange that the letter does not refer to any provision in the Aligarh Muslim University Act or any other laws by which anybody has been given such power to bypass the University Statutes and block the normal functioning of the Aligarh Muslim University. For instance, teaching in some courses can't be carried out without the appointment of teachers and a large number of teaching posts under the Eleventh Plan would lapse if they are not filled by selection within this year. Despite such destructive consequences of the order, the Ministry has apparently not informed the hon. Visitor that under the Aligarh Muslim University Act the order is patently illegal. Section 13 of the Act provides that no order of the Visitor giving any direction to the Aligarh Muslim University can be made without the Visitor first

calling "upon the University to show cause why such an order should not be made and, if any cause is shown within a reasonable time, shall consider the same". The Ministry's letter does not refer to any show cause notice nor to any reply of the University thereto because no such notice has, in fact, been served.

Sir, I firmly believe that it is an illegal attack on the autonomy of the University and shows a total disregard for the immediate and longlasting effects on the teaching and functioning of one of the major institutions of higher learning in the country.

I urge upon the Government to look into the matter very seriously and allow the century-old great institution to run smoothly. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Moinul Hassan. This illegal order should be withdrawn immediately.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Moinul Hassan.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Moinul Hassan.

Killing of tribals by naxals in Bijapur, Chhattisgarh

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, दो दसि पहले छत्तीसगढ़ के बीजापुर जिले में भद्रकाली और भोपालपट्टनम थाने के पास नक्सलवादियों का एक और हमला हुआ, जसिमें 11 आदिवासी और 2 पुलिस के लोग मारे गए। महोदय, आदिवासियों पर नक्सलवादियों के हमले बढ़ रहे हैं, इस संबंध में मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था और मुझे सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना है कि पछिले तीन महीनों में आंध्र प्रदेश, बह्लिर, छत्तीसगढ़ झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल - नौ राज्यों में नक्सलवादियों के लगभग 460 हस्रिक हमले हुए हैं और सरकार का रवैया क्या है? सरकार ने कहा है कि "police and public order being State subject, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Government who deals with various issues relating to the public order and security". तो फरि सेंद्रल गवर्नमेंट क्या करेगी? "The Central Government will closely monitor the situation and supplement the efforts of the State Government". सर, हमने देखा है कि जो अहिसक आंदोलन होते हैं, उनको रात में खदेड़ने के लए सरकार हस्रि का उपयोग करती है, लेकिन जो 460 हस्रिक हमले हुए हैं, उन पर सरकार अचानक अहिसक हो गई है और उसके लए सरकार कुछ नहीं करना चाहती है। 460 हमले हुए हैं, यह कोई आम चीज़ नहीं है, इसका मतलब है कि हर रोज़ सात या आठहमले हो रहे हैं और इन नौ राज्यों में हो रहे हैं। क्या केंद्र सरकार का यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि नक्सलवाद के वसिध में लड़ने के लए एकीकृत रणनीति बने, एक unified action plan बने, unified control चले और एक तरह से सभी राज्यों को वसिवास में लेकर सामूहिक चस्रिन से वह एक रणनीति बनाकर नक्सलवादियों को खदेड़ने की योजना बनाए? नहीं तो यह संख्या जो आज 459 है, कल यह 4059 हो जाएगी - तो यह कैसे सहन कसि जाएगा कि नक्सलवाद को

बढ़ावा देने का जो काम हो रहा है, सत्तारूढ़ दल द्वारा नक्सलवादियों के प्रति जो सहानुभूति दिखाई जा रही है, मंत्री को जो आपने हाथ बांधकर रखा है कि काम नहीं करेंगे और मंत्री भी कह रहे हैं कि वे नहीं करेंगे – तो यह सब जो हो रहा है, मेरा नविदन है कि नक्सलवादियों के खिलाफ तुरंत एक unified नीति बने, सभी राज्यों को विश्वास में लेकर उस पर अमल हो और केंद्र सरकार उसमें पहल करे। आजकेंद्र सरकार जो नहीं कर रही है, इसकी हम भर्त्सना करते हैं। इतने बड़े देश के संबिधान को ये जो चैलेंज दे रहे हैं और हिसा के द्वारा उसको समाप्त करना चाहते हैं, उस पर सरकार को तुरंत कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डॉ. ज्ञान प्रकाश पत्निनिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं
माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ

श्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय
सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): उपसभापति
महोदय ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आप कुछ मत बोलिए ... (व्यवधान) ... आप
बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: आजकल मैं कम बोलता
हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। Nothing will go on record. पाशा
जी, आप बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बोलते रहिए, उनको आप बोलने
दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**Release of Central share of funds to the States for payment of
arrears to college and university teachers**

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir,
the All India Federation of University and College Teachers'
Organisation, Kolkata has organized today a massive dharna of teachers
demanding the release of Central Government share of funds to the
States for payment of arrears to college and university teachers,
which is yet to be paid even after a lapse of six years following the
Sixth Pay Commission and they are the only category who are deprived
of it.

The pay scales and service conditions of teachers of universities
and colleges were revised as per the Sixth Pay Commission order of the
MHRD, which was notified on 31st December, 2008. The Central
Government has notified that it would pay 80 per cent of the expenses
incurred due to the pay revision for four years and three months, i.e.
for the period from 01.01.2006 to 31.03.2010 and the State Governments
would meet the remaining 20 per cent. The notification stated that the
arrears could be paid in two instalments as it was paid to the Central
Government employees.

But till date the Government has not paid any share to any State
Government. It is said that it is pending since most of the States

have not raised the age of retirement to 65 years. The Education Ministers of the States had raised the issue at the meeting of the Education Ministers and said that they could not raise the retirement age because of other compulsions.

The AIFUCTO, the National Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisations also have requested MHRD to delink the age of retirement and the Central assistance. In spite of all this, the Government has not released its share and hence most of the States have not paid arrears to the teachers even six years after the date of implementation of the pay scales, while all other sections of the employees, including the teachers working in Central Universities have received cent per cent of the arrears long back. Thousands of teachers are squatting at the Jantar Mantar today demanding payment of arrears and payment of the Central share.

Hence I demand the Government to take immediate steps to resolve the issue at the earliest. Thank you.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Pasha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, they all associate themselves with this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions to be laid on the Table.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to simplify the laws regarding adoption of children in the country

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, we have 20 million orphaned children and 35 million children in need of care and protection. Only 6286 children were adopted in 2010. To compound matters, inter-country adoptions have decreased from 770 in 2007 to 593 in 2010. Comparatively, China offers adoption services to 42000 children annually. One of the serious causes for this is difficult adoption processes.

The Law Commission Report suggested that "Inter-country Child Adoption Procedures must be simplified and a single uniform legislation must be provided for in the matter of adoption". This is yet to be done.

The new Guidelines for Adoption, 2011 issued by CARA have several shortcomings. Registration as adoptive parents has become more elongated procedure with potential to increase harassment and delays; the guidelines are not published and distributed in the public domain. These would only further discourage adoption.

Recently, the Supreme Court issued a notice to CARA and the Union Government in a PIL concerning delays in the process of adoption, conditions in which abandoned children were living in, child

trafficking, etc. Lack of bare statistics about the number of abandoned, relinquished and homeless children with CARA is another failure.

Endless bureaucratic delays coupled with an already lengthy and completely centralised procedure has virtually alienated all foreign agencies and smothered inter-country adoptions.

The low rate of adoption and the ever-increasing number of homeless children in India is a matter of grave concern and it is imperative that the Government protects the future of our children and the country by simplifying the laws relating to adoption.

**Demand to set up a judicial inquiry into the alleged police atrocities
against the peaceful demonstrators and widespread
corruption in Lakshadweep**

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep, the authorities deny basic right of people to protest. On 7th July, police resorted to brutal lathicharge against peaceful demonstrators at Kavaratty, the headquarters of Lakshadweep, who were protesting against the widespread corruption in the administration, price rise and non-payment of wages for Anganwadi workers and helpers. For the last eleven months, wages were not paid. The prices of all essential commodities are increasing. The people of Lakshadweep depend on mainland for all items. The Union Government is not taking any action to contain price rise. What agitates the people most is the corruption. The administration is controlled by officials. They are not accountable to the people as there is no elected body for the administration. There is only an Advisory Committee which has no power. The Union Government allots a lot of money to Lakshadweep since the people of this Union Territory are Scheduled Tribes. But the people are not getting any benefit. The administration is trying to suppress those who protest against the corruption of officials. The police action against the demonstrators is the latest example of this. I had an opportunity to visit Kavaratty after the police action. I met the victims of police action. Thirteen demonstrators were arrested. Four of them were put in jail for fourteen days. The police are trying to terrorize the people. Police officials went to their houses in midnight and threatened the parents of those who participated in the demonstration.

I request the Government to order a judicial enquiry into the police action against the peaceful demonstrators and the widespread corruption of the officials of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

**Demand to take action to give Tamil language the status of official
language in High Courts and the Central Government offices**

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I request the Government to announce Tamil as official language in Central Government administration and judicial works. This is the long-pending demand starting from Perarigner Anna who raised this matter in this House during his tenure as Member of Parliament seeking official status for

this language. Tamil is an ancient language having a number of literary works with inexhaustible knowledge for ever. It was also raised by our dynamic leader Shri Murasoli Maran through his Private Member's Resolution in the year 1979. The Government has also promised in its Common Minimum Programme on 27.05.2004 that a committee will be constituted to examine ways and means for announcing Tamil as official language in courts and administrative matters. I would also like to bring to the notice of the Government the resolution brought in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly and a letter by our leader Muthamil Arigner Dr. Kalaignar during his golden period in Tamil Nadu urging

the Central Government to announce Tamil as official language. Thousands of people are approaching the High Court for various judicial proceedings and Central Government offices situated in their respective region. Keeping in view the necessity, the General Body of our DMK Party has also insisted on the Government through its resolution for making Tamil as official language. So, I request the government to take necessary action to announce Tamil language as one of the official languages in High Court and the Central Government offices without further delay.

**Demand to take measures to check hike in airfares of
various Airlines**

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, according to media reports, various airlines have steeply increased the airfare in many sectors, especially the Gulf sector and America-Canada sector. It is reported that the increase in rate in these sectors is three-four times higher than the normal rates. Even the Air India Express and other low-cost carriers operating in the Gulf Sector have increased the airfare manifold for the month of September, as it is the peak travel time because the NRIs and their families have to return to their workplace before the end of the summer vacation in the Gulf region. It is particularly harsh for the Non-Resident Keralites, as most of them have come to Kerala to celebrate the Onam festival, which falls on the 9th September this year.

It is also reported that in many sectors, no tickets for the month of September are available for the passengers, even at the enhanced rates, due to high demand.

In view of the large number of NRIs visiting their homeland during the months of August-September, for various reasons, I earnestly request the Government to take following urgent steps:-

- (i) The Air India Express may be directed not to unduly increase the airfare for travel during the month of September.
- (ii) The Air India Express may also be directed to avoid last minute cancellation of flights and to explore all possibilities of having additional flights in those sectors which have maximum demand for tickets.

- (iii) Requests of foreign airlines for increasing the number of seats or for additional flights during the peak season, may be considered favourably, to bring down the demand and help the passengers.
 - (iv) The private airlines operating from India in these sectors may also be given strict instructions not to hike airfares arbitrarily to take advantage of the peak season in September.
- Thank you.

**Demand to withdraw the office order issued in relation to the
Coal Mine Workers' Pension Scheme**

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, as per the Gazette Notification of 1998 for Coal Mines Pension Scheme, a member could commute his pension as per Clause 15(b). The nominee of the pensioner then becomes eligible for 100 times the actual pension amount after the death of the pensioner.

For example, if the actual pension is Rs. 10,000 p.m. and if the pensioner opts for commutation which would be 10 per cent, then, the pension would be Rs. 9,000/- per month. Now, as per Clause 15(b), after the death of pensioner, the nominee would get Rs. 10 lakhs (Rs. 10,000 X 100).

Now, vide Office Order No. CMPFO/CP/116(7)/Gazette Notification/Vol-II/139/12042, dated 11-03-2011, the above facility has been withdrawn. Now, the pensioners do not have any choice. There should be a clause for option for pensioners who have opted for pension under clause 15(b) + 15(c).

I am given to understand that the commuted amount would be paid back to the pensioners but there is no mention about paying interest in any eventuality.

Hence, I request the Government of India and the hon. Minister of Coal to immediately ponder over the issue and immediately withdraw the above order which is not in the interest of the coal workers as it affects the pensioners and their families a lot. So, I request once again to withdraw the above office order forthwith.

Demand to take measures to control floods in Assam

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, in Assam, floods this year have affected a population of 9,11,080 belonging to 3,232 families of 1,074 villages in 32 revenue circles of the 12 districts. In the worst-hit district of Dhemaji, a population of more than 3,000 has taken shelter in the five relief camps. Since 1st June, 2011, the flood had damaged 43 embankments/bridges and 1736 roads in the 12 districts.

The flood waters in Assam have left in its wake a trail of death and destruction. Every flood exposes the lack of preparedness in dealing with the situation. The most tragic instance is that of the flood at Dhemaji, where a family, after taking shelter on the tree for

more than four hours, had been washed away by the floods. The flood affected people have been residing on the roadsides or embankments year after year, and are continuously living in hopelessly inadequate, ill-equipped and unhygienic conditions. On the other hand, Government regularly announces relief and rehabilitation measures for the affected people, but in reality there seems to be no plan or strategy of the Government to control these floods. The Government must institute a high-level enquiry into the utilization of funds meant for relief and rehabilitation work and the utilization of amounts sanctioned in the name of control of flood and land erosion. Till date, as much as

seven per cent of the total land in the State has been eroded by the mighty Brahmaputra and its tributaries, resulting in considerable reduction of cropland.

Sir, the problem of floods and soil erosion in Assam must be treated as a national problem. There should be a re-thinking on the anti-erosion measures and the feasibility of bringing in the best practices from outside should be explored. Also, Government must review its power generation plans through as many as 150 big dams in Arunachal Pradesh for relief in future from downstream-effect in the flood season.

**Concern over the frequent increase in the Bank Repo Rate
by the Reserve Bank of India**

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, रज़िर्व बैंक ने पछिले 17 महीने में बैंक की रेपो दर 11 बार बढ़ाकर 4.2 प्रतिशत से 8 प्रतिशत कर दी और इसका मुख्य कारण महंगाई पर लगाम लगाना बताया। रेपो रेट बढ़ने के कारण बैंकों ने भी ब्याज दरों में बढ़ोत्तरी कर दी, जिससे लोगों को EMI पर 3 से 4 प्रतिशत अधिक ब्याज चुकाना पड़ रहा है। इससे छात्र, किसान, उद्योगपति और आम आदमी प्रभावित हो गया है, जबकि महंगाई 10 प्रतिशत के करीब पहुंच गई है जो अपने रिकॉर्ड स्तर पर है। रज़िर्व बैंक के गलत नर्णय से Agriculture Loan, Education Loan, Housing Loan, Auto Loan व Industry Loan की ब्याज की दरों में भारी वृद्धि हुई और इससे देश के विकास पर वृष्टीत प्रभाव पड़ा। इन सैक्टरों में 20 से 25 प्रतिशत गसिवट आ गई है और देश की लगभग 60 प्रतिशत आबादी इससे प्रभावित हो रही है।

महोदय, पूरे देश में इस नर्णय का भारी वृष्टीत हो रहा है, जन आक्रोश बढ़ा है, देश के तमाम हस्सिों में आंदोलन हो रहा है और कोई भी अप्रिय घटना घट सकती है। कृषया इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे को सदन में रखने की इजाज़त देने का कष्ट करें और सरकार इस ओर आवश्यक कदम उठाए, ताकि लोगों की परेशानी कम हो सके।

Need to enact anti-stalking law to protect women

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): In a deeply patriarchal country, police apathy and the absence of a law make stalking a serious but largely unrecognized crime. Currently, there are no figures to prove the prevalence of stalking because it is generally

not discussed; and India does not legally recognize it as a crime. Among the laws relating to violence against women, none defines stalking or classifies it as a separate punishable offence. To report a stalker to the police, one would have to book him under alternative sections of law, namely sections 354 and 506 IPC.

The murder of 20 year-old Radhika Tanwar on March 8, 2011 by a man who had followed her around for three years came as a jolt to thousands of Indian women under threat from the stalkers lurking in their shadows. Women's rights organisations working with victims of abuse know stalking to be a widely prevalent problem for women but receive almost negligible cases of stalking compared with other forms of harassment and violence.

In a survey conducted by HT in six Indian cities, half the women interviewed admitted to having been stalked, and an overwhelming 95 per cent said that India needed a well-defined anti-stalking law. Nine out of ten women barely tell their families, let alone the police. Women, instead of perceiving stalking as sexual harassment often blame themselves and feel ashamed.

In view of the above worrying scenario, I would urge the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to enact an anti-stalking law.

**Demand to evolve strategies for equitable development of minority
as well as majority communities of the country**

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): All the Indian citizens, whether they belong to majority or minority, have a common destiny. They share a common cultural ethos and a democratic polity. They enjoy the same rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Our laws are not discriminatory. Every citizen whether he/she belongs to majority or minority should enjoy a life of dignity and honour. What we need today is mutual-trust and mutual-cooperation.

Sir, our Constitution has provided safeguards to minorities - religious and linguistic. They can establish educational institutions. By protecting their religious or cultural distinctiveness, the minorities can be inseparable part of the mainstream. Indian culture is the commonwealth of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs. It is a confluence of different faiths and creeds. Ours is a common destiny sprung up from Indianess. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had observed in the Constituent Assembly, "It is wrong for the majority to deny the existence of minorities. It is equally wrong for the minorities to perpetuate themselves. A solution must be found which will serve a double purpose. It must recognise the existence of minorities to start with. It must also be such that it will enable the majorities and the minorities to merge some day into one."

That "some day" is not in sight. Merging together is our destination from which we are going away. There are many points where we can come together forgetting our majority or minority status. We cannot construct the future by excavating the past.

Sir, I urge upon the leaders of the majority and the minorities to create a roadmap for the common future and the Minister of Minority

Affairs, in particular, to evolve strategies in this regard.

**Need to upgrade the Delhi Centre of Maulana Azad National Urdu
University, Hyderabad as the north campus of the University**

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, Maulana Azad National Urdu University has its headquarters at Hyderabad. It has established some regional centers. Delhi is one of them. Delhi being the National Capital enjoys special importance. Therefore, there is a need to upgrade this centre as North Campus of the University. At present this Centre is not working

effectively and efficiently. Proper publicity is not given to its programmes and courses. There is a need to introduce more courses at this Centre. Requests in this regard have been sent to the University, UGC and the Ministry of HRD. But nobody seems inclined to do the needful. There is a huge demand in Delhi for many more courses including job oriented courses. It is high time that earnest action is taken in the matter. I passionately request the Government to do the needful urgently.

Demand to make strict laws regarding clinical trials in the country

श्री कप्तान सहि सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, हाल ही में देश भर में क्लीनिकल ट्रायल के नाम पर मरीजों पर नई दवाओं का परीक्षण करने की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है। देश भर में कमजोर कानून की आड़ में बहुराष्ट्रीय दवा कम्पनियों लोगों पर अपने नए फार्मूले का परीक्षण कर रही हैं। यह परीक्षण मरीजों को अंधेरे में रखकर किया जा रहा है। कई मामलों में अस्पतालों, क्लीनिकल ट्रायल के लिए बनी नबिरानी समिति और प्रशासनिक अमले की मखी भगत भी सामने आयी है। ASSOCHAM के अनुसार, क्लीनिकल ट्रायल का बाजार 23 फीसदी की दर से बढ़ रहा है और 2012 तक यह 3500 अरब रुपए तक पहुंच जाएगा। भारत में क्लीनिकल ट्रायल के मामलों में हाल ही में काफी इजाफा हुआ है। वदियों में क्लीनिकल ट्रायल के नयिम बेहद कठोर हैं। मरीजों को बीमा कवर से लेकर हर तरह की सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाती है, लेकिन इसके उलट भारत में क्लीनिकल ट्रायल को लेकर बनाए गए नयिम और कानून अभी भी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में हैं।

महोदय, क्लीनिकल ट्रायल को लेकर देश में कठोर कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है। सरकार को जल्द से जल्द वस्तुतः और सभी संभावित वदियों को परिभाषित करने वाले कानून लाने चाहिए तथा मरीज की अनुमति और शर्तों का खुलासा, एथिक्स कमेटी के संज्ञान में भी लाना चाहिए, जससे दवा कम्पनियों मरीजों की अज्ञानता का नाजायज़ फायदा न उठा सकें। धन्यवाद।

Concern over the entry of big corporate houses and MNCs in the foodgrain market of the country

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, हमारा देश कृषि

प्रधान हैं और लगभग 60 प्रतिशत आबादी अपनी आजीविका के लिए कृषि एवं इससे सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलापों पर निर्भर है। देश के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में भी कृषि का योगदान लगभग पाँचवें हिस्से के बराबर है। देश के कुछ निर्यात का लगभग 10 प्रतिशत भाग कृषि से मल्लिता है। इसके अलावा कृषि अनेक उद्योगों के लिए कच्चा माल भी उपलब्ध कराती है। लेकिन देश के खाद्यान्न बाजार में बड़े कारपोरेट घरानों एवं बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के आ जाने से देश के लगभग 65 करोड़ किसानों और लगभग 4 करोड़ खुदरा व्यापारियों के समक्ष बेरोजगारी एवं भुखमरी की स्थिति पैदा होने वाली है। एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वर्ष 2011 के अंत तक देश में 6600 से भी अधिक बड़े स्टोर बनाए जाने की योजना है, जसमें 40,000 करोड़ रुपए निवेश होने की संभावना है, जो व्यापारियों के लिए बेरोजगारी एवं भुखमरी की दस्तक दे रही है। वहीं सरकार असंवेदनशीलता एवं अदूरदर्शिता के साथ बड़े कारपोरेट घरानों एवं बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के साथ खड़ी है। कारपोरेट घरानों एवं बहु राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के खाद्यान्न एवं खुदरा बाजार में आने से एक तरफ तो देश में बेरोजगारों की बड़ी फौज खड़ी हो जाएगी, दूसरी ओर खाद्यान्न वस्तुओं की महंगाई

और बढ़ जाएगी। इसका सबसे अधिक नुकसान देश की उस बहुसंख्यक आबादी को होगा , जो आजीविका के लिये कृषि एवं कृषि सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलापों पर निर्भर है। उन्हें इस सरकारी नीति की दोहरी मार झेलनी होगी।

महोदय , मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि देश के खाद्यान्न बाजार में कारपोरेट घरानों एवं बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के अनुमति संबंधी वृष्टि पर पुनर्विचार करें।

Demand to introduce reforms in the Banking Sector of the country

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): Sir, I demand before the Government not to privatize public sector banks, not to reduce Government's equity in public sector banks, not to avail World Bank loan to capitalize public sector banks; not to proceed merger of banks; not to allow unrestricted entry of foreign capital in banking sector; not to issue licence to industrial houses to start their own banks; not to outsource permanent banking jobs and normal banking services; not to delete section 12(2) of banking regulation act; not to remove the ceiling on voting rights of foreign investors; not to proceed with the scheme of private business correspondents; not to violate provisions of bipartite settlement on outsourcing. Sir, I further urge upon the Government to provide adequate staff in banks through recruitments to maintain and improve customer services; to revive BSRBs for recruitment of staff in public sector banks; to implement the compassionate appointment/financial compensation scheme as finalized between Indian Banking Association and United Forum of Bank Unions; to regulate and define working hours of bank officers; to improve pension scheme in banking sector on the lines of Central Government scheme; updating of pension alongwith wage revision of serving employees; uniform D.A. neutralization; improvement in commutation; family pension; *ex-gratia* of pre-1986 retirees; to issue revised uniform guidelines on house building loan, vehicle loan and festival advance to banking staff; to implement five day banking. I am of the opinion that if these demands are met the economy of the country shall be strengthened.

Demand to grant financial assistance to rain and flood affected areas of Meghalaya

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA (Meghalaya): I wish to draw the attention of the

House to a severe catastrophe that has occurred in Meghalaya due to torrential rains leading to heavy landslides at various places. From 14th to 17th August, 2011, there were heavy torrential rains in Meghalaya which caused heavy landslides at Tura, Garobadha under West Garo Hills district causing havoc in lives of the people living in that area. The road connection with South Garo Hills district was also completely cut-off as major bridges had collapsed.

The major impact of the rains and landslides was felt in the early hours of 16th August, when 9 people lost their lives, including a 11-month old baby. Livestock, standing crops and many movable properties have been washed away in rain and landslides causing loss to the people to the tune of several hundred crores, besides 50,000 households had suffered

due to landslides and rain. The State Government of Meghalaya, with its limited resources, is trying hard to ameliorate the conditions of the people affected by this catastrophe but the State Government is cash-strapped to cope with the extent and intensity of disaster.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to provide sufficient financial assistance to the State Government so that the lives of the people affected by the disaster can be normalized.

Concern over the incident of beheading Indian soldiers by Pakistani soldiers in Kupwara District on Indo-Pak border

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान पाकिस्तान की सेना द्वारा भारतीय सैनिकों के साथ की गई घृणित घटना की ओर दखिना चाहता हूँ। जुलाई, 2011 के आखिरी सप्ताह में कश्मीर के कुपवाड़ा जिले में पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों की मदद से कुछ आतंकवादी सीमा पार से घुसपैठ का प्रयास कर रहे थे। उनकी मुठभेड़ उस समय सीमा पर गश्त कर रही कुसाऊं रेजीमेंट तथा 19 राजपूत बटालियन के सैनिकों से हुई। मुठभेड़ के दौरान कुसाऊं रेजीमेंट के दो जवान तथा 19 राजपूत बटालियन का एक जवान शहीद हुआ। कुसाऊं रेजीमेंट के जवानों की पहचान हवलदार जयपाल सहि अधिकारी तथा लांस नायक देवेन्द्र सहि के रूप में हुई तथा राजपूत बटालियन के जवान की अभी तक पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हो सकी है।

महोदय, कुसाऊं रेजीमेंट के दोनों शहीदों के सहि पाकिस्तान के सैनिकों की आड़ में आतंकवादियों द्वारा काट लिये गए और वे उनको पाकिस्तान ले गए। उनके शरीर के शेष भाग को इस प्रकार रौंदा गया था कि उनके परिवारों को भी उनका मृत शरीर नहीं दिखाया गया और कहा गया कि बम फटने से सहि उड़ गए हैं। यह घटना जसि समय पाकिस्तान की वद्विश मंत्री हीमा रब्बानी भारत दौरे पर थी, उस समय की है।

मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि उक्त मामले पर पाकिस्तान की सरकार को कड़ा उत्तर देना चाहिए और सीमा पार से पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों की गतिविधियों का यथोचित जवाब देना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

श्री कांजीभाई पटेल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पुद्गनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand to take steps for rehabilitation of slum dwellers in cities of the country

श्री परिमल नथवानी (झारखंड): महोदय, दिल्ली, मुंबई, कोलकाता और रांची जैसे देश के महानगरों में स्लम बस्तियों की समस्या आम बात है। इन बस्तियों में बाकायदा बजिली, पानी आदि की सुविधा होती है, लेकिन अतिक्रमण हटाने के नाम पर इन बस्तियों को उजाड़ा तो नहीं जा सकता। मार्च, 2011 में झारखंड सरकार ने उच्च न्यायालय के कथित आदेश के बहाने रांची सहित कतिपय नगरों में अतिक्रमण हटाने की मुहिम के नाम पर गरीबों की बसी-बसाई बस्तियां उजाड़ दीं। न्यायालय के आदेश में वशाल भवनों, होटलों व स्टोर्स द्वारा अतिक्रमण हटाने की बात थी, लेकिन प्रदेश की सरकार ने कुछ खास बस्तियों को लक्ष्य बनाया।

रांची में इस्लामनगर एक ऐसी बस्ती थी, जहां मैंने अपनी स्वयंसेवी संस्था 'हॉप्र' के जर्णल करीब एक करोड़ रुपए की लागत से नागरिक सुविधाओं का निर्माण किया था। शहरी विकास विभाग ने खुद करीब तेरह करोड़ रुपए की लागत से इस क्षेत्र के विकास की पेशकश की थी, लेकिन बेरहमी से इन गरीबों को उजाड़ देने की घटना से कई सवालिया नशिल उठे हैं। क्या सरकार ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं बना सकती, ताकि इन बस्तियों को उजाड़ने से पहले उन्हें अन्यत्र भली-भांति बसाने का इंतजाम किया जाए? क्या राजनेताओं और सरकारी अधिकारियों की यह ज़िम्मेदारी नहीं है कि वे अतिक्रमण होने ही न दें? अब वक्त आ गया है कि देश में सूखम बस्तियों के लोगों को बाकायदा सम्मानपूर्वक बसाने के लिए विशेष कामून बने, ताकि देश में कहीं और इस्लामनगर जैसी घटनाएं रफ़ीट न हों।

**Demand to rename the Armed Forces Flag Day as Martyrs'
Memorial Day or Veterans' Day**

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, the nation celebrates Flag Day on 7th December every year, which is graced by the President of India. This day was selected by our first Prime Minister, Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, during the early days after independence. Today, the nation has seriously come of age with over 19,000 post-independence martyrs on record and more than two million military veterans living, after having sacrificed a lot for the security and integrity of the nation.

However, we still do not have a day reserved to remember and honour the noble sacrifices made by our Armed Forces martyrs, veterans and serving personnel. India must have a dedicated day to enable citizens to express their gratitude and appreciation, and honour the Armed Forces personnel.

Therefore, I urge the Government to rename the Flag Day as 'Memorial Day' or 'Veterans Day'. This will help citizens understand the importance of the day and demonstrate the nation's commitment to the Armed forces veterans and their families. This is also the norm in other countries, such as the USA.

**Demand to take steps to stop loss due to corrosion of metallic
material used in infrastructure projects in the country**

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, a startling

revelation has been made by the Confederation of Indian Industry that India is losing over Rs. 2 lakh crores annually on account of corrosion of materials and metals used in infrastructure, vehicles, pipelines, water facilities, etc. Environmental reaction is responsible for causing deterioration of metals leading to damaged pipelines, bridges, automobiles, waste water systems and even home appliances.

The Government is, primarily, focusing on increase in GDP, but huge losses amounting to more than Rs. 2 lakh cores are being lost sight of. In USA there is a Corrosion Act which provides incentives to organisations that take preventive measures against corrosion.

Apart from causing severe damage and threat to public safety, corrosion disrupts operations and even becomes a health hazard. It requires extensive repair and replacement of failed assets. An active collaboration between industry and Government is an immediate necessity so that huge investments in infrastructure and automobile production industry, aircrafts, ships, railways, defence hardware, offshore and on-shore oil exploration, etc. could be adequately protected. This is a global phenomenon, as nearly \$2.2 trillion (equivalent to Rs. 97 lakh crores) are lost every year, and its negative impact is more than 3 per cent on GDP growth. Initially, the proven technology being adopted by advanced industrial nations in this regard can be replicated. Later on, gradually, a hybrid technological mechanism, taking into view the causative factors, like local environmental conditions, global warming, and polluted-water induced corrosion be collectively evolved after involving all stakeholders so that its implementation generates effective and quick results. I request the Government to take necessary steps in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
Sir, I beg to move:—

“That the Bill to amend the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 came into force in February, 1995, in the States of Goa, Arunachal Pradesh and Maharashtra and all the Union territories. Thereafter, it has been adopted by all the States, except the States of Jammu and Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh which have enacted their own laws to regulate transplantation of human organs. The main purpose of the Act is to regulate the removal, storage and transplantation of human organs for therapeutic purposes and to prevent commercial dealings in human organs.

It has been observed that despite having put into place a regulatory mechanism for transplantation of human organs, there had been a spate of reports in the print and electronic media about thriving human organ trade in India and the consequential exploitation of economically weaker sections of the society. This Ministry constituted a Review Committee to examine the lacunae in the Act. The recommendations of the Committee and wide consultations with stakeholders were taken into account while formulating the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 18th December, 2009. Now, I would highlight some of the important amendments proposed in this Bill:-

The present law regulates transplantation of only human organs.

This Bill seeks to include tissues also.

The definition of 'near relative' is proposed to be expanded in order to include the grandparents and grandchildren as 'near relative'.

This Bill seeks to make it mandatory for the Intensive Care Unit or treating Medical Staff of the hospital to request relatives of brain dead patients for organ donation.

It is proposed to provide for the enucleating of corneas by a trained technician.

Further, it is proposed to include a surgeon or a physician and an anesthetist or intensivist (Specialist Physician working in the ICU) in the medical board in the event of non-availability of a neurosurgeon/neurologist for certification of 'brain death'.

This Bill also seeks to regulate the transplantation of organs for foreign nationals, to prevent the exploitation of minors, to provide for Swap Donations of organs, to empower the Central Government to prescribe the composition of Authorization Committees and to empower State Governments and Union Territories to set up the Authorization Committees.

Advisory Committees are being proposed to advise and support the Appropriate Authorities, notified by the State Governments to implement the law.

The Appropriate Authorities are being empowered further to summon persons, seek production of documents, and issue search warrants.

It is proposed to establish a National Organ and Tissues Removal and Storage Network to enhance the availability of organs and tissues.

This Bill also seeks to establish and maintain a National Registry of Donors and Recipients.

It is also proposed to appoint a 'Transplant Coordinator' in all hospitals registered for organ retrieval and transplantation; and to provide for the registration of Non-Government Organisations working in the field of organ retrieval and transplantation.

The penalties provided under the law are proposed to be enhanced to make them more deterrent.

Sir, the Bill was referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on 22.1.10 for examination and report. The Committee submitted its Report on 4th August, 2010.

The Standing Committee made as many as 43 recommendations/observations in the Report. I am happy to inform this august House that the Ministry has accepted all the recommendations/observations. Seven of these recommendations would require amendments in the Act; seventeen would require amendments in Rules and six would be implemented through Government instructions. The remaining thirteen recommendations/observations of the Standing Committee reiterate the proposals of the Ministry in the Bill. Accordingly, the Government moved official amendments to the Bill in the other House. These were considered and adopted by the Lok Sabha on 12th August 2011. Sir, I commend the Bill to the House for consideration.

The question was proposed.

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय , आपने मुझे मानव अंग प्रतिरोपण (संशोधन) विधियक , 2011 पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। इस विधियक में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। मैं आपके सामने उस दृश्य को रखना चाहता हूँ , जो आजभारत में दिखाई दे रहा है। गत वर्षों से हमारे सामने एक नहीं अनेकों घटनाएं आई हैं। हमने सब्जी का व्यापार सुना था तथा अन्य चीजों का व्यापार सुना था और हमने सर्राफे का बाजार भी सुना था। कुछ चीजों की मंडी भी लगती है , लेकिन हमने कभी यह नहीं सुना था कि कभी मानव अंगों का भी व्यापार होगा। समाज के सामने इन मानव अंगों की जो वक्तवियां आई हैं , ये रोकट खड़े करने वाली हैं। क्या हम नठिरी कांड को भूल गए? जब नठिरी कांड हुआ , तब बच्चों के साथ क्या-क्या हुआ था? उन बच्चों को कौन पकड़ कर लाया था? क्या वे बच्चे कडिनी नकिलने के लए अस्पताल में नहीं लाए गए थे? क्या उनकी आंखें नहीं नकिली गई थीं? जीवित बच्चों या जीवित लोगों के साथ व्यभिचार करके , उनके साथ यौन संबंध स्थापित करके , अस्पताल में लाकर , उनके अंग नकिले गए। क्या आजतक नठिरी कांड का कोई फैसला हुआ है? अजमेर के जवाहरलाल नेहरू अस्पताल में एक घटना घटी , जिसमें एक 25 साल के युवक के पथरी के ऑपरेशन के नाम पर कडिनी नकिल ली गई। एक मरीज की बेहेशी की हासत में कडिनी नकिली जाती है। अगर आप सब को याद हो , तो इंग्लैंड का एक नविसी गोब्रा में आया था , उसका नाम स्कालर्ट था। जब स्कालर्ट की हत्या हुई और बाद में जब उसकी जांच की गई तो यह

पाया कि उसकी बाँड़ी से एक नहीं अनेक अंग गायब थे। क्या यह मानवीय संवेदना है? अगर हम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर देखें, तो पाएंगे कि हमारे देश में मानव अंगों का कारोबार अरबों डॉलर प्रति वर्ष तक पहुंच चुका है। एशिया के देश इसके लिए सबसे बड़ी मंडी माने जाते हैं, लेकिन भारत तो इस मामले में सबसे आगे है। हमारे अखबार इस तरह की घटनाओं से पूरी तरह से भरे रहते हैं। आज तो अमरीका और यूरोप भी इससे अछूते नहीं हैं, लेकिन भारत एशिया का वह देश है, जहां मानवीय अंगों का सर्वाधिक व्यापार होता है। हम तो समझते थे कि मानव का संवेदनशील होना ही उसका सबसे बड़ा गुण होता है। मानव इसीलिए कहलाता है कि उसमें संवेदनशील गुण है। मानव को बेहोश करना, उसको मारना आदि की घटनाओं से पता चलता है कि संवेदनशीलता तो है ही नहीं। अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में 12000 बच्चे गायब हुए हैं। वे 12000 बच्चे कहां गए? आज तक भी उनका कोई पता नहीं है। दिल्ली में इस पर अध्ययन करने वाले एक समाज-शास्त्री के हैशन करने वाले आंकड़े हैं। एक सर्वे में यह कहा गया है कि भारत में हर साल 45000 बच्चे गायब होते हैं। इन गायब बच्चों में से 11000 बच्चों का अभी तक कोई पता नहीं चला है। एलाइंस फॉर पीपल्स राइट्स नाम के एक गैर-सरकारी संगठन के सूचना के अधिकार का इस्तेमाल करके यह पता चला है कि पहली बार जनवरी, 2010 से 30 सितम्बर, 2010 तक केवल दिल्ली में 2161 बच्चे

गायब हुए हैं। पुलिस ने 1556 बच्चे खोज लिए , लेकिन 605 बच्चों का अभी तक कोई पता नहीं चला है। जो जानकारी मल्लि है , उसके अनुसार वे 605 बच्चे अंग व्यापार के लिए भेज दिए जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनकी मां नहीं होंगी , क्या उनके पति नहीं होंगे ? क्या यही मानवीय संवेदना है ? क्या भारत की आत्मा यह कहती है कि इस तरह की घटनाएं देश में होनी चाहिए ? क्या आपका 1994 का कानून काम नहीं आ रहा है ? केवल कानून बनाने से कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं आपको एक नहीं अनेक ऐसी घटनाएं बता सकता हूँ जिनमें आपका कानून पूरी तरह से असफल रहा है। भारत में मानव अंगों के अवैध व्यापार को रोकने के लिए मानव अंग प्रतिरोपण कानून 1994 में बनाया गया था। 1994 में बने कानून के मुताबिक रश्तेदार या दोस्त मरीज के साथ भावनात्मक जुड़ाव के आधार पर ही अपना अंग दान कर सकता है और कोई उसकी खरीद -फरोखत नहीं हो सकती। कानून की खामियों का लाभ उठाकर धनी लोग जरूरतमंद को रश्तेदार या दोस्त बनाकर अंग दान करवा लेते हैं। ऐसे मामलों में अंग दान करने वालों को 50000 या 100000 तक रुपए दे दिए जाते हैं।

दूसरा तरीका जबरन मानव अंग हासिल करना है आप जो नया संशोधन लाए हैं , उसमें आपने कड़े प्रावधान कए हैं। संशोधन के प्रावधान में आपने कहा है कि मानव अंगों की तस्करी में संश्लि प्त लोगों पर जुर्माने की राशि जो दस लाख रुपये थी , एक करोड़ रुपये तक कर दी गई है। आपने यह राशि दस लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर एक करोड़ रुपये कर दी है , जबकि पकड़े जाने पर दस साल का कठोर कारावास भुगतना पड़ सकता है। इस वधियक में अंगों के रख-रखाव , प्रतिरोपण , अवैध व्यापार पर लगाम लगाने के लिए आपने नयिमक तंत्र की भी बात कही है। इस वधियक का मुख्य उद्देश्य मानव अंगों की तस्करी को रोकना है। संशोधित वधियक में ऐसे प्रावधान कए गए हैं , जससे अंगों के अवैध व्यापार पर लगाम लगाने में मदद मल्लिगी। इससे लोगों में अंग दान के बारे में जागरुकता फैलाने में मदद मल्लिगी। आज आपको जानकारी होनी चाहिए कि नये मेडिकल कॉलेजिज में मृत शरीर , जो मृत शरीर होता है , वह मेडिकल कॉलेज को चाहिए। आजदल्लि - दल्लि नये -नये मेडिकल कॉलेज खुलते जा रहे हैं , उनको

वद्वियार्थियों को प्रैक्टिकल करवाने के लिये पर्याप्त मात्रा में मूत्र शरीर नहीं मल्लि रहे हैं , लेकिन मानव अंग का व्यापार करने वालों को बहुत आसानी से शरीर मल्लि जाते हैं वे अपहरण भी करते हैं वे कैसे काटते होंगे , मुझे नहीं पता है यहां तक पता लगता है कि डॉक्टर कडिनी नहीं नकालता है , उस तरह के एक्सपर्ट लोग तैयार कएि जाते हैं , जो सर्फि सडिनी नकालने का , आंख नकालने का काम करते हैं आपका 1994 का कानून बौना हो गया है आप इसको कानून के माध्यम से कैसे ठीक करेंगे ? मेडिकल कॉलेजिज के लोग लगातार अपील करते रहते हैं , वे देह दान के लिये लगातार अपील करते रहते हैं , लेकिन उसके बाद भी कोई दान नहीं करता है आधुनिक चिकित्सा तकनीकी ने इस काम को बेहद आसान कर दिया है साइक्लोस्कोरिंग नामक की एक दवा है , जिसके जरिए यह सम्भव हो जाता है कि किसी भी व्यक्ति का कोई भी अंग दूसरे व्यक्ति के शरीर में लगाया जा सकता है यह काम भली -भांति कयिा जाता है इस दवा के बाजार में आने के बाद भारत , चीन और फ्लोपीस जैसे देशों में जाकर अंग प्रत्यारोपण कराने वाले वद्विशियों की संख्या में अचानक इजाफा हो गया। भारत में इसे रोकने के लिये 1994 में कानून भी बनाया गया। अगर भारत में घट रही घटनाओं को आपस में जोड़कर देखेंगे , कोई आपके सामने एक चक्कि खींचे , सीन पर खींचे , कोई आपको सन्निरियो दखिाए , यदि आपनेशनल कैम्पवास पर जाकर देखें , तो मुझे लगता है कि अखबार के तीन -चार पन्ने इसी बात के लखि रहते हैं कि मानव अंग का व्यापार हो रहा है अपहरण नाम की

जो चीज़ है, यह अपहरण कथि ही इसीलिए जाना है क्योंकि उसमें बहुत पैसे हैं। अब तो आपके साथ यह हो गया है कि इसकी इक्का - दुक्का घटना नहीं है, यह धंधा बन गया है। यह धंधा कैसा हो गया है? बसि कमाई के एक बच्चा पकड़ो, उसके शरीर से कडिनी बेघो, उसकी आंख नकिलो, अन्य चीज़ें जो कुछ नकिली हों, वे नकिलो। नठिरी कांड में जो बताया गया, मैं बहुत दुख के साथ सदन को बता रहा हूँ कि बच्चे का खून पीने की घटना भी वहां पर घटी थी। मानव समाज को क्या हो गया है? ऑस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा, ब्रिटेन से लेकर सऊदी अरेबिया, कुवैत, ओमान, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात आदि देशों से बड़ी संख्या में लोग अंध खरीदने भारत आते हैं। क्या भारत मानव अंध बेघने वाला सबसे बड़ा राष्ट्र हो जाएगा? क्या उसे गल्लोज बुक में आना है? क्या भारत अन्य चीज़ों में आगे नहीं है, जसि तरह भ्रष्टाचार में आगे आ रहा है? क्या इसमें भी उसको आगे आने की होड़ लगी हुई है? क्या देश में यह व्यापार इसी तरह से चलेगा? मैं आपको इसकी एक नहीं, हजारों सर्वे रफ़ोर्ट्स दे सकता हूँ। इन सर्वे रफ़ोर्ट्स में कहा जा रहा है कि भारत मानव अंध बेघने वाला सबसे बड़ा राष्ट्र बना है। इस साल खरीद -फरोख्त के जरिए जो हुआ, मैं आपको उसके आंकड़े दे रहा हूँ। अवैध रूप से 3000 गुर्दे, 100 लीबर और बड़ी संख्या में पैन्क्रियाज व कॉर्निया प्रत्यारोपित कएि जाते हैं। मानव अंघों का व्यापार स्टैम सेल रसिर्घ के लएि भी कथिा जाता है। पश्चिमी देशों में गुर्दे का प्रत्यारोपण काफ़ी महंगा है। यहां प्रत्यारोपण पर औसतखर्च एक लाख डॉलर आता है, लेकिन भारत में यह काम बीस हजार डॉलर में हो जाता है। भारत में कडिनी की कीमत बीस हजार रुपये से लेकर तीन लाख रुपये तक लगाई जाती है। इसके लएि अब बाहर के लोग ऑपरेशन कराने आने लगे हैं। यह कडिनी कौन सी है? यह वही कडिनी है, जो अपहरण के बाद व्यापार के रूप में बेघने के लएि होती है। मुझे लगता है कि आगे चलकर इसका भी कोई कॉर्पोरेट सेंक्टर बनेगा। मैं यह बहुत गंभीरता के साथ कह रहा हूँ। अगर आपने इस पर मानवीय संवेदनाओं को लेकर कानून को ताकत से नहीं बनाया तो इसके भयंकर परिणाम होंगे। आपने कोशिश की है। एक मोटे अनुमान के अनुसार भारत में प्र तविर्ष एक लाख कडिनी प्रत्यारोपण की आवश्यकता है, जबकि अधिकाधिक और

कामूनी रूप से सर्कि पांच हजार कडिनियां बदली जा रही हैं। जाहिर है कि माँझ और पूर्ति में भारी अन्तर है। एक लाख कडिनी का ऑपरेशन और अधिकारिक तौर पर यह कहना कि 5 हजार कडिनियाँ बदली जाती हैं, मैं जवाब चाहता हूँ कि 95 हजार कडिनी बदलने की घटनाएँ कहाँ से होती हैं? कहाँ से आती हैं वे कडिनियाँ? कौन देता है कडिनी? क्या अपराध नहीं होते हैं? क्या आपराधिक क्षेत्रों में बाँटें नहीं होती होंगी? क्या अपहरण करके ये कडिनियाँ नहीं लगाई जाती हैं? क्या वे आपका 1994 का कामून नहीं जामते हैं? क्या उसके तहत उनको पकड़े जाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है? आप पकड़ते हैं? तो क्या हुआ नठिरी का? क्या हुआ अजमेर की घटना का? क्या हुआ उस गोब्रा के सुकारलेट नाम के वद्वियार्थी का?

मजे की बात तो यह है कि आम तौर पर लोग यह समझते हैं कि कडिनी बदलना गाड़ी का टायर बदलने जैसा होता होगा। ऐसा नहीं होता है। इसके लिये कडिनी लेने वाले और कडिनी देने वाले, दोनों में perfect match होना चाहिए। मुश्किल यह होती है कि ऑपरेशन के बाद दोनों व्यक्तियों को उचित देखभाल की लम्बे समय तक जरूरत होती है। आप देखिए कि जो कडिनी लगती है, उसमें 80 प्रतिशत लोग मर रहे हैं। वह जानता है कि उसे बेचना है और वह match करता है। यह केवल डॉक्टर ही नहीं करता, बल्कि उसका पूरी तरह से रैकट है। कडिनी कौम नकिलवाएगा, कडिनी कसि अस्पताल में ले जाएगा, कडिनी लगवाने वाला, देने वाला, कोई मतलब ही नहीं है। 1994 के कामून में आपने कहा है कि वह रश्तेदार होना चाहिए, एक गुश्म का होना चाहिए, blood relation होना चाहिए, लेकिन उसके बाद भी ये सब चीज़ें हो ही रही हैं।

Smuggling के इस मामले में लेबे वाले अमीर की देखभाल तो बेहतर हो जाती है, लेकिन उस देने वाले गरीब की देखभाल नहीं होती। कुछ दिनों बाद ही वह आदमी मर जाता है। क्या यह कड़िनी व्यापार इस तरह चलेगा? क्या किसी अमीर को यह अधिकार है कि वह किसी गरीब की कड़िनी तो लगवा ले, लेकिन उसकी उचित देखभाल न करे? क्या आपके पास कोई ऐसा नियम है कि जो सुवेच्छा से कड़िनी दान करता है, उसकी देखभाल होनी चाहिए? क्या कानून में यह प्रावधान नहीं होना चाहिए? आप इसमें सिर्फ 10 लाख रुपए से एक करोड़ रुपए बढ़ा देंगे, तो यह डर तो हो सकता है, लेकिन उस गरीब का क्या होगा, जो जागरूक होकर किसी को बचाना चाहता है? उसके शरीर की क्या हफिजत होगी? इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि अगले 5 साल की दवाई पर भी वह खर्च नहीं कर पाता /कड़िनी देबे वाले को भी उतनी ही ज्यादा दवा की जरूरत पड़ती है, जितनी उसे, जिसके अन्दर कड़िनी लगती है। एम्स के डॉक्टर संदीप गुलेरिया कहते हैं कि भारत में डायलिसिस की सुविधाएँ अभी भी बहुत कम जगहों पर हैं और बेहद महँगी हैं। इसलिए लोग कड़िनी बदलवाने का आसान रास्ता अपनाते हैं। जब आप उसका इलाज ही नहीं करेंगे, तो फरि वे आसान रास्ते से जाते हैं और व्यापार करते हैं।

भारत में केवल कड़िनी की ही माँग नहीं है, बल्कि हर अंग की माँग शुरू हो गई है। अंगों के अवैध कारोबार में दुनिया में गुर्दा की सबसे ज्यादा माँग बताई जाती है। इनका सौदा 40 हजार रुपए से शुरू होता है और 50 हजार डॉलर पर चला जाता है। मानव अंगों के सौदागर लीबर के सौदे एक से डेढ़ लाख डॉलर में करते हैं। इनके ज्यादातर खरीददार यूरोप और अन्य विकसित देशों में होते हैं, जबकि बेचने वाले एशिया के और एशिया में भारत के होते हैं। घुटने बेचे जाते हैं, हड्डियाँ बेची जा रही हैं। जब दाँत दूध जाता है, तो उसमें शरीर के टॉय की, हाथ की हड्डियाँ भरी जाती हैं। यह व्यापार खुला हुआ है। उसे कोई नहीं रोक रहा है। नेत्र के हस्ति सौं की माँग भी रहती है। दलाल इसके लिये 10-20 हजार डॉलर वसूलते हैं। मेडिकल कॉलेज के एडमिशन से लेकर मानवीय अंगों के व्यापार में एक बहुत बड़ा रैकेट है। इस रैकेट को पहचानना होगा। अगर आपके कानून का अमल तेजी से नहीं होगा, तो यह फैलेगा। यह गंदा धंधा है। यह कसि तरह का व्यापार हो रहा है? यह "व्यापार" शब्द इसमें लागू नहीं होता। व्यापार में एक पवित्रता होती है। उसमें पूरी तरह से किसी को जब्दगी देबे की बात की जाती है। यह व्यापार का कौम

सां वक़्त रूफ़ है, यह हमें समझना होगा। अशिक्षा, गरीबी, क्या हम ये सब दूर कर पाते हैं? उसको नहीं पता होता कि कड़िनी देवे के बाद, बेघने के बाद उसका क्या होने वाला है, उसकी आँख नक़िल लेवे के बाद उसका क्या होने वाला है। पेट के लिए शरीर के अंग को बेघना, मुझे लगता है कि यह मानवीय असंवेदना का शख़िरतम वक़्त रूफ़ है। इसे हम किस तरह करेंगे? कानून तो आपके पास बहुत होते हैं? क्या आपके पास भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के लिए कानून नहीं है? क्या आप भ्रष्टाचार रोक पाते हैं? किस चीज़ के लिए कानून नहीं है, लेकिन हर कानून से नक़िलने के लिए उसके पहले लोग रास्ता बना लेते हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि इन दलालों को पहचानना होगा, जो इस रैकेट को चलाते हैं। उन दलालों पर क्या होगा? ये दलाल अपने शरीर पर तेल लगाकर नक़िलते हैं। वे पकड़ में ही नहीं आते हैं। अगर वे पकड़ में आते भी हैं तो छूट जाते हैं। उनको क्यों छोड़ा जाता है? बेघारा दलाल तो दलाल कहलाता है, लेकिन इस दलाली में पुलिस, प्रशासन, अस्पताल, डॉक्टर्स, आदि सब आते हैं। ये सारे -के-सारे दलाल हैं, जो मानवीय आत्मा से दूर होते हैं। जिसमें आत्मा होगी, वह कभी-भी इस तरह के व्यापार में भाग नहीं लेगा।

सर, चीन में भी मानव अंग खरीदना या बेघना जुर्म माना जाता है। इसके लिए वहाँ कड़ी सजा के प्रावधान भी हैं। 1984 में चीन सरकार ने संशोधन करके एक कानून पास किया, जिसके अनुसार आजीवन कारावास

प्राप्त कैदी के मरणोपरान्त अगर उसका कोई भी रश्तेदार उसकी मृत देह लेने नहीं आएगा, तो उसके अंग सरकार की अनुमति से नक़ाल लिए जाएँगे। क्या ऐसा हमारे यहाँ नहीं हो सकता? ऐसी अनेक बातें की जा सकती हैं, जन्मिमें हम अंगों को ले सकते हैं, सरलता से ले सकते हैं, लेकिन उधर हमारा ध्यान ही नहीं जाता है। हम इस तरह की जागरूकता वाले कोई कदम उठाते ही नहीं हैं। धांधली वहाँ भी कम नहीं होती है। यह वहाँ भी है कि हम यह करवा देंगे, ले आओ। चीन सरकार के अनुसार वर्ष 2002 में 1060 कैदियों को मौत की सजा सुनाई गई थी, जबकि Amnesty International के अनुसार यह संख्या 15000 के ऊपर है। इन कैदियों के महत्वपूर्ण अंग सधियापुर और हांगकांग के अमीर चीनियों को लगाए गए। वहाँ एक सस्टिम बनाया गया है। उनसे बाँड भरवाया जाता है, उनसे लखिवाया जाता है। लेकिन, हमारे भारत में तो लोग कानून बनाने से पहले ही अपना रास्ता नक़ाल लेते हैं। वे कानून बनाने वाले से ही पूछते हैं कि आप इसका रास्ता बताओ कि कैसे बचेंगे? ऐसा कहा जाता है कि रूस, भारत, कुछ दक्षिण एशियाई देश और कुछ बेहद गरीब अफ्रीकी देशों में यह धंधा ज़ोरों पर है। इन देशों में कडिनी, आँख, कॉर्निया, लीवर, सेल्स, चमड़ी जैसे मानव अंगों का धंधा होता है। अब बताइए, सफेद बाल को आप काला कर लीजिए, आप उससे जवान हो जाएँगे या आप सेल्स डलवा लीजिए, उससे आप जवान हो जाएँगे! यह किस तरह का व्यापार चल रहा है? मुझे नहीं लगता कि आपका कानून उन सब चीज़ों को बहुत बारीकी से देखेगा, वह नहीं देखेगा। Highways पर अकेले चलने वाले drivers, नशे में हुए accidents, जन्मिमें लाश लाबारिस घोषित हो जाती है, अकेले रहने वाले बूढ़े, जन्मिकी असामयिक मौत हो जाती है, गरीब और कर्ज़ में दबे हुए लोग, आदि आसानी से इस माफिया के शक़ार बन जाते हैं।

सर, मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि गाँव में इसके दलाल कैसे घूमते हैं। वे गाँव में जाते हैं, वहाँ एक दबि रुकते हैं और वहाँ रुकने के बाद पता करते हैं कि इस गाँव का सबसे गरीब आदमी कौन है? यहाँ गरीब किसि न कौन है? जो किसिान परेशान रहता है, उसको लगता है कि कडिनी बेचने पर एक लाख रुपए मल्लिगे! चलो, दे देते हैं। वह उसको समझता है कि kidneys दो होती हैं, lungs दो होते हैं, कान दो होते हैं और हाथ दो होते हैं। अगर एक हाथ नहीं रहेगा तो क्या हो गया? पैर दो होते हैं, अगर एक

नहीं रहेगा तो क्या हो गया ? दलाल गाँवों में अपनी गरीबी और जब्दिगी से तंग आए लोगों के मन टटोलने जाते हैं और उनको provoke करते हैं कि इससे तुम्हारी गरीबी दूर हो जाएगी। क्या गाँव में पुलिस नहीं होती है ? क्या गाँव के आसपास थाने नहीं होते हैं ? उस रैकेट को पकड़ने की कोशिश क्यों नहीं की जाती ? क्योंकि , इसका एक पूरा सस्टिम बन गया है। इस रैकेट में आपके कामूनी कार्रवाई करने से ज्यादा मजबूत लोग हैं और ये मजबूत लोग मजबूर लोगों को खरीदने जाते हैं। ये उनकी गरीबी खरीदते हैं , उनके अंग ही नहीं खरीदते। वे गरीबी से तंग आए हुए व्यक्ति को यह बताते हैं कि तुम्हारी एक आँख चली जाएगी तो क्या होगा ? जब एक आँख से एक किलोमीटर तक दखिता है तब दो आँखों से दो किलोमीटर तक थोड़े ही दखिगा , एक ही किलोमीटर तक दखिगा ! वे इस तरह से उसे समझाते हैं कि उनके समझाने से गरीब का मन पघिलने लगता है। वह सोचता है कि जब्दिगी आखिरी आ गई है , लेकिन आज तक मैंने पचास हजार रुपए नहीं देखे , एक लाख रुपए नहीं देखे। वह अपनी जवान बेटी को देखता है , उसकी शादी को देखता है और अपने बच्चों की पढ़ाई को देखता है। मानवीय गरीबी के कारण यदि किसी को अपना अंग बेचना पड़े तो इससे ज्यादा दुर्दशा और क्या हो सकती है ?

सर, इस तरह के अपराधी मुम्बई , गुडगाँव , चेन्नई , आदि हर तरफ रोज पकड़े जाते हैं। मैं जामना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी जमानत कौन लेते हैं ? क्या उनकी जमानत लेने वालों को उनकी जमानत लेनी चाहिए ? जो लोग

उनकी जमानत लेते हैं , क्या वे उनसे बड़ा अपराध नहीं करते ? लेकिन , वे जानते हैं कि यदि ये जेल में ज्यादा दबिं तक रह जाएंगे तो उनकी गाड़ी कमाई बंद हो जाएगी। क्या उन जमानत लेते वालों पर कोई कार्रवाई हो सकती है ? क्या उन्हें ऐसे व्यक्तियों की जमानत लेनी चाहिए ? आपको यह सुझकर भी आश्चर्य होगा कि ऑर्डर पूरा करने के चक्कर में अगर कोई इस रैकेट को खोलता है तो उसका ही अपहरण हो जाता है और उसके बाद उसकी कड़िनी , आँख वगैरह नक़ाल कर बेच दिए जाते हैं। इतनी दहशत है। यह दुनिया एक अलग प्रकार की है और इस दुनिया में दहशत का बहुत बड़ा काम होता है। विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में अध्ययन के लिए शरीर के विभिन्न अंगों की मांग की जाती है। आयरलैण्ड , जर्मनी तथा यूरोपीय देशों में फार्मसी कंपनियां टांगों की लंबी और मजबूत हड्डियां मंगाती हैं। यह क्यों मंगाई जाती है ? यह दाँतों की fillings के लिए मंगाई जाती है। अब अगर दाँतों की fillings हाथ और पैर की हड्डियों से होगी , तो भगवान बचाए !

जर्मनी की एक न्यूज एजेंसी DPA ने फरवरी , 2007 में रॉबर्टे खड़े करने वाले मामले का खुलासा किया था कि मोल्दोवा से बड़े पैमाने पर पूरी दुनिया में मानवीय अंगों की तस्करी हो रही है। वहां हर 6 मिनट में कहीं न कहीं का अंग नक़ाल कर बेचा जाता है। मोल्दोवा पहले सोवियत संघ का हिस्सा था और अब दुनिया का सबसे गरीब देश है। वहां की 80 फीसदी आबादी की आमदनी प्रति दबि एक डॉलर से कम है। आबादी की बड़ी संख्या अंग बेच कर या देह व्यापार से अपनी रोजी -रोटी चलाती है। क्या भारत में यह स्थिति है ? फिर भारत में यह स्थिति क्यों होती है ? उनको क्यों नहीं फांसी पर लटकाया जाता है , जो इस तरह का कृत्य करते हैं ? लेकिन , जब हमारे भारत में कसाब और अफजलपर ही बाह्य नहीं होती , जब कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट कह देता है कि इनको सजा - ए-मौत दी जानी चाहिए , जब उनको भी दो-दो साल , तीन-तीन साल और चार-चार साल तक सजा नहीं होगी , तो यह अंग व्यापार करने वाले क्यों डरेंगे।

सर, भारत में कानून का डर खत्म हो गया है। हम वदिश जाते हैं , तो हम कहते हैं कि चॉकलेट का रैपर हम कहीं नहीं फेंकेंगे , क्योंकि वहां पकड़ लिए जाएंगे। भारत में अगर कहीं "थूकना " मना है लखि है , तो "मना " को काट देंगे और थूकेंगे। अगर कहीं "गाड़ी " खड़ी करना मना है " लखि है , तो उसमें से "मना " को काट देंगे। अगर ट्रेन में जाएंगे , तो वहां गद्दे के फोम

को नकार लेंगे। महोदय, हमारे देश में सप्तिह सेंस समाप्त हो गयी है। हमारे देश में हमने वोटर्स सेंस डेवलप की है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आपकी पार्टी के 8 मिनट बचे हैं और आपकी पार्टी से एक और सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं, इसलिए आप समाप्त कीजिए। यह मैं सिर्फ remind करवा रहा हूँ।

श्री प्रभात झा : सर, मैं एक-दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। एमनेस्टी इंटरनेशनल के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक चीन में प्रति वर्ष औसतन 1000 से 1200 लोगों को मौत की सजा दी जाती है। अनाधिकृत आंकड़ों के मुताबिक चीन में हर साल लगभग 4500 लोगों को मौत की सजा होती है और इनमें से करीब 3000 के सभी महत्वपूर्ण अंग बेचे जाते हैं। गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी, यह काम सरकार की देखरेख में होता है। क्या भारत में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था हो सकती है? भारत में तो जब फांसी ही नहीं दी जाएगी, तो यह काम उनकी देखरेख में कैसे होगा? इसलिए, मुझे लगता है कि हमें दूसरे राष्ट्रों से भी सबक लेनी चाहिए। लेकिन, अमेरिका और ब्राजील के बच्चे और कश्मीरों के अपहरण का सबसे बड़ा कारण मानवीय अंगों का व्यापार माना गया है।

सर, अवैध अंग प्रत्यारोपण पर रोक लगाने के उद्देश्य से देश में Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 लागू है। इस कानून का मकसद चिकित्सा जरूरतों के लिए मानव अंगों को निकासने ,

1.00 P.M.

सूटोर करने और transplant करने की प्रक्रिया को regulate करते हुए उनके कारोबार पर रोक लगाना है। इसके अंतर्गत कडिनी ही नहीं, बल्कि शरीर के किसी भी अंग का व्यापार गैर-कानूनी है। पैसे लेकर अंग बेचना एक ऐसा जुर्म है, जिसके लिये कैद और जुर्माना हो सकता है। पर, यह कानून कुछ खामियों के चलते पूरी तरह से सफल नहीं हुआ है।

दलाल पहले से ही डोमर और मरीज को सखि पढ़ा कर लाते हैं और उसको कहते हैं कि परिवार का आदमी है। ये सब बातें आपकी जानकारी में होगी। यह मैं कोई छुपी या नई बात नहीं बता रहा हूँ। हमारे देश में ब्रेन डेड व्यक्ति के शरीर से उसकी इच्छा और पूर्णानुमति के आधार पर उसके उपयोगी अंग लिये जा सकते हैं। जब किसी का पूरा ब्रेन डेड हो जाता है, वह चार-पाँच दब्बे ventilator पर रहता है, लेकिन घर वालों को लगता है कि यह इसी मशीन से जीवित चल रहा है, क्या उस समय हम जागरूकता पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्या उनके घर वालों से नहीं मन्त्रि सकते हैं? आज आपके कानून की जल्दनी आवश्यकता है, उससे बड़ी आवश्यकता भारत में जन-जागरण करने की है। गरीबों को बताने की है कि अंग मत बेचो। इसके लिये आपके पास कोई योजना नहीं है।

आप जसि तरह नसबंदी करा ने के लिये योजना बनाते हैं और योजना को साकार करने के लिये लोगों को गाँव-गाँव भेजते हैं। क्या आप मानवीय अंग का व्यापार न हो, लोग गरीबी के कारण अंगों को न बेचें, क्या इसके लिये इस तरह की कोई कोशिश की जाती है? मुझे लगता है कि आजपहला काम जन-जागरण करने का है। यह निश्चित है कि अगर किसी की आँख नकालने से किसी की आँख बचती है, तो उसे बचाना चाहिए, लेकिन इसके लिये उसके मन में जागरूकता पैदा करनी चाहिए। बहुत सारी संस्थाएँ चलती हैं। क्या हम ऐसे NGOs को प्रमोट नहीं कर सकते, ऐसे नेब दान लेने वाली संस्थाओं को प्रमोट नहीं कर सकते और ऐसे गुर्दा लेने वाली संस्थाओं को प्रमोट नहीं कर सकते, जो स्वेच्छा से दान करने को तैयार हैं?

जसि प्रकार कोई व्यक्ति एक गरीब बच्चे को पढ़ाने के लिये कहता है कि इसे मैं पढ़ाऊँगा, वैसे बहुत सारे लोग हैं। भारत में कर्ण जैसा दानवीर कोई नहीं हुआ। कर्ण ने अपना सब कुछ दे दिया था। ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं, आवश्यकता है कानून के साथ-साथ जागरूकता पैदा करने की और मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि ऐसा कदम जाएगा। मैं इस वधियक का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन आपको

जन्-जागरुकता के लए अनेक उपायों के साथ-साथ जगह-जगह पर वृहद् सेमिनार्स भी आयोजित करने चाहिए और गाँवों में जागरुकता लाने के लए व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। अगर ऐसा होगा, तो मुझे लगता है कि भारत का नाम, जो भ्रष्टाचार के साथ-साथ मानव अंग व्यापार में सबसे बड़ा है, वह कम होगा। भारत की मद्दति में जो सबसे बड़ी चीज़ है, वह मानवीय संवेदना है। ऐसा होने पर भारत की जो मूल आत्मा मानवीय संवेदना की है, उसको बल मिलेगा। हम यह कहते हैं कि इस देश में सब कुछ एक होने के बाद भी अगर मानवीय अंग व्यापार को कम करना है, तो आपको इस प्रकार का वातावरण पैदा करना होगा। ... (समय की घंटी) ... इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2011. Dr. Sudarsana Natchiappan.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I support the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2011. Actually, it is a very appropriate Bill which is very much needed at this present juncture. I really congratulate the hon. Minister for taking up this issue urgently and also incorporating many of the recommendations made by the Standing Committee.

Sir, organ transplantation is one of the illegal things which ought to be curbed by way of a regulation. We know very well that poverty compels many people to allow transplantation and become donors. They don't know how to properly invest that money for their families and secure their future. We find mention of these in many stories and novels. Many cinemas are also coming based on this issue which shows how due to poverty, or, relationship between one person and the other person, or, financial constraints, they go as donors. But, here, the strengthening of the organisation is there. The setup, which is within the enactment, is now more or less widened. Earlier, it was only the Authorisation Committee which was in a very strong position to find out how the hospital was running and check if there was any violation of the law by doctors or persons who were dealing with that issue. The management of the hospital, recognition of the hospital, cancellation of the hospital, etc., all these things were done by the appropriate authority. This Authorisation Committee is much more important. This is the Committee set up under Section 9(2), which gives green signal to the donor to give his or her organ in favour of a particular person. For that, an authorization committee has to be constituted then and there by the Government, be it the State Government or the Central Government. But, if these people are very perfect and unapproachable, then, many crimes can be controlled. The persons who really need these organs should be allowed to accept it. The donors should be allowed to have a clear explanation of the procedure, by which he or she is going to donate the organ. What will be the consequences of donating an organ; whether his mental or physical abilities will be affected by donating his or her organ; whether his

regular life will be affected or not; these are all procedures. Nowadays, the European Conventions are coming out to give full explanation to the donor, before he or she accepts it and signs the document. Sir, it will be very interesting to note that even in Norway, there is a very strong regulation. There, a person has to get a decree from a particular subordinate court before being accepted as a donor. To that extent, individual human rights are also protected. We are not going to that extent now, but, at the same time, we are very safe enough to find out the simple procedure, that is, the Authorisation Committee. If proper persons are employed and they work according to their conscience - beyond their financial expectations and other things - this crime can be very well controlled. Similarly, Sir,

under section 13, the appropriate authority is constituted. That appropriate authority will now get more powers. Just like the civil courts, it will now be empowered to summon the documents, examine the witnesses and other things, so that they could find out whether there is any violation of law. If so, then, some punishment can be suggested. This is the new approach the hon. Minister has now brought in by way of addition of certain sections – section 13 (A), (B). In that way, it has been empowered for that purpose. That is very appreciable. Gradually, we are coming to a regulatory system. If you see the British law, you will find that Organ Regulatory Authority has been created. That Authority is empowered to do all these kinds of jobs. So, gradually, we are approaching to that type of Regulatory Authority. That is a good level of legislative progress. Sir, we have to appreciate the efforts made by the hon. Minister for constituting Advisory Committee also. This is an innovative concept, under section 13 (A), (B), (C) and (D). Similarly, very important persons like Secretary of the Government of India, medical experts, NGOs, women representatives and also the legal persons who have got experience as Assistant Judge, are all very innovative things that have been incorporated in this new Bill. This gives an opportunity to the commonman to approach the Advisory Committee and suggest then and there in which way it is coming up. This Committee comprises of eight members. It will make easy for the Government to find out what new progress is being made in this regard or what negative aspects will crop up when this enactment is implemented. Therefore, this approach is also very appreciable.

Sir, I would like to make one or two suggestions regarding statutory rule making powers. We come to understand that many of the hospitals have now become corporate bodies. They are registered in the Companies Act and they are even floating shares by registering themselves in the share market. These days, some hospitals are a very costly affair. They even require huge investments from foreign countries. So, they put up their prospectus on their websites. I would like to suggest here, Sir, that the first page on the hospitals' websites must show the violations that they had done. If those violations had come to light and they were facing any charges, those details must also be put up on their websites. Only then, people would

know.

Sir, you must be well aware that SEBI has directed that if there have been any violations of the Companies Act by a company, that information must be put up on the website because a person who is interested in buying the company's shares must know whether it could be relied upon, or whether they had violated the laws. Such a step needs to be initiated here. Nobody would really bother if you simply stated that the violator would face punishment for ten years instead of five years. These are times of commercialization of everything. It is a globalized economy. When a company competes with another, if it follows rules and ethics, it would have a great standing in the market. Therefore, they would be very much conscious to see to it that the laws passed by Parliament or State Legislatures are properly followed and they do not come

under the category of violators. By asking them to do that, we are not trying to find faults with them or hurting them, but we are only trying to make them better human beings so that they serve the people well. I feel that when rules are made, we could make these suggestions and get these things included in the rules. The Department of Company Affairs can also come out with the details of violations that they observe in these enactments. For instance, if there is a hospital, then, what are the laws in that regard; is it regulated by the laws of the Parliament or laws of the State Legislature or any rules of the local government? Another point that I would like to make is that the consent of the donor is to be very much regulated. Some of the enactments of foreign countries clearly say that a donor should be very clear in his mind before he signs the document of consent. He should be explained what is donation and he should be in a very good mood to understand the whole thing. There should not be any coercion or threat or any compulsion on the donor to donate a part of his body because in certain circumstances it may be that he himself needs that organ badly. There may be some bad organizations who may coerce a donor saying that he has two parts or organs and if he donated one, he could survive on the second one. These are all the things that have to be worked out. Therefore, I feel, Sir, why not video-film it when consent is taken from a donor. That can also be a part of the evidence to prove whether he gave his consent under any coercion or compulsion to become a donor. This will be very helpful if there is any complaint in the future.

Sir, I would like to suggest one more thing. This is very appreciative that donation of the human organs is prohibited under Section 9, which is now being amended by Clause 7. The authorisation by the committee would not be given if a foreigner was getting the donation, unless the donor is his relative. That is an appreciative step. At the same time, we must appreciate one thing. Sir, I had been to Islamabad. I was attending a conference. A girl was sitting nearby. She asked us from where we had come and then went about getting some directions from us about how to go to this place and that place in

India and so on. Then she told us that a Muslim lady from Pakistan had gone to get a kidney transplant and she also showed us some documents. She was looking very very poor. She was getting help from some relatives and friends in India. Can such poor people get their relatives as donor if there is availability of donor here? Simply because she is a foreigner, can we reject her plea or make her to lose her life when there is an availability of donor? This question has to be answered. Sir, here I would like to draw the attention of the Government that many people from Tamil Nadu are going to Malaysia, Singapore and other countries. They are very healthy and they are doing manual work there. But one fine morning their family gets a telegram or a message that that particular person met with an accident and died. Many cases are reported without any agreeable or acceptable version of

accident. We are very much worried, Sir, that many of our young persons, who are going to foreign countries as labourers, are killed like that in accidents and their organs are transplanted. These are the things which are happening everywhere. Even in India it is happening. I don't know how much of it is coming to the knowledge of the public and how culprits are doing it very secretly. When our citizens go outside the country, this law should also protect them. There should be some protection for persons who are going outside the country. At the same time, the Advisory Committee should also include, if possible "Police official" because the classification is already given and within that classification persons can be brought into look at this aspect that if there is an accident and in that accident a person dies and, before his death or after his death, according to the procedure, his relative has given the consent or the nearest friend has given the consent for donation, at that time, we have to find out whether he really met with an accident or it was a part of this racket of donation of organ. That criminal aspect in this type of situation should also be taken into consideration. Sir, minors and mentally challenged persons are not allowed to donate organs. This is a very important thing which is brought in by this new enactment. I really appreciate the hon. Minister for hearing committed NGOs who have given these inputs. Mentally challenged persons and persons who have mental illness and who are affected by certain conditions like mental retardation cannot donate their organs. In the same manner, many of the suggestions which were made by the Standing Committee and others are very excellent. It shows that the Government is always open to get inputs from the civil society. There are also other issues regarding biological incompatibility. Suppose there is a person who is ready to donate his organ to 'A' but there is biological incompatibility between them, and another person is ready to donate his organ to 'B' but again there is biological incompatibility between them, then the first donor can donate to 'B' and the second donor can donate to 'A' if there is biological compatibility among them. This is all taken into consideration by way of adding clause (3A). It is an excellent clause. It shows that practical problems are also taken into

consideration while drafting the bill. Finally, I would like to suggest that in every aspect the Government has an open mind in accepting whatever is coming to enhance the effectiveness of the law. Since our Health Minister is looking after many other portfolios also, the Transplantation of Human Organs has become very much outdated in certain ways. Now we are making new organs by way of growth of cells. Therefore, we have to concentrate on that also so that people's need can be satisfied without hurting or violating other people's human rights.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आपने मुझे मानव अंग प्रत्यारोपण संशोधन विधियक, 2009 पर बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ यह विधियक बहुत जरूरी और महत्वपूर्ण है लेकिन सरकार ने शायद इसके लाने में बहुत देरी की है, क्योंकि हमारे देश में गरीबी, भुखमरी के शक्तिर लोग,

जबिमें वशिषकर दलित , पछिडे और माइनॉरटीज के वे लोग जो रक्षिशा चलाकर या खुली मजदूरी करके अपना जीवन बसर करते हैं , अमूमन ये गरीब तबके के लोग इस मुश्किल का शक्रार होते हैं

[उपभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, आप दबि हमारे देश में कहीं न कहीं ऐसी घटनाएं देखने के लए मलि जाही हैं कि जब कोई गरीब आदमी अपना हार्निया का ट्रीटमेंट कराने के लए अस्पताल में जाता है या और कसि छोटी -बड़ी बीमारी के इलाज के लए कसि डॉक्टर के पास या अस्पतालों में जाता है और जब वह ट्रीटमेंट के पश्चात् अस्पताल से नकिलता है या होश में आता है तो उसे अहसास होता है कि उसकी तो कडिनी गायब हो गई है। इस तरह की बहुत सारी घटनाएं हमारे देश में हुई हैं कि बहुत सारे गरीब लोग ट्रीटमेंट के लए अस्पताल में गए और कडिनी का व्यापार करने वाले दलालों ने या कडिनी का व्यापार करने वाले एजेंटों ने डॉक्टर के साथ कांस्प्रेसी करके , उस अनपढ़ य गरीब व्यक्ति के साथ धोखा करके उसकी कडिनी को सेल कर दिया। इसलिए , महोदय , यह संशोधन वधियक , 2009 कई मायनों में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है , क्योंकि कडिनी , घुटने और आंख जैसे बहुत सारे बांडी के ऐसे पार्ट्स जबिके बन्नि इंसान का जखि रहना मुश्किल भरा हो सकता है , ऐसे अंशों का प्रतिरोपण होना या ऐसे अंशों को कडिनी दलालों के जरिए या एजेंट्स के जरिए , अपनी गरीबी या मुश्किल में , लाचारी में , कसि दूसरे को सेल करना , यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है। आज हम कडिनी की बात करें तो कसि भी गरीब आदमी को बहकाकर , फुसलाकर कुछ पैसों का लालच देकर उसे इस बात के लए तैयार कर लिया जाता है कि आप अपनी एक कडिनी डोनेट कर दीजिए क्योंकि आप दूसरी कडिनी से जखि रह सकते हैं और आपके परिवार का या आपकी मुश्किलों का हल हम पैसों के जरिए करवा देंगे । तो तीस -चासीस हजार रुपए देकर बहुत सारे रेक्रेट्स ऐसे हैं , बहुत सारे एजेंट्स ऐसे हैं , बहुत सारे दलाल ऐसे हैं जो मानवीय जीवन के साथ खलिवाड करके कसि भी गरीब को , कसि भी ठेले , पटरी वाले मजदूर को या तो बहका लेते हैं या पैसों का लालच दे देते हैं। वह बेचारा उनकी बातों में आकर अपने शरीर के उस अंश को दे देता है जिसके बन्नि उसका जीना मुश्किल होता है। महोदय , अवैध रूप से मानव अंशों की खरीद -फरोख्त बड़े

पैमाने पर हुई है। कई बार वदेशी लोग भी आते हैं , उनको मासूम हैं कि भारतवर्ष के अंदर बहुत सारे गरीब लोग ऐसे हैं जो पैसों के लालच में अपने शरीर का कोई भी अंग सेल कर सकते हैं। देश में बहुत सारे पैसे वाले लोग हैं , जो इस बात को जानते हैं कि देश में बहुत सारे गरीब , बहुत सारे मजदूर और मजबूर लोग हैं , जबकि हम थोड़े पैसे का लालच देकर उनके कसि भी कीमती अंग को परचेज कर सकते हैं। महोदय , इस तरह की परिस्थितियां लगातार हमारे देश में उत्पन्न होती रही हैं , जसिकी वजह से नाबालिग बच्चों की कडिनेपिंग हमारे मुलक में बढी है , हत्या की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है। आज हमारे देश में ऐसे बहुत सारे ग्रुप और गुल्ट बने हुए हैं , जो इस फसिक में रहते हैं कि कहीं पर कोई मासूम बच्चा अकेला मल्लि जाए , तो उसको उठा लयिा जाहा है। ऐसे लोग इस काम को इस लालच में करते हैं कि उनके अंगों को बेचकर अच्छे पैसे कमा लए जायेंगे या उसकी आंखों को बेचकर अच्छे पैसे कमा लए जायेंगे। बहुत सारे अबोध बच्चों का अपहरण करने वाले कई रैकेट हमारे देश में काम कर रहे हैं। वे अबोध बच्चों के महत्वपूर्ण अंगों को नकिलकर सेल करने का काम कर रहे हैं।

महोदय , हम यह समझते हैं कि यह बल्लि हमारे देश के लए और हमारे देश की जनता के लए बहुत आवश्यक है। मामनीय मंत्री जी इस बात पर भी थोडा -सा गौर फरमाने की कोशिश करें कि एक व्यक्ति , जो पैसे

3.00 PM.

और प्रभाव के बल पर कसिी की कडिनी , आंख या घुटना ले लेता है , कसिी एजेंट के जरिए , कसिी दलाल के जरिए , तो उस एजेंट , दलाल या रैकैट के लिये क्या प्रवधान इस अधिनियम में रखा गया है , इस पर भी वधिर करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय , यह बात सही है कि इस अधिनियम में जुर्माने की राशि बढ़ाई गई है। इस अधिनियम में सजा के प्रवधान में भी तब्दीली की गई है , लेकिन यह पनिशमेंट का प्रॉविजन उनके लिये कथिा गया है जो डाइरेक्टली कसिी के साथ पैसे या प्रभाव का इस्तेमाल करके , उसके अंशों को परचेज़ करने का काम करते हैं। परन्तु जो रैकैट हमारे देश में बेसिकली इसी काम के लिये लगे हुए हैं , उनके लिये मुझे इस बिल में कोई सजा या पनिशमेंट का प्रवधान नज़र नहीं आया , इसलिए इस पर भी वधिर कथिा जाए , तो शायद वे रैकैट , शायद वे elements जो बच्चों के साथ अमानवीय व्यवहार करते हैं , उनका कडिनेप करके , उनके अंशों को सेल करने का काम करते हैं , तो शायद उन पर वशिम लगाने का काम हो सकता है। आर्थिक दंड के तौर पर आपने अच्छा काम कथिा है। यह सरकार का एक बेहतर कदम है कि आखिर दंड के रूप में उन्होंने पांच लाख , दस लाख रुपये का प्रवधान कथिा है , बाकी दंड के लिये आपने सजा के वर्ष बढ़ाए हैं , लेकिन मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि आपके माध्यम से यह सदन इस पर और वधिर करे। अंश -भंग करने का प्रॉविजन आई पी . सी . में दथिा गया है। आई पी . सी . में अंडर सैक्शन 326 अंश -भंग करने के प्रॉविजन को लाता है। ... (समय की घंटी)... महोदय , मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। महोदय , आई पी . सी . में अंडर सैक्शन 326 अंश -भंग करने का प्रॉविजन है और सदन इस पर वधिर करें। जसि व्यक्ति की कडिनी नक़िल ली जाती है , तो वह व्यक्ति automatically इस position में आ जाता है कि उसकी मौत हो सकती है। Attempt to murder की श्रेणी में अगर हम IPC के नज़रिए से देखें , इस अंश -भंग के प्रॉविजन को 326 के बजाए 307 में ले आएं , तो इसका रैकैट या जो लोग कडिनी नक़िलने का काम करते हैं , अंशों का व्यापार करते हैं , उन पर वशिम लग सकता है।

मान्यवर , मैं अपनी आखिरी बात कह कर समाप्त करूंगा , क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि समय कम है और बहुत से सदस्यों को बोलना है। महोदय , इस अधिनियम में समुचित अधिकारी को इत्तिला देबे के लिये सलाहकार समितियां बनाई गई हैं , यह अच्छी बात है।

सरकार का सार्थक प्रयास है कि इसके लिए समिति बनेगी , जो इस बात को देखेगी कि कौन व्यक्ति इस देश व्यापार के धंधे में या अंग व्यापार के धंधे में लक्षित है , उसके खलिफ कार्यवाही हो सकती है।

महोदय , मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। इस अधिनियम के जरिए क्या देश की सरकार खासतौर से जो शेड्यूल्ड कॉस्ट हैं , शैड्यूल्ड लड ट्राइव्स हैं , बैकवर्ड क्लास के लोग हैं , माइनोंरिटीज के लोग हैं , जो अक्सर पैसे और प्रभाव के बल पर कहीं न कहीं अंग दान करने के लिए तैयार होते हैं , उनको भी इस समिति में स्थान देने पर विचार करेगी ? आपने जो कमेटी बनाई है , मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि सलाह देने वाली सलाहकार समिति में अगर इफेक्टिव सोसाइटीज के लोगों को , एससी , एसटी , ओबीसी और वीकर सेक्शन के लोगों को भी शामिल किया जाए , तो अच्छा होगा। एक रक्षिता वाला कडिनी बेघता है या मजबूरी में कडिनी देता है , कोई मलि मालिक अपनी कडिनी सेल नहीं करता है। कोई तांशेवाला अपनी कडिनी किसी के प्रभाव में आकर देता है। गरीब बच्चों की ही कडिनेपिंग होती है , अमीर की नहीं होती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस बात का अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप इस बात पर भी विचार करें कि जो आपने समिति बनाई है ,

समाज के प्रभावित लोगों को भी इसमें रखेंगे , तो लोगों को न्याय मिले पाएगा। मान्यवर , आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया , इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important Bill. This is a good initiative by the Minister to further strengthen the existing Act of 1994, to strengthen the provisions for curbing commercial trade in human organs while facilitating organ transplantation for needy patients. We know that earlier Act also had its own basic problems. Practically all the speakers who spoke here described about the criminalisation and commercialisation in this area. Sir, even now, if we look into the details of human organ transplantation cases, as per the records, maximum transplantation is happening in the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and even in Delhi. Why? It is happening mostly in these places because of the commercial aspect and the rampant mafia of this human organ trade. Maharashtra and some other States came with such an Act earlier. Now, cases are coming from different places. In a five star hospital, not a five star hotel, from Punjab, some 60 or 80 kidneys were transplanted without the knowledge of the patients. A small number of cases have been reported from Kerala also. Some adivasis were brought to some city hospital to take their kidney. Sir, the Act which you are bringing is very good. Some provision about adding tissues is also ordered now. There is a lot of development in the medical science compared to 1994. The newer techniques are available. So, adding tissues is a very good initiative. Sir, in the definition of 'near relatives', inclusion of grand father, grand mother, grand son and grand daughter is also very good at the present juncture. Sections 3(a) (1A) (i) and (ii), are related to the duty of the doctor to describe the patient or his relative about the necessity of doing transplantation or enquiring about the earlier organisation. This is also a good responsibility given through this Act.

Sir, many technical details are there. There is a provision in the Bill to establish a National Human Organs and Tissues Removal and

Storage Network at one or more places. That is a good thing. It will work as an organ bank. I am requesting the Government, the hon. Minister to have regional banks at the State level for retrieval of human organs. Such facilities should be there in a radius of 100 km. This will take care of accidents and other casualties. If some human organ is there, retrieval centre should be there. But this is not the basic point.

Even after this Act, we cannot curb the situation which is prevailing in the country. We have in the country more than 1,50,000 kidney patients every year who need transplant. Unfortunately, on an average only 4,000 kidney transplants take place because of lack of kidneys.

People should be properly educated on this issue. A good campaign is very important. In

some areas there are people of some religion, who do not want to donate blood. If this is the case with blood donation, then to convince people to donate organ is very difficult. Awareness through a campaign should be there.

Another issue, which is connected to it, is commercialisation of medical treatment. This sector is very important. It is totally commercialised. The other day, a colleague from Maharashtra was speaking here on admission to medical colleges. An amount of Rs. 1,30,00,000 is charged by some medical colleges in Maharashtra. It was told here. If such doctors are coming, then they will surely steal patients' kidneys. Because to get Rs. 1,30,00,000, they have to steal kidney of patients who are in hospitals. This kind of education, which is highly commercialised, should be controlled.

Same is the case with medicines. A drug is needed for post-chemotherapy treatment which helps in increasing the blood count of a cancer patient. This drug is sold by a company in bulk to a hospital for Rs. 250 per unit. But if you go to a private medical shop, the same medicine will cost you Rs. 3,000. I am just giving you an example of the medical sector.

This commercialisation has to be controlled. That is important. And there are provisions for it. But there is one practical difficulty in doing this. I have to speak on it, because due to paucity of time I cannot speak on all the points.

My next point is about bureaucratic approach of either an authorisation committee or an advisory committee. Poor patients cannot get it done. It is very difficult for a patient, who has been admitted in a hospital for six months or a year, to run behind a committee. The patient has to stay in the hospital. The procedure, which is hindering the people from getting the organ, needs to be changed. When we are making new rules in the Act, we have to change this. We have to look at this aspect of the problem.

In Kerala, people run for help to the office of the Chief Minister or the Health Minister. I think in other States also it will be there. The committee does not meet in three months or six months. It is not for giving any direction directly, but because the committee does not meet regularly, so they request the Minister to at least give a

direction to it. The patients are in a very serious condition. This kind of cumbersome procedure has to be changed.

In the syllabus of schools and colleges, we have to highlight the importance of organ donation. Now people are willing to donate blood whether in Tamil Nadu or Bengal or in any other State. We have a good number of blood donors. When we were working in the DYFI, we saw that a number of people were donating blood.

Now I come to eye donation. At least 10,00,000 donation forms were filled for eye donation. But after that, there was no follow-up. So nobody is getting eyes. Those kinds of problems are also there. We should provide good education; there should be a good campaign to spread

awareness about it; and organ banks should be there. The cumbersome procedure should be avoided. We have to take the commercialisation aspect very seriously into account and stringent measures should be adopted. All these aspects are very important for this Bill. Simply, the Bill will not work. So, this is what I want to submit. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much, Mr. Balagopal, for adhering to the time. You made good points also. I hope every Member will follow the good example of adhering to the time. Now, Prof. Anil Kumar Sahani.

पुश् . अनिल कुमार साहनी (बहिर) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , आपने मुझे मानव अंग प्रत्यारोपण (संशोधन) वधियक पर बोझने के लए जो समय दया , उसके लए मैं आभार व्यक् त करता हूँ साथ ही , आजसदन में जो बलि लाया जा रहा है , इस पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज गरीबों के अंग को खरीदने का काम चल रहा है अभी हमारे प्रभात झा जी और नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप जी बोझ रहे थे कि कसि प्रकार शोषित , उपेक्षित , दलित , पछिड़ा , अक्लियत , जो गरीब हैं , इससे प्रभावित हो रहे हैं एक तरफ आप उनको बीपीएल के अंतर्गत रखते हैं , जब उनका गुर्दा खराब होता है , तो उसे लगाने के लए क्या व्यवस्था की जाएगी , जब उनका हार्ट खराब होता है , तो उसके लए आप क्या व्यवस्था करते हैं , यह भी इस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत आना चाहिए। सर्फि गरीब , जो बीपीएल के अंतर्गत रहने वाले लोग हैं , वे ही अपना गुर्दा बेचते हैं , उसी के खरीददार हैं जो अमीर हैं , उसी के लए दलाल हैं , उसी के लए अस्पताल हैं , उसी के लए डॉक्टर हैं , उसी के लए सारी चीजें होती रहती हैं , क्योंकि ज्यादा जीने की एक होड़ लगी हुई है इस वश्व में ज्यादा जीने की एक होड़ लगी हुई है आज वज्जिन इतना आगे बढ़ गया है , डॉक्टरों का क्षेत्र इतना आगे बढ़ गया है कि लोग यह जानते हैं कि गरीब , जसिके पास खाने के लए नहीं हैं , जसिके पास कोई काम नहीं है , उसका गुर्दा , लीवर खरीदा जा सकता है , ऐसा प्रवधान कया गया है जबकि हमारे देश में दधिचि ने अपना अस्थि दान कया , यह इसी देश का उदाहरण है हमारे ज्योति बसु जी ने अपने पूरे अंग दान कर दए। हमारे यहाँ रामदेव शर्मा जी , कम्युनिस्ट नेता ने पढाई के लए अपने पूरे अंग दान कर दए। मगर इस प्रकार जो जबरन खरीद -

फरोख्त की जाती हैं , उसके ऊपर आप कसि प्रकार रोक लगाएँगे , इस पर यहाँ सभी माननीय सदस्यों के वधिर आए हैं , मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ

साथ ही , मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि आजमानव अंग व्यापार चल रहा है। अभी कुछ दबि पहले यह खबर आई कि रामदेव बाबा अपनी दवा में भी कौम -कौम सी हड्डियाँ मल्लि रहे हैं। उस दबि अन्ना हजारे जी बोस रहे थे कि मेरा लीबर खराब हो जाएगा , तो हजारों -लाखों आदमी खडे हैं , इनमें से कोई अपना लीबर मुझे दे देगा। आप नथिम बना रहे हैं कि दादा -दादी , नामा -नामी , वगैरह नजदीकी रश्तिदार ऐसा कर सकते हैं। मैं इसमें संशोधन चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको और लचीला बनाइए। अगर कोई कसि का दोस्त है , जो कसि के गाँव का है या उसके घर के नफिट रहता है , जो उसके जानने वाला हो सकता है , आप एक एरिया बाँट दीजिए कि अगर उसके प्रसन्त का , उसके जल्लि का या उसके मोहल्ले का कोई आदमी उसको अंग donate करना चाहता है , तो उसको भी permission मल्लिनी चाहिए। अगर वह भी गुर्दा देना चाहता है , तो दान देने की जो पद्धति है , आप इसको वकिसित करने का काम भी कर सकते हैं। क्या पहले कोई blood देता था? कसि गरीब से आप कहते हैं कि हमें blood दे दो , तो वह कहता था कि हम नहीं देंगे। Blood देने के लएि भी लोग राजी नहीं होते थे , यह

गुर्दा , हृदय और लीवर तो बहुत दूर की बात है। मगर लोगों में जागरूकता आई और आजलोग blood भी दे रहे हैं और नास्ते -रश्तिेदार के लोग गुर्दा , लीवर वगैरह भी देबे का काम करते हैं , जसिका आप प्रस्त्यारोपण करते हैं। जैसे अगर एक व्यक्ति अंगदान कर दे तो आठ व्यक्तियों का जीवन बचा सकता है , लेकिन आम लोगों में आप इन चीजों के दान का प्रचार कसि प्रकार से करवाएं , कसि प्रकार से आमजनता के बीच में जाएं , इस पर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अगर कहीं कोई मर रहा हो अथवा कोई आईसीयू में पड़ा हुआ हो और आजकल में मरने वाला हो , उसके परिवार से आपरक्तदान लेबे जास्ते हैं , लेकिन इस बात को कौन चम्हित करेगा कि वह डॉक्टर सही बोल्स रहा है या गलत बोल्स रहा है ? आईसीयू से भी दो-तीन दबि में आदमी की रक्किवरी होमे लगती है , मगर यह कसि प्रकार से पता चलेगा कि अब यह बचने वाला नहीं है और अंगदान देबे से ही इसका फायदा होगा। इसके संबंध में भी आपदेखने का काम कीजिए।

इससे भी हट कर मैं एक बात करना चाहूंगा। आज गुर्दा , हृदय या लीवर क्यों खराब हो रहे हैं ? इसको रोकने की तरफ आपका क्या ध्यान गया है ? इसके लखि जो सबसे बड़ी चीज जस्मिेवार है , वह खान -पान है। आपने पूरे देश में शराब फ्री करवाई हुई है , खराब पी -पी कर लोग अपना लीवर , गुर्दा , हृदय सब खराब कर रहे हैं। 1977 में जब मोशरजी देसाई देश के प्रधान मंत्री बने थे , तो उन्होंने पूरे देश में नशाबंदी कर दी थी। आप उस समय का रक्किर्ड उठाकर देख लीजिए और आजका रक्किर्ड उठाकर देख लीजिए। आप इस तरफ भी सुधार लाने की कोशिश कीजिए। खान -पान की अनुचित व्यवस्था से , शराब से , यूरिया इत्यादि के ज्यादा उपयोग से , नकली दवाओं के उपयोग से आजदेश में बीमारियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं। आप कहते हैं कि इस देश में डेढ़ लाख लोग गुर्दे की बीमारी से मर रहे हैं , लेकिन केवल 5000 लोग ही गुर्दे का दान करने के लखि हमारे पास आते हैं। अगर आप शराब पर, अनुचित खान -पान पर रोक लगाएंगे , लोगों को इसकी सही स्थिति समाझाएंगे कि अमुक काम करने से तुम्हारा गुर्दा खराब होगा , तुम्हारी कडिनी खराब होगी , तुम्हारा हृदय खराब होगा , तुम्हारा लीवर खराब होगा , तो आने वाले दबिों में बीमारी का प्रस्थित स्वयं ही कम हो सकेगा।

माननीय मंत्री जी , आप स्वास्थ्य मंत्री हैं और मैं आपसे नखिदन करना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार में आप बहुत ही अहम पद पर बैठे हुए हैं। आप शराबबंदी और अनुचित खान -पान पर रोक लगाने

के लिये भी कार्यक्रम बनाएं , ताकि आने वाले दिनों में बीमारियों से बचा जा सके। खाली गुर्दा बदलवाकर कुछ नहीं होगा , इस तरफ भी आप ध्यान दीजिए।

किसी गरीब की कडिनी खराब हो गई या किसी का हार्ट ट्रांसप्लांट करवाना हो , उसके लिये हम एमपी लोग 35,000 या 36,000 रुपया लखि कर दे देते हैं , किसी -किसी को एक लाख रुपया भी दे देते हैं , इस प्रकार साल में 10-12 केस आ जाते हैं , लेकिन मात्र इससे सुधार होने वाला नहीं है। जहां से यह पनपता है , उसी चीज को रोकने की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए , ताकि भारत के नागरिक स्वस्थ रह सकें और एक स्वस्थ भारत बन सके ।... (व्यवधान)... आप दाज देवे के संबंध में भी लोगों को प्रेरित कीजिए ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन): साहनी जी , आपका टाइम एक्सेस हो गया है , समाप्त कीजिए।

प्रो . अनिल कुमार साहनी : महोदय , मैं एक और बात कह कर अपनी बात को खत्म करता हूं जसि प्रकार से आप बीपीएल में गैस व्यवस्था इत्यादि के लिये छूट देते हैं , उसी प्रकार गरीब लोगों को भी गुर्दा , कडिनी और लीवर बदलवाने के लिये , इलाज करवाने के लिये पैसा देवे का प्रावधान करें , ताकि गरीब लोगों का भी उचित इलाज हो सके। जय हृदि , जय भारत।

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you. I rise to support the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2011 in toto. At least, there has been an attempt to curb and to curtail the illegal trafficking of human organs. Sir, in order to prevent the commercialization and criminalization of human organ trafficking, this Bill seeks to increase the monetary penalty. It was a minimum of Rs. 10,000 to maximum Rs. 20,000 Now, it has been enhanced to minimum Rs. 5 lakhs and maximum Rs. 20 lakhs. Not only the monetary penalty has been enhanced but it also proposes to enhance the imprisonment of such people who indulge in this trafficking from five years to ten years. It is laudable. But, Sir, mere passing of the law is not sufficient. The criminal knows how to circumvent the legal procedures and get away with wrong doing. Sir, earlier legal provisions were there. There was penalty and punishment was prescribed. May I know from the hon. Minister how many criminals have been brought to book so far under the Act in this country? I am surprised that the Centre does not even have the statistics to say that so many people have been brought to book. You may say that this is a subject concerning the States. Sir, we need to flak type of trafficking which is very essential, which is an order of the day. Therefore, strict vigilance is important in implementing these laws. We have Prevention of Corruption Act; we prescribe a penalty; we prescribe imprisonment, but the menace still continues. Therefore, mere passing of a law is just insufficient. Strict vigil in following the laws, in executing the laws which we pass in the House, is important, Sir.

Another aspect is, I welcome the expansion of the definition of "near relatives", but considering the mismatch between the demand and the supply of the human organ, as Comrade Gopal, was saying, there is a need of 1,50,000 kidneys, but the availability is only 5,000. There is a vast mismatch between the availability and the demand which is in existence. Therefore, Sir, instead of the "nearest relatives" being included in the definition of "near relatives", the cousins and the nephews, even the distant relatives who are willing to donate their organs, should also be included in this provision because the social fabric is such that people get married their wards to the near and

dear ones who are related to each other. If that is included, Sir, the exploitation of the poorest section of the society will be eliminated. There have been instances, in some of the States of this country, of our farmers committing suicide. I know a case concerning the district of Namakkal. When there was a loss of employment in the powerloom sector, thousands and thousands donated their kidneys to earn their livelihood. The dark days were there. They were sold for a pittance, Rs. 5,000 - Rs. 10,000. Therefore, Sir, in order to prevent the exploitation of the poor, we need to enhance the definition of "relatives" to a more relative section, if it is a distant relative child.

Now, the number of kidney transplantation-affected persons in this country is more. The statistics show more than 1,50,000. And ordinary people cannot go in for dialysis which is more

expensive. Therefore, financial assistance must be provided for such type of cases, which I think the Government may consider, earmarking funds to States for such type of purposes.

Sir, there is a lack of awareness among the public ...(*Time Bell rings*) ... about the donation of human organs. We have to educate the people with a kind of intensive publicity, both in urban and rural areas. We can also suggest including these kinds of gestures in the curricula of our schools and universities. Sir, our party has set an example. In order to celebrate the birthday of our leader, octogenarian leader of this country, Dr. Kalaignar, - his birthday is on the 3rd of June - on that day, thousands and thousands of cadres donated their blood and organs. On the same day, our former Deputy Chief Minister, to set an example and educate the people about the need for donating human organs, had agreed to donate not only his body but also the bodies of his entire family members. These are all examples of how we can inculcate in the people and educate the people about the need for donating organs.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Selvaganapathi, Please conclude.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: He also went on to say that health of all is the motto. In order to set an example our leader has even donated his house worth crores of rupees.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please conclude.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, now, people are saying that there is a provision in the Bill on post-mortem autopsy.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No. Now, there is no time. You have taken two minutes extra. You have spoken for seven minutes. You took two minutes more.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, I will just make one point. There is a system according to which an autopsy can't be conducted after sunset. It is said that in brain-dead cases where the organs of dead bodies in trauma cases have to be utilised, the organs have to be

transplanted within 45 hours. I would like to know whether in such cases the Government would consider permitting an autopsy to be done in the night.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, please sit down. That is all. Please conclude.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Therefore, while welcoming this Bill, I urge upon the Government to consider providing financial assistance to the poor and the needy. Thank you.

SHRI SAHSHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Orissa): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very sensitive Amendment Bill. Sir, this Bill is related to the increasing inhuman behaviour of our society in relation to human organs transplantation, storage and commercialisation. This is a very important and sensitive Bill. My colleagues in this august House have given very valuable suggestions in this regard. The principal Act, the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, which was enacted in 1994, was not effective in the last 15 years. The principal Act has not been effective in curbing commercial transaction of human organs. The whole objective of the Act was to regulate the removal, storage and transplantation of human organs. Since long it has been noticed that commercialisation of human organs overtly and covertly is increasing day by day. It has become a national shame and in a country like ours people are selling and purchasing human organs which is very inhuman in nature. This Bill will certainly help in curbing and checking this. Therefore, I appreciate this Amendment Bill which has been brought by the hon. Health Minister. He has made some valuable provisions in this Bill to regulate the racket of selling human organs and to control this unethical practice in our society. The poor people are the sole victims of this practice. All are poor people. The rich people want to violate the law, take advantage of the loopholes in the law and to benefit themselves through the organs of the poor. This is the sorry state of affairs in our country. The poor people are always the victims. The existing Act only controls Government hospitals. The private hospitals are excluded from this. They use these illegal methods in their own processes and practices.

There must be a stringent law to curb private medical practitioners involved in this illegal and inhuman racket. Since time is very limited, I would like to make some suggestions in this regard. We have not been able to match ourselves with the western countries because in western countries there is no sale and purchase of blood. Here in India we have not developed the spirit of donating blood. It must be compulsory. If anybody, whether rich or poor, needs blood, he should get it. By exchange only it should be made mandatory. So far as donation of body organs is concerned, we are still far behind other

countries in the field of voluntary donation of organs. As my friend just now said, people like octogenarian CPM leader late Jyoti Basu had donated his whole body before his death. He had made this declaration before his death. The whole body of late Jyoti Basu has become very useful to the society. So the Minister must think on this line and do something to encourage voluntary donation of organs so that we can overcome this problem. You should also extend some incentives and dignity to the voluntary donors.

Sir, the Minister has extended the definition of kith and kin from father, mother, son and daughter to grand-father, grand-mother, grand-daughter and grand-son. I would request the Minister to extend it to the ambit of brother's and sister's family, who are also dear to the

patient. With these words, I welcome the Bill. I would request the hon. Minister to take all my suggestions into consideration. Thank you.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. Actually, it should have been brought earlier. But, 'better late than never'. There is a big racket operating in the country, particularly to induce very poor people to bring them to the hospital in the name of giving free treatment and then in collusion with doctors and surgeons they remove their organs. In fact, the patient would not even know that his organ has been removed until he falls ill; then it is found that his organ is missing. Therefore, Sir, I am very apprehensive of the idea of the National Storage Network. Now whose organs would be stored there? There are two ways; one, it is an unclaimed body and there is nobody to claim it and two, people who donate their body for medical purposes. If you take their organs and store there, I have no objection. But this may lead to a large scale racketing of donation of organs to the storage or bank, whatever you are having in mind. I would request the hon. Minister to have a look at it and avoid any commercialization of donation of organs. My second point is, the donor should give donation only on the ground of love and affection. There should be no element of inducement or coercion anywhere. If it is the father giving to the son or the son giving to the father or the grand-father giving to the grand daughter, that is okay. But it should be out of love and affection. It cannot be due to inducement or coercion. This racket which is going on, it is impossible today to eliminate but the must take step to control and stop it.

The next point is about the definition of 'any person'. It is a very broad definition when you say, 'any person'. But does 'any person' include 'body of persons'? Does it include corporate bodies? I ask this because most of these illegal activities take place in private hospitals. If you bring 'corporate bodies' as well as 'any body of person' within the definition of 'any person', then, at least, there is some check on them. Otherwise, there is no check on hospitals which are performing these illegal activities. So, I would, earnestly, request the hon. Minister to consider this point and expand the

definition of 'any person' to include body of persons, be it, corporate bodies or hospitals/institutions.

My next point, alongwith this, is that often these organs are removed and transported in frozen condition either by air or by ship or by some other means. So, the carrier also should be brought within the ambit of 'any person'. So, my point is, kindly expand the definition of 'any person' to include body of persons, corporate bodies and transport carriers who are involved in transporting these things even outside India.

My last point is about medical ethics. This is being done by surgeons. And surgeons are supposed to have taken the Hippocratic Oath. Even after taking this oath, they are doing this most illegal thing. In medical education, there should be a heavy dose of medical ethics so that

there is at least some element of conscience left in them not to indulge in such activities. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Bandyopadhyay. You have adhered to the time. Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

प्रो . राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन् , मैं इस वधियक का समर्थन करता हूँ साथ ही एक-दो बातें कहना चाहूंगा।

महोदय , धारा 2 में जो संशोधन किया गया है , अभी उस का दायरा बहुत समिति है। उस में आप ने पत्तिमह और पत्तिमही को include कर लिया है। अगर उन्हीं के बच्चों को , सब को include कर लिया जाए तो यह दायरा बढ़ सकता है। महोदय , बहुत बार ऐसे अवसर आते हैं , जब किसी का donor नहीं होता और फिर उसे जीवन बचाने के लिए दूसरा रास्ता अख्तियार करना पड़ता है। जसि वजह से organs का व्यापार फलता -फूलता है। महोदय , बेघारे गरीब आदमी को और दक्कित होती है जबकि संघन्न आदमी व्यवस्था कर लेता है। आप जानते हैं कि जसि Standing Committee ने यह रिपोर्ट दी , उस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष के पास कोई donor नहीं था और वह अपनी कडिनी को transplant करा आए। दूसरी और सामान्य व्यक्ति के पास इतना पैसा नहीं होता और वह बाहर जाकर transplant नहीं करा सकता। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि अगर इस में आपने पत्तिमह और पत्तिमही को include किया है तो अगर patient के Grandfather के चार लड़के हैं , तो उस के चाचा -ताऊ के बच्चे हों , वे भी include कर लिए जाएं तब भी कुछ संभावना बनती है कि उसे donor मलि जाए। महोदय , मुझ से पहले अभी साहनी साहब ने भी कहा था कि उस के गांठ का कोई व्यक्ति अगर organ donate करना चाहे या उस एरिया का कोई व्यक्ति organ donate करना चाहता हो तो relaxation किया जाना चाहिए। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस के illegal व्यापार पर रोक लगे तो ऐसा कुछ अवश्य किया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय , कई ऐसे एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं जसि में patient की brain death हो जाती है। तो उस समय patients के रश्तिदारों की counseling करने के लिए Counselling Cell होना चाहिए। उन को समझाने के लिए एक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि उस patient के अंग दूसरों को जीवन दे सकते हैं। उस के अंग दूसरों के काम आसकते हैं। महोदय , अगर यह हो जाता है तो एक बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। यह

धीरे -धीरे होगा , लेकिन इस से एक awareness आएगी और लोग ऐसा करना शुरू कर देंगे। इस बिल में जो अमेंडमेंट्स आए हैं और उसके बाद बिल का जो स्वरूप बना है , उसमें यह प्रावधान है कि अगर डोमर का कोई near relative नहीं है , तो State Authorization Committee से अनुमति लेनी पड़ेगी। यहां यह प्रश्न उठता है कि अगर पेशेंट उत्तर प्रदेश का है और डोमर बहिर का है , तो कसि राज्य की State Authorization Committee से अनुमति ली जाए , इसका इस बिल में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। अतः मैं नखिदन करता हूं कि इसका जकि भी इस बिल में होना चाहिए , ताकि पूरे हब्दिस्तान में यदि उस व्यक्ति को कोई डोमर मलि सके , तो वह उसे ले सके। मैंने जो सुझाव दिए हैं , मैं चाहंगा कि आप उनकी ओ ध्यान दें। मेरा नखिदन है कि अंग प्रतिरोण की जब आवश्यकता होती है , तो जीवन बचाने के लिए व्यक्ति को उसे खरीदना पड़ता है और दुनिया भर की तकड़में लगानी पड़ती है। इन सबसे बचने के लिए डोमर्स के दायरे को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। धन्यवाद।

श्री आर.सी. सहि (पश्चिम बंगा ल) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी , मानव अंग प्रतिरोपण (संशोधन) वधियक , 2009 पर मैं संक्षेप में अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूं। ये तथ्य मंत्री महोदय के पास जरूर होंगे , जो various surveys में

सामने आए हैं कि प्रति वर्ष एक लाख eye transplantation की जरूरत पड़ती है, जिनमें से केवल 38,000 ही उपलब्ध होती हैं, डेढ़ लाख kidney transplantation की जरूरत पड़ती है, जिनमें से केवल 4,000 ही available होती हैं, 50,000 liver transplantation की जरूरत पड़ती है, जिनमें से केवल 10 से 15 हजार लीवर ही transplantation के लिए उपलब्ध होते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी इस तथ्य पर भी गौर करेंगे कि हमारे देश में करीब 600 Eye Banks हैं, 150 Kidney Transplantation Centers हैं, 25 Liver Transplantation Centers हैं और 10 Heart Transplantation Centers हैं जो लोग डोनेटर्स हैं, वे अगर डोनेट करना भी चाहें, तो सभी जगहों पर इन अंगों को preserve करने की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए इनको preserve करने की समुचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए, ताकि जो लोग डोनेट करना चाहते हैं, वे इन अंगों को डोनेट कर सकें और इनको सही तरीके से preserve किया जा सके। सरकार को इसके लिए ऑनलाइन व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि किसी को जरूरत पड़े, तो वह रिकॉर्ड देख ले और उसको वह अंग मिला सके तथा वह अंग वनिष्ट न हो। इस बारे में मंत्री जी ने अपने बलि में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बलि में इसका उल्लेख होना चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय एक बहुत अच्छा बलि लाए हैं। इसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मानव अंग जसि उद्देश्य के लिए रखे गए हैं, वह उद्देश्य बेकार नहीं जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि इन अंगों को preserve करने की एक time limit होती है और इनको बहुत दिनों तक नहीं रखा जा सकता है। डोनेटर्स के बारे में कई लोगों ने कहा है कि इनमें grandparents and grandchildren को भी include करना चाहिए। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो डोनेटर्स होते हैं, ये physically fit होने चाहिए। इसके लिए कुछ व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि उनकी total fitness के बारे में सारे रिकॉर्ड available रहें, online रहें कि कौन सा डोनेट फिट है और वह कहां पर अपना अंग डोनेट कर सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बलि के क्लॉज 6 के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने यह प्रस्ताव किया है कि Registered Medical Practitioner की इयूटी होगी। इसमें केवल Registered Medical Practitioner ही नहीं, बल्कि para medical staff भी शामिल होता है, जो रक्बिरी में मरीज की मदद करता है। इसलिए मैं

मंत्री महोदय से अपील करना चाहूंगा कि इसके Sub-clause 1(A) में ऐक्ट के तहत रजिस्टर्ड हॉस्पिटल में काम करने वाले para medical staff को भी शामिल करें तथा उन अस्पतालों को भी शामिल करें , जो इस ऐक्ट के तहत रजिस्टर्ड नहीं हैं और जो मानव अंग प्रत्यारोपण के लिए , रब्रिवाल के लिए , स्टोरेज के लिए या उनके transplantation के लिए काम करते हैं।

उनको भी इसमें रखा जाए। सर, मैं एक मिनट और लूँगा , मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ।

सर, tissues वगैरह पर सभी लोगों से बात आ गई है , मैं उसके बारे में नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। Brain death के बारे में कहा गया , उसके जो क्लेज आते हैं , हम सभी जानते हैं कि भारत में brain death के अलावा कुछ ऐसे क्लेज आ गए हैं कि शहरी क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों में 30 प्रतिशत लोग diabetic हैं , जिनमें से 40 प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे होते हैं , जिनमें कडिनी की प्रॉब्लम होती है। मेरा नविदन है कि जो लोग अंग -प्रत्यारोपण करते हैं , उनको आजीवन फ्री ऑफ कॉस्ट मैडिकल फैसिलिटी दी जाए , उनकी लाइफ को insure किया जाए और उन्हें दूसरी सुविधाएं दी जाएं , जिससे कि बहुत से लोग इसमें आगे बढ़कर आ सकें। इतनी बात कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Bill contains detailed provisions relating to the authority for removal of human organs, preservation of human organs, regulation of hospitals for conducting the removal, storage and transplantation of human organs, functions of the appropriate authority, registration of hospitals and punishment penalties for offences.

Sir, it is a Bill that I welcome because the provisions which are incorporated now are very much for the benefit of the poor also. However, I would like to make certain suggestions to the hon. Minister.

With regard to the Bill, there is a mention about the registration of hospitals, trusts and other organisations. But, there is no mention about what is the effect of non-registration or what is the effect for contravention of the provisions of registration. This is with regard to non-registration. This is my first point.

As regards the powers that are now vested with the appropriate authority, it is mentioned that the appropriate authority will have the powers of a civil court. But, one power is included—the power to issue search warrant. Sir, what I would like the Minister to consider is, in the case of civil court, we can summon documents, we can inspect. However, for the purpose of issuing search warrants, it may be the prerogative of the magistrate. When an investigating officer approaches the local magistrate, he says that he would like to search a particular premises and a search warrant is thereafter issued. I would like to know whether it would be the power of the appropriate authority. It will have to be reconsidered. This is my second point, Sir.

Sir, with regard to the abetment of offences here, a new provision is added saying that for abetment of offences with regard to filing of false affidavit, penalty is now going to be imposed. What I would like to say is, look at what is the action that is taken prior to the registration. How are the documents scrutinised, who are the scrutinising authorities, how are the documents produced, whether any attestation is necessary from a magistrate or a notary public are to be considered. Because, while producing the documents, you will have to take note of the fact that it must be an authenticated document.

My fourth point would be this. The penalties are drawn in this Bill. But, however, who is to initiate the complaint? The appropriate authority deals with the registration, is receiving complaints; but, there is no provision in the Bill as to how the complaints would be filed before a court of law to secure conviction for ten years. There is no mechanism provided in the Bill for securing conviction of ten years, as to who will prepare the complaint, how would the complaint be dealt with by a court of law.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that there is a mention about the approval that has to be given by the authorisation committee, with regard to foreign nationals who are to donate or recipients of the organs.

There is no clear provision as to how it is going to be scrutinized with regard to foreign nationals. Provisions have to be elaborated here, Sir, with regard to how and what mechanism and process will be adopted in the case of foreign nationals. You have included the offence of abetment. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that innocent people, poor people are being induced by culprits. So, we will also have to try to include the definition of inducement in this Bill. My suggestion is, apart from abetment, you will also have to contemplate to include the persons who are inducing this offence. Therefore, in the light of all this, I request the hon. Minister to consider my suggestions in adopting this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, at the outset, let me congratulate the hon. Health Minister for bringing in this legislation, which is really path-breaking, as far as the national scene is concerned. I come from Maharashtra. Sir, Maharashtra is one of the pioneer States which brought in this type of legislation. But let me also submit that Maharashtra is also the worst affected, as far as transplantation of human organs and tissues are concerned. We are the worst affected. Therefore, my concern is much more.

Sir, while I congratulate the hon. Minister, I am also a bit skeptical about the implementation mechanism of this enactment. I do not know, and that has not been mentioned, how the Government is going to implement this Act. This is because the original Act was made in 1994. Now, we are in 2011. Sir, 17 years have passed. I would like to know from the Government as to how many cases have so far been registered, and how many guilty doctors and agents have been booked and have been punished under this Act. If that is not happening, Sir, this will remain in the law book, and nothing more will happen. I am scared because that is happening in my State. We have roadside clinics. They are unauthorised, and even in this law, I think, there are many loopholes which may be used by these doctors and agents. Sir, there is no provision, I think, if I have read it correctly, for the agents to be punished. The donor does not go directly to the receiver. An agent catches them. There is an institution called agent. They go to the patient; they extract money, and then they go to the donor, gives false promises. As much as 50 per cent amount is pocketed by the

agent, and this Act does not do anything about the agents. The agent is a virus. If you come to Maharashtra, I will show you hundreds of such agents, those who do their practice with their billboard saying, 'health assistance service'. What is the health assistance they provide? They help you in selling your kidney; they help you in selling your eyes; they help you in selling part of your liver. Sir, I think, we need to do something about it, and if you want to make it forceful, then, do something about this business called agent.

Sir, my predecessor speakers, Prof. Anil Kumar Sahani and Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, they spoke and they expressed a right concern about why only relatives, why not *gaonwala*, why not *bastiwala* and why not somebody from the village. Sir, here I see a danger because even now

when we say close relative, cousins come in picture. Cousin is a very, very dicey term. What is cousin? In the name of cousin, anybody and everybody is free to sell the kidney or sell the eyes or liver. If you allow *gaonwala*, villager friends, then you are opening a Pandora's Box. The selling of organs will be rampant. While you are considering this, I think you consider this with due care. That is what I would like to say. Sir, another thing is that selling of organs should be treated as an abetment to murder because when it is done in an unhealthy situation without taking proper care, there is every possibility, every fear, Sir, that the donor is likely to die and he does not die a natural death, this is a murder, a medical murder. For that there has to be stringent punishment. The term called 'abetment to murder' should also be included in this. Sir, two more points I would like to raise. One good thing you have done which is coming on page five and six of the Bill is the National Human Organs and Tissues Removal Network and the other is the National Registry. Sir, these ideas are good. There has to be a network by which there can be flow of information to and fro by which the people from one end of the nation to the other end of nation would know what is available where. Sir, the problem is how you practise it. In our country we have not been able to run blood banks properly; we have not been able to run eye banks properly. There is so much of malpractice. There are newspaper reports which keep coming that so much bottles of blood have gone waste. If that is the situation in our country, then how are you going to maintain this network? Again it is a breach of the trust of the people who would donate with a good trust. Another thing is about the National Registry. Where do you keep the National Registry? The National Registry is kept in Delhi. If a person from a remote village has to take advantage of it, then where does he go? Does he go to the network? Does he go to the e-mail? What does he do? He has no electricity; he does not know how to reach. So, what do we do about it? Sir, I know I am taking your time. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I heard Shri Prabhat Jhaji and Dr. Natchiappan carefully. They have given some wonderful suggestions. I think this enactment has to be effective and that is the duty and the responsibility entrusted upon us by the

people and we should live up to it. With this, I support this Bill, but you make some improvement in it. Thank you very much.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी का ध्यान बहुत पवित्र उद्देश्य से लाए गए इस बिल की कुछ बातों की ओर दखिवाना चाहता हूँ। इसके अंदर कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जसि अगर देखा जाए तो मुझे लगता है कि हम इस बिल को ज्यादा ताकत के साथ इस देश में लागू कर पाएंगे। समस्या क्या है? कसिना है? कसिकी गलतियां हैं? उसकी जासकारी मुझे लगता है, सभी लोगो को है। लेकिन वह क्यों है? वह केवल डॉक्टर के कारण नहीं, वह केवल पेशेंट के कारण नहीं है। यह एक नेक्सस है जसि नेक्सस को समझना बहुत जरूरी है और मुझे यह कहते हुए कोई खौफ नहीं है कि यह डॉक्टर, दलाल, चिकित्सक और राजनेता के बीच का गठबंधन है। इसमें हरएक को आपको अलग-अलग ढंग से लेना पड़ेगा।

4.00 P.M.

मंत्री जी को मैं राजनेताओं के बारे में बताना नहीं चाहता , क्योंकि उनको इस विषय में मुझसे ज्यादा अनुभव है राजनेता को सम्भालने का। उसके लिये क्या करना चाहिए ? आप किसी भी टाउन में जाइए , वहां का कोई न कोई व्यक्ति उस पूरे षडयंत्र के पीछे होता है। जहां तक अधिकारियों का सवाल है , चूंकि आप आज शासन में हैं तो उन्हें आप संभालिए , जब हम आएं तो हम संभाल लेंगे। इसलिए इस समय ब्यूरोक्रैट्स को कैसे हैंडल करना है यह आपकी चिन्ता है। दलाल , लॉ एंड आर्डर का विषय है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

जहां तक चिकित्सक का विषय है , उसके अंदर मुझे दो-तीन बातें कहनी हैं। आजसे करीब दस साल पहले एक मेडिकल कम्पनी ने एक पोस्टर नक़िला था और बहुत सारे डॉक्टरों के चैम्बर्स में लगा था। उसमें लिखा था कि The doctor is still a doctor but the patient has become a customer. सर, मैं यहां पर कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पोस्टर को आज थोड़ा-सा बदलने की जरूरत है। आजसे 10 साल पहले हो सकता है पेशेंट कस्टमर था , वह एक डॉक्टर के पास जाता था , फरि दूसरे डॉक्टर के पास जाता था , तीसरे डॉक्टर के पास जाता था , लेकिन आजकी स्थिति में Both doctor and patient have become buyer and seller. यह क्यों है , इसको समझने का कारण है। अभी इंग्लैंड में जब दंगे हुए तो David Cameron ने अपने भाषण में संसद के अंदर जो बात कही , उसे मैं यहां पर फरि दोहराना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि जब हमारे यहां दंगे हुए और मैंने 12-12 साल के बच्चों को departmental store से सामान उठाते हुए देखा , तो मुझे लगा कि कहीं न कहीं हमें , मंत्री जी , मंत्री जी...

श्री उपसभापति : मंत्री जी , वह आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट कर रहे हैं।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : माननीय मंत्री जी , मैं आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाह रहा हूं। सर, मैं David Cameron के लिये कह रहा था कि उन्होंने संसद में कहा कि मेरे देश में जब 12 साल का बच्चा departmental store से सामान उठाता है , तो यह आज हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति में ऐसी कौन सी कमी रह गई , जसि ठीक करने की जरूरत है। इंग्लैंड को जो बात इतनी दुर्घटनाओं के बाद समझमें आई , अगर वह बात मैं यहां करता हूं

कि आप कोई रंग लगा देते हैं , कोई बाह्य कर देते हैं कि ethical values की क्वां जरूरत है , यह पढ़ाने की क्वा जरूरत है। मैं आपसे नविदन करता हूं कि आप भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के सारे आयामों के अंदर नैतिक मूल्यों को कहीं जोड़िए। जितनी हम तकनीकी वषियों के अंदर प्रधानता लेते हैं और अच्छी से अच्छी कलाब लाकर उसे देते हैं , उतनी प्रधानता हम इसको नहीं देते हैं। मैं इंदौर के एक डॉक्टर को जानता हूं , वह डॉक्टर अब इस संसार में नहीं रहे हैं जब तक वे जन्मे थे 80 रुपये से ज्यादा की फीस उस शहर में बढ़ाने की किसी की हस्मित नहीं थी। लेकिन आज यह हो गया है , दिल्ली के अंदर देखिए , 18 मंजिला मकान है , तो हर व्यक्ति के लिए डॉक्टर की पढ़ाई पूरी करने के बाद एक सपना होता है कि मुझे ऐसा बनना है। अब role model बदल गया है। कल तक role model Dr. Mukherjee थे , लेकिन आज role model व्यवसायिक हो गया है। एक बार आप व्यवसाय खड़ा कर दीजिए फिर आपको ओपन हार्ट की आवश्यकता नहीं है , लेकिन वह ओपन हार्ट कर देगा। फिर आपको Caesarean की जरूरत नहीं है , लेकिन वह Caesarean कर देगा , क्योंकि उसको इतने बड़े स्ट्रक्चर का महीने भर का बजिली का बलि देना ही भारी हो रहा है। कहीं न कहीं चिकित्सा पद्धति के अंदर इसको जोड़िए और इसे चिकित्सा पद्धति में जोड़ने की बड़ी समस्या है। हर भारतीय चीज बेकार है। मैं तेखगु में बोल् , उडिया में बोल् , तो घटिया हूं मैं अभी फ्रेंच में बोल्गा , अंग्रेजी में

बोलेगा , तो बहुत अच्छा हूँ मैं आयुर्वेद का डॉक्टर हूँ तो आप मुझे बोलेंगे कि झोलाछाप डॉक्टर है। इस देश की आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति के अंदर चिकित्सा के लिये अगर औषधि लेनी हो , तो वनस्पति से प्रार्थना करने का प्रवधान है कि हे वनस्पति , मैं चिकित्सा के लिये तुझे ले रहा हूँ और तू मेरे साथ चल और अपनी आज्ञा से चल, जसिसे कि मेरा रोगी ठीक हो सके। हमने पेड़ को जीवित वस्तु माना है। अब आप हमको कहते हो कि मैं झोलाछाप हूँ अगर कोई कमी है , तो उसको दूर करिए। भगवान के लिये मैं धोती पहनता हूँ तो मुझे गंवार मत कहिए। भगवान के लिये मत बोलिए और यही कारण है कि जब हमने बहुत लांछन दिया है , तो जो आजसड़कों पर हो रहा है , इसका वही कारण है। जब आप बार - बार आमआदमी को उलाहना देते हैं कि तू गलत है , तू गलत है और जब वह हमको देखता है , तो फरि क्या होता है ? फरि फ्रांस की क्रांति होती है। फरि सम्भालते हैं , सम्भालना हो जसि कसि को। कहीं न कहीं चिकित्सा के अंदर हमें इस बात को जोड़ना पड़ेगा। आयुर्वेद में मूल्य है कि एक डॉक्टर कसिसे शुल्क लेगा और कसिसे शुल्क नहीं लेगा और उसने कहा है कि रश्तेदार से पैसा नहीं लिया जा सकता। ये वैल्युज हम हजारों साल से लोगों को बता रहे हैं। मैं उस सखिलाइजेशन की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ जो आजसे पांच सौ साल पहले ब्रश नहीं करती थी। मैं उस देश की बात कर रहा हूँ और उसी देश में खड़ा होकर बात कर रहा हूँ कि हम हजारों साल से यह बात समझा रहे हैं कि इसको हमें कहीं न कहीं यह बताना पड़ेगा कि यह जो पूरा पेशा है , यह जो पूरी पढ़ाई है , यह service oriented है , यह business oriented नहीं है , क्योंकि इसकी जड़ में यह बात है। यह जो organ transplantation का वखिय है , यह वहीं से खड़ा होता है। जब आप कहते हैं कि यह मेरी पत्नी है , जब आप कहते हैं कि यह मेरी मखि है , जब आप कहते हैं कि यह मेरी बुआ है , तो शब्द प्रयोग करने से सम्बन्ध बनते हैं। आप क्या शब्द प्रयोग कर रहे हो , आप सामने वाले का उच्चारण कैसा कर रहे हो , उसके आधार पर आपके और उसके बीच संबंध स्थापित होते हैं। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि चिकित्सा का जो संबंध है , वह सविस से है बजिनेस से नहीं है। लेकिन आजकी चिकित्सा पद्धति में हमने कैसे -कैसे लोग खड़े कर दिये हैं देश में चिकित्सा का सबसे बड़ा व्यक्ति चिकित्सा मंत्री होता है ! वह और एम्स का व्यक्ति दोनों वखिद करें। इसमें वखिद का क्या वखिय है।

He is the supreme authority. जैसा वे चाहेंगे , वैसे इस देश की

चकित्सा चलेगी। लेकिन हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि जब हम उस पद से उतरें , तो तहियत में न मल्लि , that we will have to see. इस सदन में खड़े होकर बोलने वाले और काम करने वाले हर व्यक्ति को समझना होगा कि आजमें जो कुछ कर रहा हूं , इसका परिणाम वह नहीं होना चाहिए। ... (समय की घंटी)... सर, मुझे बड़ी मुश्किल से समय मल्लि है , उसमें भी आप मुझे टोक रहे हैं ।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : पहले तो पार्टी में टकटि नहीं मल्लिता , टकटि मल्लि जाता है , तो चुन्नाव लड़ने के लए पैसे नहीं होते हैं , चुन्नाव लड़ने के पैसे होते हैं , तो जीतना मुश्किल हो जाता है। प्लीज़ -प्लीज़ , बस पांच मल्लिट में खत्म करता हूं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आपका समय माइनेस में दखिा रहा है , में क्या करूं ?

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : मैं मंत्री जी से एक नविदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश के अंदर एक बहुत अच्छी योजना , 108 चली है। मैं गुजरात में एक जगह से गुजर रहा था। वहां पर एक एक्सिडेंट हुआ तो जैसे ही मैंने 108 पर फोन कथिा और स्फॉट बताया , तो उन्होंने पूछा कि क्या आप उसको क्रॉस कर चुके हैं ? मैंने बताया कि मैं क्रॉस कर चुका हूं , लेकिन वहां पर दो लोग पड़े हुए हैं , काफ़ी भीड़ है , इसलिए आप जल्दी से सर्विस भेजिए।

आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि मेरे फोन के 15 मिनट के बाद ही उस कॉल सेक्टर से मुझे फोन आया कि वहां पर सर्विस उपलब्ध करा दी गई है, क्या वे आपके रश्तिदार हैं? मैंने कहा कि वे मेरे रश्तिदार नहीं हैं, मैंने एक नागरिक के नाते फोन किया था। What a fast service, मज़ा आ गया। उसके दो दिनों बाद उन्होंने मुझसे यह कहा कि जो पेशन्ट्स आपने बताए थे, वे दोनों ठीक हैं। बाकी organs बदलने के लिए नॉर्म्स ठीक हो सकते हैं, लेकिन आंखों में जो कोर्निया होता है, उसको बदलने के लिए कोई ऐसी सर्विस दीजिए ताकि हम 108 की तरह उस सर्विस पर फोन कर सकें और वे तत्काल उसकी आंख ले जाएं, जसिसे कम से कम इस देश के अंदर रहने वाले लाखों, करोड़ों लोग देखने के लिए सक्षम हो सकें। यह दुनिया बहुत खूबसूरत है, जबकि यह नहीं देखिती है, उनको देखने को मल्लिगी, इसके लिए हमारी जवाबदेही है। यदि हम इस जवाबदेही को इतनी एफिशिएंट सर्विस के माध्यम से कर सकते हैं, तो मुझे लगता है करनी चाहिए। कई बार ऐसा सुनने में आता है कि रेल दुर्घटना हो जाती है और जो लोग चिकित्सा करने जाते हैं, वे चिकित्सा करने के बजाए organs निकाल लेते हैं, तो इसके बारे में भी रेल विभाग व अन्य विभागों को बताने की आवश्यकता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, एक और महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है जिसकी ओर मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। एक बार एक मैकेनिक ने किसी की गाड़ी का engine खोला और रफ़ियर करके वापस लगा दिया। उस गाड़ी का ऑनर एक डॉक्टर था। उस मैकेनिक ने डॉक्टर से कहा कि मैंने गाड़ी का engine खोला और रफ़ियर करके लगा दिया। मैं इसके बदले में आपसे 600 रुपए ले रहा हूँ, लेकिन आप किसी व्यक्ति की ओपन हार्ट सर्जरी करते हैं, तो उससे काफी पैसे ले लेते हैं। डॉक्टर ने कहा कि तुम्हारी बात ठीक है, मेरा और तुम्हारा परिश्रम बराबर है। तुम्हने engine बंद करके खोला है, एक बार चलते हुए engine को repair करके दिखाओ तो जानूँ।

सर, dead organs बदलने के अतिरिक्त इस देश में कहीं न कहीं इरग ट्रॉयल के नाम पर जीवित organs के साथ भी मज़ाक हो रहा है। बड़े डॉक्टर्स, बड़े नेताओं और बड़े व्यक्तियों का जो संबंध है, इनके कारण हजारों लोगों के ऊपर इरग ट्रॉयल हो

रहे हैं। गरीब लोगों को यह भी नहीं बताया जाता है कि तुम्हारे ऊपर इरग ट्रांसयल हो रहा है और इरग ट्रांसयल में लोग मर रहे हैं, यह बात जान में नकिल रही है। यह भी जीवित अंगों के प्रस्त्यापण का तरीका है। वह organs तो अपने मरने के बाद नकिला जाता है, लेकिन यहां तो आप सम्पूर्ण जट्टि आदमी के ऊपर इरग ट्रांसयल कर रहे हैं। उसके सारे organs पर ट्रांसयल चल रहा है। वशिषकर जो हम 3rd world countries हैं, हमारी ओर गोरे तथा वकिसित लोगों के देखने का जो तरीका है, वह बड़ा गलत है। वो सोचते हैं कि चूँ के बाद इन्हीं लोगों के ऊपर ट्रांसयल करना है। आप इस वषिय को लेकर भारत के अंदर कुछ करिए, क्योंकि इरग ट्रांसयल के इतने stations खुल चुके हैं और इरग कम्पनियां काफ़ी लोगों को वदिश ले जा रही है। समस्या यह है कि पॉलिटिकल वल्लि खत्म हो गई है। कसिी चीज़ को खत्म करने के लए एक पॉलिटिकल वल्लि चाहिए। जैसे भी हो यह रुकना चाहिए वह चीज़ खत्म भी की जानी चाहिए, क्योंकि जो इस देश का आमआदमी है, वह प्रयोगशाला नहीं है। आप जो यह बल्लि लाए हैं, हमें इस बल्लि में कभी न कभी दो बाहों में एक्सटेंशन करना पड़ेगा। क्योंकि हम दस साल थोड़ा-सा पीछे चलते हैं, हमें दस साल आगे चलना है। जैसाकि अभी एक सदस्य कह रहे थे कि हमें ऑर्गन्स बनने के ऊपर भी वघिर करना पड़ेगा, उसके ऊपर भी कहीं सोचना पड़ेगा। जैसे चलते हुए इरग ट्रांसयल्स के ऊपर भी कभी न कभी हमको सोचना पड़ेगा, तो केवल सोचना ही नहीं पड़ेगा, बल्कि कुछ लोगों को इसमें कठोरता से दंडित भी करना पड़ेगा। जब हम यह एक बहुत लंबे

समय तक नहीं करते हैं, यानी ये जो बाहर घटनाएं हो रही हैं, उनका मूल कारण यह है कि जब बहुत देर तक, बहुत देर तक, बहुत देर तक कोई परिणाम नहीं आता तो एक आम आदमी अपने संयम और सहिष्णुता को छोड़कर धीरे-धीरे उस तरफ बढ़ जाता है। मैं एक पोलिटिकल पावर होने के कारण, एक थॉट का वकील रखने के कारण, एक सस्टिम के अंदर खड़ा हूँ, इसलिए आपसे कह रहा हूँ मैं आपसे इसीलिए कह रहा हूँ कि हमें यह सोचना चाहिए कि वह दक्षिण कभी नहीं आने देना चाहिए। हमें वह दक्षिण कभी नहीं आने देना चाहिए कि कोई संसद की ओर पत्थर उठाकर मार दे। वह दक्षिण न आए, इसके लिये जरूरी है कि हम ऐसे नयिम बनाएं, हम उन नयिमों का पालन करें और हम यह सुनिश्चित करें कि जब हम पालन करें तो उसकी प्रभाविकता से उनका पालन करें। क्योंकि सत्ता पर रहते हुए मैंने कई मर्दों और हाथियों को देखा है, लेकिन सत्ता से उतरने के बाद जो दुश्चय खड़ा होता है, वह बिल्कुल अलग होता है। आप बहुत पवित्र उद्देश्य के साथ इस बलि को लाए हैं, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन इसके समर्थन के साथ ही यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं जब पहली बार संसद में आया था तो “सखि ल डफ़िस अमेंडमेंट बलि, 2009” पर बोला था, यह भी 2009 का बलि है, अब 2011 में, 12 में बोसंगा, लेकिन 2009 का भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। आतंकवाद की घटनाएं होती रहती हैं मैं तब भी कह रहा था कि आम आदमी को देखकर करिए, उससे काम हो जाएगा। हमें कहीं न कहीं आम आदमी को गवर्नर के अंदर जोड़ना पड़ेगा। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप इस बलि के माध्यम से डॉक्टरों के अंदर इथिकल वैल्यूज, यानी उनके अंदर आदर्श खड़ा करने का वक्षिय, उनके पाठ्यक्रम और उनके जीवन में जोड़ें। साथ ही वे यह समझ लें कि ये सर्विस ओरएंटिड प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, ये बजिनेस आरिएंटिड हैं। बजिनेस करना है तो बजिनेस करो। एक दवाई की कंपनी खोल लो और बजिनेस करो, लेकिन उसमें भी डुप्लीकेट दवा मत बनाना। मेरा तीसरा और अंतिम वक्षिय है कि ये जो इरग ट्रायल्स चल रहे हैं, हमें इन इरग ट्रायल्स को कहीं न कहीं रोकने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि छोटे, मझोले शहरों के अंदर इसका प्रतिशत ज्यादा है, यह मैट्रो सटिज़ में कम है। इन सब बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए समाप्त करता हूँ, बहुत - बहुत धन्यवाद।

डॉ. वजियलक्ष्मी साधू (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय,

आपने मुझे बोझने का मौका दिया , बहुत -बहुत धन् यवाद। “मानव अंग प्रतिरोपण (संशोधन) वधियक , 2011”, जो माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने यहां रखा है , मैं उसका समर्थन करती हूँ। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय , अभी दवे साहब ने डॉक्टरों पेशे का बहुत सही वर्णन किया है और बताया है कि कसि तरह से डॉक्टरों पेशा कमशियलाइज कर दिया गया है। इस समाज के अंदर मानवीय मूल्यों में दमि -प्रतिदिन जो गशिक्ट आ रही हैं , जो वैल्यूज गरि रही हैं , उसमें सबसे ज्यादा कहीं न कहीं डॉक्टरों पेशा भी शामिल है। जब डॉक्टरों पेशे में , उसके मूल्यों में गशिक्ट आती है , तो यह सबसे खतरनाक चीज है , क्योंकि ईश्वर के बाद डॉक्टर को ही माना जाता है। ईश्वर जीवन देता है और डॉक्टर जीवन को बचाता है। जो डॉक्टर का पेशा है , वह एक तरह से जीवन दान देने का पेशा है। अगर उस पेशे में , मूल्यों में गशिक्ट आती है , तो मैं समझती हूँ कि वह एक सबसे बड़ा गुनाह होता है। आजयहां जो बलि लाया गया है , जो मानव अंग के प्रत्यारोपण का है , वह आजके मामले में बहुत सही है और मैं इसके लए माननीय मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करती हूँ। आज मेडिकल साइंस ने जो तरक्की की है , जैसे -जैसे रसिच होते जा रहे हैं और जैसे -जैसे नई टेक्नीक्स आती जा रही हैं , उससे जीवन के जीने के वर्ष और जो एवरेज उम्र है , उसमें बढ़ोत्तरी होती जा रही है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय , जीवन की जो भागम -भाग है , जीवन की लाइफ स्टाइल में जो बदलाव आते जा रहे हैं , जो नई-नई मेडिकल रसिच होती जा रही हैं , लाइफ स्टाइल में बदलाव

आ रहा है , पॉस्च्युशन बढ़ रहा है , उसके कारण हमारी जीवन जीने की शैली या हमारा जो लाइफ स्टाइल बदल रहा है और इससे जो बीमारियां आ रही हैं , यह एक बहुत बड़ा सोचनीय विषय हो गया है। यहाँ पहले कभी भी यह नहीं सोचा गया होगा कि मानव अंगों का प्रत्यारोपण भी हो सकता है , लेकिन आधुनिक चिकित्सा विज्ञान ने एक ऐसी उपलब्धि की है , जिसमें जल्दगी की आस खो चुके लोगों में भी फरि से नया जीवन जीने की एक आस पैदा हो गई है। यह मानव अंगों के प्रत्यारोपण के कारण ही हुआ है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय , हब्दि शास्त्रों में भी साफ़ कहा गया है कि जो व्यक्ति अपना अंग दान करता है , उसका अगले जन्म में हर तरह के विक्रिस से दूर रहना सुनिश्चित होता है। महर्षि दधिचि का उदाहरण है , हालाँकि उन्होंने अंग दान नहीं किया था , लेकिन उनकी bones से अस्त्र बनाया गया था , जिसे इन्द्र ने चलाया था। यह भी हमारे शास्त्र में एक बहुत बड़ा उदाहरण है। यहाँ कई सदस्यों ने कहा कि देश में अंग प्रत्यारोपण के लिए जरूरी चिकित्सा सुविधाओं में जो वृद्धि हो रही है और अधिनियम , 2008 में संशोधन करने के बाद अंग प्रत्यारोपण करने वाले लोगों की संख्या में जितनी वृद्धि हुई है , उसके अनुपात में अंग दान करने वालों की संख्या नहीं बढ़ रही है। जैसे देश में हर वर्ष कडिनी प्रत्यारोपण के लिए करीब एक लाख 50 हजार लोगों को आवश्यकता होती है , लेकिन यह मात्र 5 हजार लोगों को मल्लिती है , लीबर प्रत्यारोपण में 50 हजार को आवश्यकता होती है , जो केवल 400 लोगों को मल्लिता है , हार्ट प्रत्यारोपण में 50 हजार को आवश्यकता होती है , जो 10 या 15 लोगों को मल्लिता है। ये जो कमियाँ आ गई हैं , इनके कारण यह बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है , जैसा मुझसे पहले एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि ज्यादा -से-ज्यादा counselling करने की आवश्यकता महसूस की जा रही है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय , प्रत्यारोपण के लिए तीन तरह के दान किए जा सकते हैं। पहला , कोई व्यक्ति जब जीवित रहता है , जो जीवित रहते हुए जरूरतमंद को अपनी कडिनी या लीबर का दान दे सकता है , क्योंकि उसके पास दो कडिनियाँ होती हैं। वह लीबर का भी एकाध पार्ट दे सकता है , उससे उसके जीवन में कोई बदलाव नहीं आता और वह अपना जीब न अच्छी तरह से जी सकता है। लेकिन हमारे देश में अंग दान के जो कानून बने हैं , उनमें

कुछ ऐसी शर्तें पालन करने की बाह्य हैं, जसके कारण लोग सही तरीके से अंग दान नहीं कर सकते। इसमें प्रत्यारोपण पर खर्च भी बहुत ज्यादा आता है।

इसके साथ, प्रत्यारोपण का जो दूसरा तरीका है, उसमें brain dead होने पर उसके परिवार वालों की अनुमति की जरूरत होती है, जसके बाद उसके अंगों को प्रत्यारोपण के लिए लिया जा सकता है। इसमें भी कहीं-कहीं मुश्किलें आती हैं। इसमें भी बहुत जरूरी है कि अगर उसके परिवार के लोगों के साथ सही तरीके से counselling की जाए, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि यहाँ अंग दान हो सकता है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, प्रत्यारोपण का जो तीसरा तरीका है, वह यह है कि जब किसी व्यक्ति की सामान्य रूप से या दुर्घटना में मौत हो जाती है, तो उसके अंगों का भी प्रत्यारोपण कर लोगों को नया जीवन दिया जा सकता है। लेकिन इसमें अंग दान करने की सीमा बहुत सीमित होती है। इसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से नविदन करना चाहूँगी कि जो road side accidents होते हैं, State Highways या National Highways पर जो accidents होते हैं, वहाँ पर कहीं-कहीं Organ Bank की स्थापना की जरूरत है। जो अचानक deaths हो जाती हैं, उनके organs को इस बैंक में preserve करके रखा जाए, ताकि किसी जरूरतमंद की जरूरत पूरी हो सके। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान देने की कृपा करें।

इसके साथ-साथ, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करती हूँ कि अभी तक कामून में माता-पति, पति-पत्नी, बेटा-बेटी, भाई-बहन को ही अंग दान करने की इजाजत थी, लेकिन अब कोई भी दूसरा व्यक्ति, जो जरूरतमंद है, वह अंग दान कर सकता है। इसके साथ ही नए कामून के मुताबिक दादा-दादी, नाना-नानी, चचेरे-ममेरे रिश्तेदार, पोता-पोती, नवासा-नवासी तथा मरीज की देखभाल में जो लोग लगे हुए हैं, उनको भी इस दायरे में लाया जा रहा है, यह भी एक बहुत अच्छी बात है। इसके अलावा इस बिल के अन्दर एक नयी बात और लाई जा रही है। पहले यह हुआ करता था कि सेम ब्लड ग्रुप और सेम टिशूज वाला व्यक्ति ही दूसरी व्यक्ति को अपना अंगदान दे सकता था, लेकिन अब इस बिल के माध्यम से जो नयी चीज़ लाई जा रही है, उसके अनुसार अगर दोनों व्यक्तियों का ब्लडग्रुप या टिशूज अलग-अलग भी हों, तब भी जरूरत के मुताबिक वह दूसरे के शरीर का वही हिसा हिसिल कर सकता है, जसिकी उसे आवश्यकता है। इस बिल में अंगों का आदान-प्रदान करने की, अंगों की अदला-बदली की व्यवस्था की है, इसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करती हूँ। इससे जरूरतमंद लोगों को समय पर उनके समूह के अंग मिले जायेंगे।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इसके साथ ही साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ। जब कसौ की ब्रेन डेथ हो जाती है, उस समय उसका परिजन उस व्यक्ति के अंग दान करने की इजाजत नहीं देता, जबकि इस हासत में कडिनी, हार्ट, लीवर, लंबज़ तो दिये ही जा सकते हैं, इसके साथ-साथ करीब 37 ऑर्गंस और टिशूज भी दान दिये जा सकते हैं। इसमें काउंसिलिंग करने की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है... (समय की घंटी) ...

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आजकल राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जो रैकेट काम कर रहे हैं, उन पर कामूनी शक्ति कासने की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। कसिना भी बड़ा अस्पताल हो, उस पर कामूनी शक्ति कासा जाए, इस बात की बहुत जरूरत है। अभी कुछ दल्लि पहले ही माननीय मंत्री जी ने लोकसभा में जवाब दिया था, जसिके अनुसार राजधानी दल्लि के ही बहुत बड़े-बड़े हॉस्पिटल इसमें शामिल थे, जैसे अनुसंधान और रैफ़रल हॉस्पिटल, इन्द्रप्रस्थ अपोलो हॉस्पिटल, सर गंगाराम हॉस्पिटल, कक्कड़ हॉस्पिटल, अमृतसर इत्यादि। इसमें प्रत्यारोपण के जो केस हुए थे, उनकी शक्तियतें दर्ज हुईं। जब बड़े-बड़े अस्पताल भी इस तरह की बात करते हैं तो छोटे-छोटे शहरों में जो अस्पताल होते हैं, उन पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा

अंकुश लगाने की जरूरत है।

महोदय , दवे साहब ने अभी इशग ट्रायल की बात की थी। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर इन् दौर में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर इशग ट्रायल हुआ था। माननीय मंत्री जी को उस ओर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय , हमारे देश में , पार्लियामेंट में कानून तो बहुत बनते हैं , बनने भी चाहिए , अमेंडमेंट्स भी होने चाहिए , लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यही नखिदन करना चाहती हूँ कि अगर सही तरीके से इनका क्रियान्वयन भी होगा तभी उस कानून की उपयोगिता लोगों तक पहुंचेगी। आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया , इसके लिए बहुत -बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am happy that the hon. Minister has covered almost all the critical points by bringing forward the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2011. In addition to that, our hon. experienced Members have covered almost all the points. Hopefully, the hon. Minister will consider those points. We all are aware that this Bill has come into existence mainly because of our great scientists' success about human organ transplantation, which is very critical and important to maintain certain

quality assurance. I, personally, feel that instead of saying this as Authorisation Committee or Appropriate Authority, if we can make it as a quality assurance and regulatory body, that will be better. I suggest - some of the Members have also mentioned - that instead of going by merely certain bureaucrats, proper, credible and qualified people should also be made members. Though, in most of the States, there is a condition that hospitals have to be registered, registration is becoming a mere formality. Instead of that, before registration, hospitals should be vigorously checked about the quality and they should be approved by this Board. That will improve the mortality rate. I also suggest that whoever wants to go for an organ transplantation, they should apply to the Board, if not for permission, at least for the information, so that, subsequently, it could be made mandatory for them to file proper, periodical returns so that at the national level, we can always have proper information about the success rate of human organ transplantation. Talking of penalties, instead of financial penalties, if the Bill can provide more rigorous punishments such as life imprisonment, it would be better. We are all aware that while we pass Bills, we are not able to execute them properly. For that purpose, proper propaganda must be done in order to create awareness about the rules and procedures involved. That would help the common man understand the procedures better.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members may speak for two minutes each. Shri V.P. Singh Badnore.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I stand here to support The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2011. I don't wish to take very long.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't have the time to speak for long!

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: There is just one point that I wish to make.

Now, you have talked about tissues and you have talked about transplantation of organs. There is a new thing that has come up and

that is not covered here. That is what I wish to talk about, the stem cells. Now, we have the stem cells and this is future technology. During pregnancy, it is at the time of delivery that they take out the cord, and that is used for stem cells. Now, what is happening today in most hospitals is that without taking the permission of the mother and the family, they are doing this and using unethical ways of making money, because this is a very, very expensive item. Today, it is frozen and being used. People don't even know about it. There is money involved in it. There is so much money in it that it is being exported. It is being frozen and taken to other hospitals. This is future technology in the sense that today, rejuvenation of the cells is best done by the cord. Now, when this is done, the blood cells can be rejuvenated; after every delivery you can take that chord and use it. Now, what is the

consideration here? Why doesn't this Bill cover that too? It should be covering that and it doesn't.

This is the only thing that I wanted to talk, that is, about the root cell. Today, everybody is talking about the stem cells. If it is used for the family, it should be taken into consideration. It is being exported and kept for different use. There is the money consideration. The family members of the person who gives it don't even know that it is being done. Also, the money should be given to that family; even that is not being done. So, can you also cover stem cells in this Bill? That is my only point.

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सर्किट में मलिट ही लूँगा मैं दो सजेशन देते जा रहा हूँ।

सर, आज जो 'The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2011' यहाँ पेश हुआ है, तो 'पर उपदेश कुशल बहुतेरे', हम लोग उस पर बहुत देर से उपदेश दे रहे हैं। यह पूरा देश इसे live देखता है। हमें लोगों को donation के प्रति जागरूक करना चाहिए। जो अपने अंग का दान करता है, उसे पुनः मनुष्य का जीवन मिलता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ कि राजनीतिज्ञों की छवि को थोड़ा सुधारने के लिए आज हम सब वचिार करें। आज यहाँ संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी भी बैठे हैं। जन प्रतिनिधि कानून में भी संशोधन हो सकता है। आप इसके लिए सजेशन भेज सकते हैं कि जो भी राजनीति में आए, सांसद का चुनाव लड़े या वधियक का चुनाव लड़े, तो उसको सबसे पहले donor form भरना पड़ेगा, तभी उसका nomination form स्वीकार किया जाएगा। हम civil service में जाने के लिए IAS की परीक्षा देते हैं, पुलिस में जाने के लिए हमें दौड़ लगानी पड़ती है, इसलिए राजनीति में आने के लिए भी हमें social worker बनना पड़ेगा। सबसे पहले मैं कहूँगा कि आप हम सांसदों के घरों में भी donor card भेजें। इसके लिए एक टीम भेजें, जो उन्हें अपने अंगों का दान करने के लिए प्रेरित करे।

सर, जब मैं राज्य सभा में आया, मैंने सोचा कि इस शरीर को तो मल्लि में ही मल्लिना है और तब मैं एम्स में गया और साथ में मेरी पत्नी भी गई। मैं यह बात अपनी तारीफ के लिए नहीं बता रहा हूँ। वहाँ जाकर मैंने अपने शरीर के सारे अंगों का दान किया। मैंने कॉर्निया भी दान किया, लीवर भी दान किया, कडिनी भी दान की, सारे शरीर का दान

किया। मैं सभी सांसदों से अनुरोध करूंगा , अपील करूंगा कि वे एम्स में जाएं और अंशों का दान करें। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि सबके घरों में एक donor form भेजा जाए। माननीय मंत्री जी इसकी शुरुआत खुद करें। यह एक अच्छा काम होगा , जसिसे हम सांसदों की एक अच्छी image create होगी। माया सहि जी हंस रही हैं... (व्यवधान) ... मरने के बाद शरीर को मट्टी में मखिना है सब कह रहे हैं कि अंश दान करना महादान है इसकी होर्डिंग भी लगनी चाहिए और इसका प्रचार भी होना चाहिए।

सर, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि कानून से तस्करी रुकने वाली नहीं है क्या आप यह सोचते हैं कि कानून बनाने से यह रुक जाएगा ? जो डेढ़ लाख कडिनी पेशेंट्स भर्ती हैं , क्या इससे उनका जीव न खतरे में नहीं पड़ जाएगा ?

सर, मेरा दूसरा सजेशन यह है कि इस बिल को गंभीरता से लिया जाए। यह intellectuals का हाउस है , अपर हाउस है , इसलिए इसको जल्दबाजी में पास न करें। क्या आप ऐसा करके इन डेढ़ लाख लोगों के डेथ

वारंट पर साइन नहीं करने जा रहे हैं ? क्या आप इनका जीवन खतरे में नहीं डाल रहे हैं ? यह कामून बनने के बाद यदि उनका बलड ग्रुप उनके परिवार के सदस्यों से नहीं मिलेगा, तो वे कैसे अपना जीवन बच पाएंगे ?

सर, एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल यह है कि यदि कसि भी जटिली देश के लिये महत्वपूर्ण है, जैसे कोई वैज्ञानिक है, मैं कसि का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, उसके परिवार में कोई नहीं है, कहने का मतलब यह है कि जैसा आपने इसमें माता-पति, बच्चे, आदि का प्रवधान किया है, यदि उसके माता-पति या बच्चे नहीं हैं और उसका जीवन देश के लिये बहुमूल्य है, तो इससे एक संकट पैदा हो जाएगा कि हम उसका जीवन कैसे बचाएँ ? यदि वह कसि और का कडिनी या लीवर transplant करवाता है, तो यह उसके लिये गैर-कामूनी माना जाएगा। जबकि लोग नहीं जानते हैं, वे तो वडिश में जाकर transplant करवा लेंगे। मान लीजिए, अगर श्री ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम के कसि अंग को बदलने की जरूरत पड़ जाए और उनकी पत्नी और बच्चे नहीं हैं, तो वे कसिका अंग लेंगे ? इस बात पर वडिार करना चाहिए कि जबकि जीवन देश के लिये बहुमूल्य है, चाहे वे वैज्ञानिक हों या राष्ट्र के लिये बहुत हतिकर हों, उनके लिये इसमें यह प्रवधान होना चाहिए कि उनको कोई भी व्यक्ति अपने अंग का दान कर सकता है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती माया सहि : सर, इन्होंने मेरा नाम लिया है और कहा है कि मैं हंस रही हूँ, इसलिए मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि मैं हंस नहीं रही हूँ, बल्कि मैं appreciate कर रही हूँ आपने जो सुझाव दिया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करती हूँ यह कहना गलत है कि मैं हंस रही हूँ।

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, I stand here to support the Bill. I have just a small query or request. The Bill prescribes the penalty for both the donor and the recipient. My concern is that donor is sometimes forced for donation. So, my suggestion is that there should be a proper vigilance and the execution should be done in a proper way. My second point is regarding the Advisory Committee. The Bill provides for the establishment of an Advisory Committee to aid and advise the Appropriate Authority. However, the Bill does not lay down the specific functions of the Advisory Committee, nor does it state that the functions shall be laid down in the rules. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in its

proposed amendment to the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 says that the Advisory Committee shall function on a reference to be made by the Appropriate Authority and payment of remuneration shall be on per sitting basis.

However, the Bill does not specify the provisions, and the Advisory Committee will be appointed for a period of two years. It is not clear who would perform the role afterwards. With these words, I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : सर, तकरीबन 18-19 संसद सदस्यों ने इस बिलि पर चर्चा की। सबसे पहले मैं अपनी तरफ से उनको बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ, चाहे किसी भी पार्टी से उनका संबंध हो। इस बिलि को लाने, पास करने और इसमें जो प्रसवधान हैं, उनसे सब लोग सहमत हैं। वे इस बात की जरूरत महसूस करते हैं कि आजके वक्त में देश के लिए ऐसा बिलि बहुत ही अनिवार्य है।

जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में कहा, मंत्रालय ने तकरीबन 43 सुझाव दिये हैं और सरकार ने तमाम के तमाम माने हैं, उनमें से कुछ सुझाव तो अमेंडमेंट की शकल में हैं, कुछ रूल्स में डाले गये हैं और कुछ ऐसे सुझाव हैं, जो

मंत्रालय ने पहले ही रखे थे, जबि पर उसने और बल दिया। तमाम संसद सदस्य जानते हैं कि इस वक्त इसमें कोई भी नयी चीज़ डालना संभव नहीं है, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्यगण को यह यकीन दखाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी रूस नहीं बने हैं जैसे, बहुत सारे सुझाव स्टैंडिंग कमिटी ने दिये हैं, जबिको एक्ट का हस्सा बनाने या उसमें प्रवधान लाने की जरूरत नहीं है, बल्कि रूस में लाने की जरूरत है। इस तरह, बहुत सारे अच्छे सुझाव इस हाउस में भी आये हैं, जो रूस में डाले जा सकते हैं और उनको implement किया जा सकता है, क्योंकि यहाँ पर जो संख्या है, वह पार्लियामेंटी स्टैंडिंग कमिटी से बहुत ज्यादा है और जो सुझाव आये हैं, वे बहुत ही अच्छे हैं।

Now, Sir, I would like to mention the salient features of this Bill, and, at the same time, while talking about the salient features, I would like to reply to some individual cases, stand-alone cases, which have not been repeated. First of all, what are the main organs and tissues which can be retrieved from the human body? These are - kidney, liver, heart, lungs, pancreas, heart valves and cornea, bones in skin. First of all, let me tell you, one hon. Member has mentioned that there is no provision for the BPL card holders who cannot afford treatment of kidney, or, for that matter, of liver, heart, lungs and pancreas. So, I would like to inform this House, which I have mentioned on a number of occasions, that my Ministry has made a provision in this regard and every day, I sanction a few dozen cases from across the country. For BPL cases, we provide upto Rs. 5 lakhs, Rs. 10 lakhs for kidney, liver, heart, lungs and pancreas. So, I would like the hon. Members to take this advantage and bring the cases. The only thing which is supposed to be there, the treatment has to be in the Government hospital, in any Government hospital across the country. The cheque will go directly to that hospital. We have not extended this facility to the private hospitals.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Is it in addition to the Prime Minister's fund?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Yes, it has nothing to do with that. We have not deliberately included the private hospitals. You know, then the bill will be twenty times and my whole kitty will be over in one day. Then, we have said that the near relatives can donate. I am very

thankful to the hon. Members that they dealt with this issue. Some hon. Members wanted to expand the scope of 'near relatives'. But, there are also some Members of Parliament who say that the more you expand, the more problem you will have. So, I think, to begin with, we have done two things, that is, grand-father and grandmother and grand-children.

In addition to that, swapping is also there. They need not to be from the same family, they need not to be from the same State. Two couples from different parts of the country can swap. A husband or wife of one couple can swap an organ with the husband or wife of another couple, provided there is compatibility. So, this provision has been incorporated and because no hon. Member made a mention of this, I thought that I should mention this as this is an additional provision which has been incorporated.

Then, there is the point about minors, and, again, no hon. Member mentioned about this. This provision, which was not there earlier, has now been incorporated. It says that no organ can be removed from the body of a minor before his death, except in exceptional circumstances as may be prescribed by the Central Government from time to time. Of course, these will be prescribed under the Rules.

Coming to the certification of brain death, earlier, the law required a neurosurgeon. This was also coming in the way of getting organs from a brain-dead person. This provision was not very wide. It was a limited one to say as to who can perform this work. So, the law required neurosurgeon or a neurologist to certify a brain death. Sir, you know that we have acute shortage of neurologists or neurosurgeons in our country, and, only they could certify the brain deaths. In most of the hospitals with ICUs, a neurosurgeon or a neurologist is rarely available. Therefore, an anesthetist or intensivist, a specialist who is working in the Intensive Care Unit, and, a surgeon or a physician could be substituted, and, together, they can declare brain death of a patient.

Coming to powers of the Appropriate Authority, now, it is proposed to vest the appropriate authority with the powers to summon any person. I think, the hon. Member had some doubt about it. The appropriate authority shall be appointed by the State Government. Now, it depends on the will of the State Government as to how honest the appropriate authority is. Health is a State subject and the implementation of the Act lies with the State Government. More powers have been given to the appropriate authority. I am very sorry to say that the implementation of the previous Act was very poor, and, hardly anybody has been booked, and, even if somebody has been booked, there have been no challan, and, no person has been punished. Now, it is for the State Government to appoint an appropriate authority with unimpeachable integrity, and, strong persons who have the powers to summon any person, to ask for production of any document or material, to issue search warrants. Here, you are saying that the search warrant should lie with the...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, it was the Magistrate. But the Parliament is supreme. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are bringing legislation...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: My doubt was that if inspections are made

by virtue of search warrants...(Interruptions)... the entire exercise would be futile. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, no. This has been given to the appropriate authority because the appropriate authority, you can change. But you cannot change a designated person, a court, whether he is working or not working. And, if a designated authority is not working and is not doing its job, you can immediately, the second day, change the appropriate authority but you cannot do so with the Magistrate.

Now, it is proposed to have a multi-member Advisory Committee to aid and advise the appropriate authority.

A requirement of request was not there. It is now mandatory for the ICU/Treating Medical Staff of every hospital to request relatives of brain dead patients for organ donation. Doctor will make the request to next of the kin. A record of all brain dead patients and next of kin approached will be kept.

Then, I have already said about expansion of near relatives.

With respect to registration of NGOs, it is proposed to monitor their activities. In some cases, it has been found that some NGOs are involved in this racket. So, it is proposed to monitor the activities of all the organisations and agencies, including not-for-profit bodies that are engaged in or associated with the transplantation of human organs. Such non-Governmental organisations would have to be registered with the appropriate authority. So, it is not that any NGO will get into this venture. Should any like to work in this area, it would have to get registered specially for this purpose.

पूरे . राम गोपाल यादव : सबसे ज्यादा घपले बाज़ तो NGOs वाले ही हैं।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : उनको इस purpose के लिए अलग से रजिस्टर करना पड़ेगा कि मैं यह काम कर रहा हूँ, ताकि उनकी मॉनीटरिंग की जा सके। फिर उनको मॉनीटर करना आसान होगा। So, every NGO cannot get into this area.

Now, where a donor or a recipient is a foreign national, Authorization Committee approval is mandatory. Authorization Committee will not consider the cases if the recipient is a foreigner and the donor is an Indian unless they are 'near relatives'.

Then, with respect to Transplant Coordinators, every Retrieval or Transplant Centre will have a Transplant Coordinator. He will interact with the family of the brain dead patient and explain possibilities of organ donation. This has been mentioned by all the hon. Members here that somebody has to explain the possibilities. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, let us not talk about that...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not talk about an individual case when we are talking on a Bill for the entire country. ...*(Interruptions)*... As I said, it was mentioned here by the hon. Members that somebody has to take the lead to convince the relatives of the patient whose brain is dead and convince that he or she should donate. For that, for the first time, a provision of a

Transplant Coordinator is there. Wherever we have a Retrieval Centre or a Transplantation Centre, there has to be a Transplant Coordinator necessarily. And, he will be the person who will try to convince the members of the family. He will also clarify doubts and answer queries as to the procedures involved in the transplantation. The Transplant Coordinator will also assist in allocation and transportation of organs and transplantation and follow-up of recipients.

Then, some hon. Members have mentioned about the National Registry. It has been mentioned that there should be one registry so that people could keep track of what is happening and where is the availability. Otherwise they will just move from pillar to post, not

knowing which hospital has availability of a particular organ. So, for that, a National Registry is proposed to be set up for maintenance of a scientific registry of donors and the recipients of the organ transplants. So, in all these centres, where transplantation or retrieval is going to take place, there will be a National Registry that this particular hospital has this particular organ and the other hospital will have that organ. So if you want to have a heart or a kidney or a cornea, immediately through the Registry you can find where they are available and they can be transported from one place to another. The Registry shall include such information in respect of patients and transplant procedures.

On National Organ Retrieval, Banking and Transplantation Network, all organ retrieval and transplant centres, and testing labs to be networked to facilitate exchange of information about availability of organs, matching with recipients, and database of potential donors and recipients to be created.

On swap donors, I have already said.

On special provisions for removal of cornea, the Act currently provides that organs may be removed by a registered medical practitioner only. This is the existing provision. Now it is difficult for an eye surgeon to be always available for removal of cornea. Therefore, enucleation of an eye would be done by a certified trained eye technician. This would also have a positive impact on the number of corneas collected in the country.

I think Ram Gopalji or somebody else mentioned about authorisation. Suppose a recipient belongs to one State and the donor belongs to another State. So which authorisation committee will recommend it? The authorisation committees of both the States shall have to recommend first and then the authorisation committee of that particular centre where the transplantation is going to take place will take the final decision. There are transplantation authorities. They will only have to see the authorisation from two States.

Our friend mentioned about offences by the corporate. There is already a provision. Section 21 of the Act already deals with it. 'Body corporate' means 'company' which includes 'association of

individuals'. All the hospitals dealing with transplants have to be registered and once they are registered, the Act will come into force. Another point was on stem cell. When we were working on this, we were mostly thinking of bringing the amendments. New areas have not been included in it. The Indian Council of Medical Research is already working on the stem cell and its use. It can be notified anytime.

On kidney failure and all that, we have to take immediate steps. About 40 per cent of kidney failure is because of diabetes. We have already started early detection of cancer, cardiovascular diseases, and diabetes in 100 districts of the country as a pilot project. By March next year, we

hope to screen as many as 15 crore people in these 100 districts. And from next year, we would like to rollout this scheme across the country.

As I said in the beginning, there are a number of other suggestions which are worth consideration and those suggestions will be considered while making the rules. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

“That the Bill to amend the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
Sir, I move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the Medical Council of India has been a statutory body created by an Act of Parliament empowered to carry out inspection of medical colleges as per the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and make recommendations to the Central Government for grant of permission to establish a new medical college or start a new course of study or increase intake of students, etc. The Medical Council of India was also entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining the highest standards of medical education in all medical teaching

institutions, whether Government or private.

The IMC Act, under Section 10(A), empowered the Central Government to grant permission to the medical colleges on the basis of recommendations of the Medical

5.00 P.M.

Council of India. The medical colleges which were found deficient of the requirements of the MCI were given an opportunity to rectify the deficiencies. In such cases, the Medical Council of India carried out re-inspection for verification of any compliance report submitted by them.

From time to time, there were complaints/representations against the nature of the recommendations made by the MCI to the Government. In some cases, it was alleged that permissions/recommendations had been given, despite inadequate infrastructure and faculty. In other cases, it was alleged that though the faculty and infrastructure had been adequate, yet these were not recommended by the MCI. Such complaints/representations were forwarded to the MCI by the Government for appropriate remedial action.

Meanwhile, certain developments took place in 2010 involving the Medical Council of India. This was followed by extensive media coverage, both print and electronic. This evoked a public demand for immediate action by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

This issue was also debated during my response to the Calling Attention Notice on 4th May, 2010 in this very House. During the discussion, I had drawn the attention of the hon. Members towards a need for reforms in all aspects of the structures governing medical education, including MCI.

The House may be pleased to recall that I assured the House that the Government would take all necessary steps to restore the credibility of the Medical Council of India.

To achieve this, the Ministry had held detailed deliberations to explore various possible measures for improving the functioning of the Medical Council of India which only brought forth many divergent views and suggestions.

One possibility was to wait for the creation of National Commission for Human Resource for Health, NCHRH, as an over-arching regulatory body in health sector, which was also a part of the Presidential Speech of 3rd June 2009. The other option was to strengthen the

existing IMC Act with appropriate amendments. More time was, therefore, needed to harmonise these different views, and to come up with an implementable and feasible model that has the consensus of all stakeholders. Meanwhile, the Ministry was of the firm opinion that certain immediate steps must be taken in respect of the Medical Council of India.

Under the prevailing circumstances, at that time, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare *vide* an Ordinance notification dated 15th May, 2010 dissolved Medical Council of India and constituted the six members Board of Governors to oversee the work of the Council for one year hoping that NCHRH would be in place by that time.

However, during this period the Government was unable to introduce the NCHRH Bill in view of the fact that it required more consultations with the stakeholders, including the Central Ministries to resolve some important issues. You will appreciate that since we are proposing a paradigm shift to the regulatory framework, the process has taken more time than we had anticipated.

We expect the entire process for NCHRH Bill would require anywhere between four to six months more and since the term of the Board of Governors was ending on 14th May, 2011 and Parliament was not in session, immediate steps were required to be taken to continue the present arrangement beyond 14th May, 2011. Hence, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, with the approval of the Honourable President of India, promulgated an Ordinance under clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution to amend sub-section (2) of section 3A of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, so as to increase the period for reconstitution of the Council from one year to two years, that is, upto 14th May, 2012. The said amendment has automatically increased the term of the Board of Governors upto 14th May, 2012 and given the Central Government enough time to enact the proposed NCHRH Bill.

It is in this backdrop that I would request the House to consider the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Maya Singh.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we will take it up on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Business Advisory Committee has decided to postpone the Private Members' Day from Friday to Saturday in order to transact the Legislative Business.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The Business Advisory Committee has also decided that the House would sit beyond 5 o'clock every day except Friday. We will pass it on Monday. The Minister himself had been the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. He knows all the rules.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at three minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Saturday, the 27th August, 2011.